XEROX

Xerox University Microfilms
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

WESTERN AMERICANA

Reproduced from the original in the collection of
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

THROUGH

THE STATES OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY;

A Voyage

DOWN THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS,

AND A TRIP

THROUGH THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND
PART OF WEST FLORIDA.

COMMENCED AT PHILADELPHIA IN THE WINTER
OF 1807, AND CONCLUDED IN 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

SOME INTERESTING FACTS, TOGETHER WITH

A NOTICE OF AN EXPEDITION THROUGH
LOUISIANA.

PITTSBURGH,

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
FRANKLIN HEAD BOOKSTORE, IN MARKET, BETWEEN
FRONT & SECOND STREETS—1810.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE it remembered, That on the first day of May, in the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1810, Zadok Cramer, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, through the States of Ohio and Kentucky; a Voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a Trip through the Mississippi territory, and part of West Florida. Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809. By F. Cuming. With Notes and an Appendix, containing some interesting Facts, together with a notice of an Expedition through Louisiana.

In conformity to an act of the congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, *clerk of the district of Pennsylvania.*

917.3
C911A

CONTENTS

of each chapter in part.

CHAPTER I.

Commencement of journey—Schuylkill bridge—Schuylkill river—Downingstown—Brandywine creek—Pequea creek—New Holland—Connestoga creek and bridge—Lancaster. . . . . *page* 9

CHAP. II.

Elizabethtown—Susquehannah river—Harrisburgh . 17

CHAP. III.

Connestoga massacre—Carlisle and Dickinson college . 26

CHAP. IV.

Shippensburgh—Strasburgh—Horse valley . . 33

CHAP. V.

Fannetsburgh—Juniata—Bloody run—Bedford . . 39

CHAP. VI.

Allegheny mountains—Somerset—A murder . 45

CHAP. VII.

Laurel and Chesnut hills—Greensburgh—Pittsburgh . 55

CHAP. VIII.

Pittsburgh—Lawyers—Clergymen 61

CHAP. IX.

Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers . . . 73

CHAP. X.

Georgetown—Little Beaver creek 83

CHAP. XI.

Steubenville—Charlestown . . . . . [illegible]

CHAP. XII.

Warren—Wheeling—Canton 92

CHAP. XIII.

Little and Big Grave creeks—Monuments . . . 96

CHAP. XIV.

Muskingum—Marietta—Fortifications . . . [illegible]

CHAP. XV.

Little Kenhawa—Blennerhasset's island . . . [illegible]

CHAP. XVI.

Little and Big Hockhocking—Bellville . . . 112

CHAP. XVII.

Le Tart's falls—Graham's station 116

CHAP. XVIII.

Point Pleasant—Battle—Dunmore's campaign . . 121

340044

CONTENTS.

page

CHAP. XIX.

Galliopolis—Green's bottom—Hanging rock - - 128

CHAP. XX.

Big Guiandot—Great Sandy—Snakes - - - 134

CHAP. XXI.

French Grant—Little Sciota—Portsmouth - - 137

CHAP. XXII.

Sciota—Alexandria—Salt-works - - - - 142

CHAP. XXIII.

Brush creek—Manchester—Maysville - - - 145

CHAP. XXIV.

Washington, K.—May's and Blue licks—Salt furnaces - 149

CHAP. XXV.

Nicholasville—Millersburgh—Massacre - - - 155

CHAP. XXVI.

Lexington - - - - - - - - - 160

CHAP. XXVII.

Leesburgh—Frankfort - - - - - - 168

CHAP. XXVIII.

Paris—Frank Bird—Hospitality - - - - 175

CHAP. XXIX.

Commence a journey from Maysville through the state of Ohio to Pittsburgh - - - - - - - 179

CHAP. XXX.

Bainbridge—Arrival at Chillicothe - - - - 187

CHAP. XXXI.

The Sciota—Chiliothe—Monuments - - - 193

CHAP. XXXII.

Hockhocking—New Lancaster—Zanesville - - 197

CHAP. XXXIII.

Wills's creek—Cambridge—Beymer's - - - 204

CHAP. XXXIV.

St. Clairsville—Indian Wheeling - - - - 208

CHAP. XXXV.

Little Wheeling—Alexandria or Hardscramble - - 211

CHAP. XXXVI.

Washington, Penn.—Canonsburgh—Pittsburgh - - 215

CHAP. XXXVII.

Pittsburgh——Panorama around it - - - 219

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Descends the Ohio again——Columbia, Newport, Cincinnati, Fort Williams, Louisville, falls - - - 232

CONTENTS.

CHAP. XXXIX. page
Blue river---Horse machinery boat - 236
CHAP. XL.
Green river---Henderson--Cotton machine - 240
CHAP. XLI.
Wabash river, Shawanee town, Rocking cave - 244
CHAP. XLII.
Cumberland river, Tennessee, Fort Massac - 248
CHAP. XLIII.
Mississippi, New Madrid, Little Prairie - 254
CHAP. XLIV.
Indian warriours, their manners and customs - 258
CHAP. XLV.
Fort Pike, Chickasaw Indians, Fort Pickering - 264
CHAP. XLVI.
Settlements of Arkensas and White river - 269
CHAP. XLVII.
Grand lake, Anecdote of a Carolinean - 274
CHAP. XLVIII.
Walnut Hills, Fort M'Henry, Bayou Pierre - 279
CHAP. XLIX.
Commence a tour by land, Cole's creek, Greenville - 284
CHAP. L.
Washington, Natchez, Mississippi territory - 291
CHAP. LI.
Homochito, Fort Adams, Pinkneyville - 298
CHAP. LII.
Enter West Florida, Thom[illegible] creek - 303
CHAP. [illegible]
Baton Rouge, Spanish governour, Mrs. O'Brien's - 310
CHAP. LIV.
Remarks on the climate, soil, manners, face of the country, productions, &c. [illegible]
The description of the Mississippi continued from Bayou Pierre to New Orleans---Thence a sea voyage to Philadelphia, by another hand [illegible]

APPENDIX.

Description of the Trenton bridge - - 340
Massacre of the Christian Moravian Indians on the Muskingum by a party of militia, in 1782 - - 351
Topographical and Medical information of [illegible] part of the state of Ohio - - - - [illegible]

CONTENTS.

Bishop Madison's account of ancient fortifications on the Kenhawa river, Vir. - - - - - *page* 387
Remarks on the weather and diseases in the neighbourhood of Bellepres, Ohio - - - - - 398
A concise description of Lexington, K. - 405
Of the Frankfort chain bridge - - 407
Estimate of the expense of a chain bridge thought of over the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh - 408
Mammoth's bones found at the Big Bone Lick 409
The character of *Tecaughretanego*, a philosophical Indian chief; with some speeches of his, by Col. James Smith 411
Manners and customs of the Northern Indians - 427
Missionary Cram's speech to the Seneca Indians at Buffaloe and their reply by Red Jacket - - - 429
Of the country known by the Miami of the Lake, and Upper and Lower Sandusky - - - 436
Of what is called the New Purchase, on the Tuskarawas river, in the state of Ohio - - - 441
Account of some uncommonly large human bones found on the river Huron, fortifications, and of the Tallegawe Indians, an ancient tribe - - - 453
Of Carthage and Smith county, Tennessee - 455
Of Xenia and Green and Adams counties, Ohio - 456
Of Pendleton county, and the town of Burksville, K. 459
Of St. Clairsville and Bellemont county, of Cambridge, Zaneville, Deerfield, Portage county, New Lisbon, Columbiana county - - - - - 460
Of the character of the Quakers (in a note) - 466
Of Mt. Sterling, and Henry county, and Russelville in Logan county, and Millersburgh, Bourbon county, and Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky - - 469
Of Bellpres, Washington county, Ohio - - 475
Of the country bordering lakes Erie and Michigan, and the Miami of the Lake - - - - - 476
Of Fayette county, Brownsville and Connelsville, Penn. 479
Of Allegheny county, Maryland, and the town of Cumberland, and Harper's Ferry - - - 484
Of the district and town of Cape Girardeau, in Louisiana, produce, population, &c. - - - - 486
Sculptures of the American aborigines - - 488
Discovery of the remains of four large cities in S. America 491
An account of the association of Harmonie, in Butler county, Pennsylvania - - - 491
Particulars of John Law's Mississippi Scheme - 498
Pike's tour through Louisiana - - - - 503

PREFACE.

THE writer of the following tour would not trouble the reader with a Preface, did not some circumstances render it in a certain degree necessary.

It might be asked why he had not commenced the tour with a particular description of Philadelphia. His reasons for not doing so were, in the first place, Philadelphia is a city so minutely described in every modern geographical publication, that few readers are unacquainted with its local situation between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, its regularity of plan, its rapid progress, &c. Whereas the country through which the author travelled has been very little treated of by tourists, of course is little known to strangers; though an account of its appearance, its natural properties, its improvements, and the manners of its mixed population, perhaps merits a place on the shelves of the literati, as much as the numerous tours and travels through Europe, Asia and Africa with which they are loaded. Indeed, in one point of view, such a book may be much more useful, as it may serve for a record of the situation of a country, in its infancy, which from its rapid improvement in a very few years, will form a wonderful contrast to its present state, while the trans-Atlantick travellers have to treat of countries either arrived at the highest state of improvement, or of others buried in the gloom of ignorance and barbarity, and of course both stationary, and therefore not affording any variety of consequence, during the two last centuries, (in which time they have been the theme of so many able pens) excepting the style of writing and manner of description.

In the second place---It was the author's wish to condense as much into one cheap volume as he could make it contain, and had he entered into minute descriptions of places the best known, he would had so much the less room for the original matter, with which he intended to constitute the bulk of the work.

It was intended to have put the work to the press in the winter of 1807, the year in which the tour commenced, but a series of disappointments essayed by the author, has unavoidably postponed it, and has given him an opportunity of adding to the original plan, some account of the lower parts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the countries washed by them, particularly the Mississippi territory, which has become of great importance to the United States, and is not without its value to Europe, from its immense supply of cotton to the European manufactures.

As the intention of the author was the increase of information, he makes no apology for the plainness of his style, and he expects, on that account, to be spared any criticism. Should however any one think proper to bestow a leisure hour in the remarking of his inaccuracies, or the incorrectness of his language, he can have no possible objection, as criticism of that kind always tends to general improvement.

THE AUTHOR.

Mississippi territory, 20th Oct. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN apology may be necessary on my part, for the NOTES and the APPENDIX which I have taken the liberty to add to the author's TOUR. My view in doing this has been solely for the benefit of the reader, throwing into view many parts of the country our traveller had not an opportunity of visiting, and taking notice of other objects of interest, at least to the curious, which fell not immediately under the eye of the author, endeavouring upon the whole, to throw as much light upon the history of our country, its antiquity and present situation and prospects, as the limits of the little work would possibly admit. The arrangement of the appendix will not be found so regular as I could have wished, which arose from the matter having been collected from various sources while the press was going on with the work, and frequently was I hurried by the compositors to furnish copy from hour to hour.

From the anxiety shewn by some of our distant correspondents, booksellers and others, to get a hold of the work now about being presented to the public, a rapid sale may be calculated on for this edition, and if we see our way clear, a second shall be put to press with improvements and some corrections of errors which have escaped the most vigilant attention. In the mean time any hint from gentlemen of observation tending to enhance the value of a future edition of the work, will be thankfully acknowledged.

THE EDITOR.

Pittsburgh, Franklin Printing Office, July 4, 1810.

Sketches of a Tour.

CHAPTER I.

Commencement of journey—Schuylkill bridge—[illegible]—Downingstown—[illegible]—[illegible]—[illegible]

ON 6th January 1807, I left Philadelphia on foot, accompanying a waggon which carried my baggage. I preferred this mode of travelling for several reasons. Not being pressed for time, I wished to see as much of the country as possible; the roads were in bad order, and I had no prospect of reaching any point of my intended journey before my baggage. With respect to expence, there was little difference in my travelling in this manner, or on horseback, or in the stage, had I been unencumbered with baggage; for the delay on the road, awaiting the slow pace of a loaded waggon, which is not quite three miles an hour, and not exceeding twenty-five miles on a winter's day, will not cause so great expence to a traveller in a distance exceeding two such days' journey, as the same distance performed otherwise in less than half the time, including the charge of horse or stage hire.

The first object which struck me on the road, was the new bridge over the Schuylkill which does honour to its inventor for its originality of architecture, and its excellence of workmanship. There are two piers, the construction of which is a work perhaps unexampled in hydraulick architecture, from the depth to which it is sunk; the rock on which it [illegible] granite being forty-one feet nine inches below com-

[illegible] high water mark, [illegible] were built within coffer-dams; the design for the western was furnished by William Weston, esq. of Gainsborough, in England, a celebrated hydraulic engineer. Eight hundred thousand feet of timber, board measure, were employed in and about it. Mr. Samuel Robinson of Philadelphia, executed the work of the piers under the directions of a president and five directors, who also superintended the mason work done by Mr. Thomas Vickers, on an economical plan, which has answered the intention perfectly well. The walls of the abutments and wings are perpendicular without buttresses, and supported by interior offsets. The [illegible] abutment is founded on a rock, the western on piles. There are near eight thousand tons of masonry in the western pier, many of the stones in it, as well as in the eastern, weighing from three to twelve tons. Several massive chains are worked in with the masonry, stretched across the piers in various directions; and the exterior is clamped and finished in the most substantial manner.

The frame of the superstructure was designed and erected by Mr. Timothy Palmer of Newburyport, Massachusetts, combining [illegible] principles, [illegible] king posts and braces with a stone arch. The platform for travelling descends eight feet from a horizontal line. The foot ways are five feet in width, elevated above the carriage ways, and neatly protected by posts and chains.

The whole of the bridge is covered with a roof, and the sides closed in, to preserve the timber from the decay occasioned by exposure to the weather. The side covering is done in imitation of masonry, by [illegible] [illegible] a novel mode of [illegible] and preserving the exterior of wood work exposed to weather. [illegible] and elegance will [illegible] [illegible]. The roof of the

road and [illegible] by [illegible],
[illegible]

The [illegible] 1806, and cost [illegible] two hundred
and [illegible] thousand dollars. The [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of Philadelphia [illegible]
thousand dollars.

This is the only covered wooden bridge,* [illegible]
of [illegible], [illegible] over the Limmat in Switzerland,
built by the same [illegible] who erected the [illegible]
[illegible]
the model of which I have seen, and I think this of
Schuylkill [illegible] both for simplicity
and strength. It is 550 feet long, and the [illegible]
and wing walls are 750, making in all 1300 feet. The
span of the middle arch is 195 feet, and [illegible] the
other two 150 each; it is 42 feet wide; the carriage
way is 31 feet above the surface of the river, and the
lower part of the [illegible] is 16 feet above the [illegible]
way. The depth of the water at the pier on the [illegible]
[illegible] pier is 41 feet, and at the [illegible] 21 feet. The
[illegible] of the toll, which is very reasonable, [illegible]
14,000 dollars the first year after it was [illegible],
which must increase very much as the country is
daily improving. The proprietors are a company
who have built commodious wharves on each side of
the river, both for protection to the abutments of the
bridge, and for the use of the city.†

---

* The Trenton bridge over the Delaware, [illegible]
Philadelphia, was finished in the month of [illegible]
circumstance seems to have escaped the notice of our [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

† For a [illegible] account of the [illegible]
bridge, the reader is [illegible]
[illegible] of the Philadelphia [illegible]
[illegible]

‡ The Schuylkill is a fine river, nearly two hundred yards broad at the bridges. It rises in the [illegible] mountains above a hundred and twenty miles to the N. W. of Philadelphia. It is navigable for flat boats from the populous town of Reading about fifty miles above Philadelphia, but its navigation is interrupted by falls about eight miles above the city, and by others about five miles above it, to which latter ones the tide flows, from its conflux with the Delaware four miles below Philadelphia. It supplies the city with water, pumped by steam* from a reservoir, with which [illegible]

As a specimen of the difficulties, and uncommon perseverance of the company in building the Schuylkill bridge, we present one circumstance. The British troops when in Philadelphia had formed a bridge of boats over the Schuylkill, one of which had been accidentally sunk in 1777, twenty-eight feet below common low water. It occupied a part of the area of the western coffer-dam, with one end projecting under two of the piles of the inner row, and had nearly [illegible] the [illegible]. It was first discovered on pumping out the dam, in [illegible], and was perfectly sound, after the lapse of 25 years. The iron work had not the least appearance of rust, or the wood (white oak) of decay. The raising this boat, [illegible] securing the dam, and the leaks in consequence, were the chief causes of an extra expenditure, by the company, of upwards of [illegible] dollars, hardly and perilously [illegible] (wages from [illegible] to 700 dollars weekly) and other labour, during forty one days and nights in the midst of a most inclement winter.

Mem. Phila. Ag. Soc.

* This steam engine, otherwise called the waterworks, is a work of great magnitude. It cost 150 thousand dollars, and is capable of raising about 4,500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, with which the city is daily supplied through wooden pipes. The reservoir, into which the water is thrown, is capable of containing [illegible] gallons, and is of a sufficient height to supply the citizens with water in the upper stories of their dwelling houses. The first stone of this building was laid on the [illegible], and it was completed in 1801-2. The works belong to the city, and the citizens pay a water tax equal to the expense of keeping the engine in motion, which amounts to about 3,000 dollars annually. The building stands in the centre square, [illegible] opposite the New Town Market

the river communicates by a canal near the bridge, into a cistern, from whence it is conveyed by pipes through the streets and to the houses, plugs being fixed at convenient distances for supplying the fire engines, for which there are too frequent use, from the quantity of timber still used in building, and from the fuel, which is chiefly wood.

The banks of the Schuylkill being hilly, afford charming situations for country houses, in which the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia find a secure retreat from the unhealthy air of the town during the heats of summer. A good house, a spacious green house, fine gardens [illegible] and a demesne formerly owned by the late Robert Morris, esq. [illegible] are a fine termination to the view up the river from the [illegible] bridge.

There is a turnpike road of sixty-[illegible] miles from Philadelphia to *Lancaster*, which my wagonner [illegible] at Downingstown about half way, keeping to the right along a new road, which is also intended for a turnpike road to Harrisburgh, and which passes through New Holland, where he had some goods to deliver. Downingstown is a village of about fifty middling houses. The east branch of Brandywine creek crosses the road here, as the west branch does about eight miles further.—These two branches unite twelve or fourteen miles below, and fall into the Delaware near Wilmington, about twenty miles below their junction. The Brandywine is noted for a battle fought on its banks near its confluence with the Delaware, between the British army under Sir William Howe and the American under General Washington, who endeavoured to oppose the progress of the enemy to Philadelphia, from the head of Chesapeak bay where they had landed. The conflict was obstinate, but the British being in great force, the A-

---

[illegible] street. The trees and houses adjacent, look as black and gloomy as those in Pittsburgh, arising from the smoke of the mineral coal burnt in the works.

mericans were obliged to retreat, after heavy loss on both sides.

The Brandywine runs through a rich and well settled country, and abounds with mills, where a vast quantity of flour is manufactured for exportation.—Pequea creek which falls into the Susquehannah, crosses the road about four miles from the west branch of Brandywine. Five miles further accompanying my waggoner, I turned to the left from the Harrisburgh turnpike road, and in six miles more came to New Holland, which is a long straggling town of one hundred and fifty houses in one street, from whence it is seven miles to Conestoga creek. From the hill just above, I was struck with the romantick situation of a fine bridge over the creek below, more particularly as I came upon it unexpectedly. The creek is about eighty yards wide, tumbling its rapid current, over an irregular rocky bottom and disappearing round the foot of a wooded hill, almost as soon as seen. The man who built the bridge lives on the opposite side. The toll not answering his expectations, he would have been a great sufferer, had not the state taken it off his hands and reimbursed his expences; since when, the toll has been taken off.—It is five miles from this bridge to Lancaster.

The face of the country between Philadelphia and Lancaster is hilly, and variegated with woods and cultivated farms. It is extremely well inhabited and consists of almost every variety of soil, from sandy and light, to a rich black mould, which last quality is observable generally between New Holland and Lancaster, except on the heights on each bank of the Conestoga. The first settlers of all this tract were English, Irish, and German, but the latter have gradually purchased from the others, and have got the best lands generally into their possession. They are frugal and industrious, are good farmers, and consequently a wealthy people.

Lancaster is supposed to be the largest inland town in the United States. It is in a healthy and pleasant situation, on the western slope of a hill, and consists of two principal streets, compactly built with brick and stone, and well paved and lighted, crossing each other at right angles. There is a handsome and commodious courthouse of brick in the square, which, in my opinion is injurious to the beauty of the town, by obstructing the vista of the principal streets. There are several other streets parallel to the principal ones, the whole containing about eight hundred houses. The houses for publick worship are a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Moravian, a Quaker, and a Roman Catholick church, amongst which the German Lutheran is the most conspicuous from its size and handsome spire: it has also an organ.—There is a strong jail built with stone, and a brick market house. What in my opinion does most honour to the town is its poor house, which is delightfully situated near Conestoga creek about a mile from the town on the right of the turnpike road towards Philadelphia. It is a large and commodious building, and is supported partly by the labour of those paupers who are able to work, and partly by a fine farm, which is annexed to it. There are several private manufactories in Lancaster, amongst which are three breweries and three tanyards, but it is principally noted for its rifles, muskets, and pistols, the first of which are esteemed the best made in the United States. The inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of the first German settlers, and are a quiet orderly people.—They are estimated at about four thousand five hundred.

This has been the seat of government of Pennsylvania since 1799, but it is not rendered permanent so by an act of the legislature, which occasions attempts being made annually at every session of that body to remove it.* The eastern members advocating Philadelphia on account of its trade and population, and the western members endeavouring to have it placed as near to the centre of the state as possible, which they contend will also shortly be the centre of population, from the rapid manner in which the country to the westward of the Alleghany mountains [illegible] state, is settling. I was present at a very animated debate on the subject in the house of representatives, during which much good argument, mixed with several sprightly and keen flashes of genuine wit, was used, but it all terminated, as it has hitherto invariably done, in favour of Lancaster—Of many situations proposed, Harrisburgh seemed to have the greatest number of advocates.

—Notwithstanding Lancaster is so populous and the seat of government besides, it is but a dull town with respect to society. The manners and taste of the inhabitants are not yet sufficiently refined by education, or intercourse with strangers, to make it a desirable situation for the residence of a person who wishes to enjoy the otium cum dignitate. An alteration in that respect will doubtless take place with the rising generation, whose education, the easy circumstances of the present inhabitants, enable to pay a proper attention to, particularly as they seem desirous to balance their own deficiencies in literature and the polite accomplishments, by their attention to their children in those particulars. There is no theatre, no assemblies, no literary societies, nor any other publick entertainment, except occasionally an itinerant exhibition of wax-work, or a puppet-show:

---

* During the session of 1809—10 the legislature passed a law for the removal of the seat of the state government to Harrisburgh in the year 1812, and appropriated the sum of $ 30,000 for the erection of publick buildings in that place.

but there are taverns without number, at some of which I have been informed, private gambling is very customary.

There are horse races here annually, which last a week on a course on the common to the westward of the town, which like most other races in this country, are for the mere purposes of jockeying horses and betting, and are not followed by balls and other social meetings of both sexes, as at entertainments of the same kind in Europe. Shooting with the rifle, is a favourite amusement, at which they are very dexterous, meeting at taverns at short distances from town to shoot, sometimes at a mark for wagers, and sometimes at turkeys provided by the tavern keeper, at so much a shot, the turkey being the prize of the killer of it—the distance is generally, one hundred yards, and always with a single ball.

CHAPTER II.

Indian bridges over Chickey creeks—Elizabeth-town—Cheapness of living—Swatara creek and ferry—Middleton—Susquehannah river—Chambers's ferry—Harrisburgh.

ON Thursday 29th January I left Lancaster on foot, proceeding along the Harrisburgh road, at a steady pace of about three miles and a half an hour. The weather was remarkably fine, and the road in excellent order, and what was remarkable for the season, a little dusty. About a mile and a half from Lancaster, I past a turnpike toll gate, from a little beyond which I got the last view of the steeples of that town, and soon after I crossed a stone bridge over a branch of Conestoga creek. The road [illegible] road fine, and the country rich, laid out in large farms, with good dwelling houses of brick and stone, and immense barns. Though hill and dale, woods and cultivated farms, presented themselves alternately, yet there was nothing very striking in the scenery.

The road continued fine, nine miles, to a rivulet called Big Chickey, which I crossed over on an Indian bridge, which is a high tree cut down so as to fall across the stream from bank to bank, and then its branches lopped off. The banks being high, and the bridge long and narrow, my nerves were so discomposed when I reached the middle, that I had like to have fallen off, but balancing and tottering, I at length reached the end.

Five miles farther I had to cross another Indian bridge over Little Chickey creek, which I did boldly, without any difficulty; which is one proof of the use of practice and experience.

The road now became very bad, the turnpike intended from Lancaster to Harrisburgh not being as yet finished any further.* The country also is not so highly improved as in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, the inhabitants still residing in their original small log houses, though they have generally good and spacious stone barns.

After four hours walking, I arrived at Elizabethtown eighteen miles from Lancaster, and stopped at the sign of General Wayne, where for a five penny bit (six cents and a quarter) I got a bowl of excellent egg punch, and a crust of bread.

It is surprising that at so short a distance from Lancaster, the necessaries of life should be at least a third cheaper, which on enquiry I found them here.

This village contains about thirty tolerable houses —has a meeting house, and a school, where a master can be got, which is not always the case, the place having now been some months vacant, to whom the trustees ensure twenty-five scholars, at two dollars each per quarter, which being only two hundred dollars per annum, I would have supposed insufficient for his support, if at the same time I had not been informed that his board and lodging in the most respectable manner, will not cost him above eighty dollars a year, in this cheap and plentiful country.

---

* This turnpike is now completed, I am informed, as far as Middletown, and another extends from Lancaster to York, and is proceeding on that route to Chambersburgh.

After resting about an hour, and not feeling at all fatigued, at half past four, I proceeded for Middleton, eight miles further, first loading one of the barrels of my gun with a running ball, as I had to pass near where one Eshelman was robbed and murdered last fall.

The road over Connewago hills was bad, and by the time I arrived at the bridge over Connewago creek, three miles from Elizabethtown, my left foot began to pain me, so that I was forced to slacken my pace, which made it dark before I arrived at Swatara creek, when the pain had much increased, which was occasioned by my stepping through the ice up to my knees in a run which crossed the road, which the darkness prevented my seeing.

The boat was at the other side of the creek, and the German family at the ferry house let me cool my heels at the door until I was quite chilled, before they invited me in, which old Mrs. Smith did at last with a very bad grace, and she almost scolded me for risking the dropping on her very dirty floor, the spirits of turpentine, with which I was wetting the feet of my stockings to prevent my catching cold, a phial of which I carried in my pocket for that purpose. In about half an hour, which appeared to me an age, the boat returned, and I gladly left the dirty, boorish, inhospitable mansion, crossed the creek in a canoe, hauled over by a rope extended from bank to bank, about 70 yards, and in a few minutes after

I found myself in Mrs. Wentz's excellent inn, the sign of general Washington in Middleton. My foot being much blistered, I bathed it in cold water, and then injudiciously opened the blisters with a lancet, and sponged them with spirits of turpentine: I then got a good supper and an excellent bed, but my foot pained me so much as to prevent my sleeping, so I arose early, unrefreshed, and breakfasted with my landlady, an agreeable, well bred woman.

The view down the Susquehannah from Mrs. Wentz's back piazza is very fine. The town contains about a hundred houses and is well and handsomely situated about half a mile above the conflux of Swatara creek with Susquehannah river, the former of which forms a good harbour for boats, which it is in contemplation to join to the Schuylkill by a canal, in order to give Philadelphia the benefit of the navigation of the Susquehannah through its long course above Middleton. If this is carried into effect, it will draw to Philadelphia a vast quantity of produce, which now goes to Baltimore.

The Susquehannah is a noble river, here about a mile wide, with fine sloping wooded banks, and abounds with rock-fish, perch, mullets, eels, suckers, cat-fish and white salmon, which last is described as a fine fish from seven to fifteen pounds weight, but a distinct species from the red salmon of the northern rivers. Notwithstanding their plenty, Mrs. Wentz assured me that she was seldom gratified with a dish of fish; for though there are many poor people in the town and neighbourhood, who might make a good living by fishing, she says they are too lazy to do any thing more than will procure them some whiskey, in addition to a miserable subsistence, which a very little labour will suffice for in a country where work is so well paid for, and where the necessaries of life are so abundant and cheap.

Was it not that the Susquehannah abounds with falls, shallows and rapids which impede the navigation, it would be one of the most useful rivers in the world, as its numerous branches, from its different sources, [illegible] extent of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] probably will always [illegible] of the largest [illegible] of Pennsylvania.

The road to Harrisburgh leads parallel to the Susquehannah, in some places close to the river, and never more distant from it than a quarter of a mile, along a very pleasant level, bounded on the right by a ridge of low, but steep wooded hills, approaching and receding alternately, and affording a fine shelter from the northerly winds, to the flats between them and the river; which perhaps is one reason that the orchards are so numerous and so fine in this tract.

I have rarely seen in any country, a road more pleasant than this, either from its own goodness, or the [illegible] and variety of prospect. The Susquehannah [illegible] about three quarters of a mile wide, sometimes [illegible], and sometimes concealed by [illegible] of wood. The fine woods [illegible]. The mountains which [illegible] South mountain (which [illegible] and the southern part of the [illegible] from the margin of the river, in which they are [illegible], [illegible] a country truly [illegible].

[illegible] miles below Harrisburgh the mountains [illegible], and the south bank of the river becomes more [illegible], though still hilly; and here on [illegible], with a commanding view of the river [illegible] to below Middletown [illegible] the stone house [illegible] General [illegible] who resides in it on his farm [illegible] ferry much frequented by [illegible] as the road [illegible] shorter by two miles, than that by Harrisburgh.—He farms out the ferry on his side for about three hundred dollars per annum, while on this side the proprietor rents it at four hundred and seventy. The value of this ferry called Chambers's, may serve to convey some idea of the state of travelling in this country, particularly if one reflects that there are many other well frequented ferries where publick roads cross the river, within thirty miles both above and below this one, and which are all great avenues to the western country.

When two miles from the ferry I observed a long line of sleds, horses, men, &c. crossing on the ice; which scene, at that distance had a curious and picturesque appearance, as the ice was glassy, and in consequence they appeared to be moving on the surface of the water, in which their shadows inverted and reflected as in a mirror, struck the eye with very grotesque imagery.

Some labourers who were at work in a barn at the ferry house, and of whom I was asking some questions relative to the country, were much astonished at my double barrelled gun, admiring its work and lightness, and calling it a *curious creature*.

When within a mile and a half of Harrisburgh, the white cupola of its court-house, and the roofs of the houses of the town are seen peeping over the trees, and have a good effect.

At one o'clock I entered that town, turning to the left over Paxton creek bridge. I stopt at the ferry-house, which is also a tavern, but appearance of accommodation not being very promising, I continued my walk along the bank of the river, and stopt at another tavern, where I asked if I could have a bed that night. A dirty looking girl at the stove drawled out that she believed I might. I then asked for some mulled wine. She said eggs were scarce, and she could not get any. From these symptoms of tardiness, I thought it best to try my fortune a little farther; so putting on my coat, belt and taking my gun, I quietly walked out in search of a place of more civil reception, and fortunately I entered Bennett's, the sign of the white horse, fronting the river, at the corner of the principal cross street, which leads to the market-place. I say fortunately, for I found it an excellent, genteel and well frequented house, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, two fine girls, his daughters by a former wife, and a Mr. Fisher an assistant, and apparently some relation, all attentive and studious to please.

After getting some refreshment I wrote some letters, and carried them to the post-office. The office being shut, the postmaster very civilly invited me into his parlour, to settle for the postage, where seeing a large map of Pennsylvania, I took the opportunity of tracing my journey, which the postmaster observing, he very politely assisted me in it, pointing out the most proper route. There were some ladies in the room, apparently on a visit, and there was an air of sociability and refinement throughout, which was very pleasing.

Leaving the post-office I walked through the town. It contains about two hundred and fifty houses, most of them very good, some of brick, some of stone, and some of wood. The principal street runs nearly east and west, and has two small market-houses in the centre, where the street is widened purposely into a small square. Parallel to this main street is a street charmingly situated on the bank of the Susquehannah, open to the river on the side next it, and tolerably well built on the other, having a wide foot way, in some parts paved, and marked in its whole length by a row of Lombardy poplars regularly planted, which serve also to shade the houses from the scorching rays of the summer sun. This street, though at present wide enough, has not been laid set sufficiently so as to provide against the gradual encroachment of the river, on its steep gravelly bank of about twenty feet high above the common level of the water. The view from every part of this street is very beautiful, both up and down the river, about five miles each way—terminated upwards by the long ridge of the Blue mountains, through a gap in which of about three miles long, which is also open to the view, the river rolls its rapid current, contracted there to less than half a mile wide. While downwards the eye rests on the South mountain, impending over general Simpson's house, which in its turn seems to overhang the river, from the high promontory on which it is situated. Several islands add to the beauty of the view, particularly one, on which is a fine farm of nearly one hundred acres just opposite the town.

The court-house is near the market square on the principal cross street, and is a handsome plain brick building of two lofty stories, with a cupola rising from the centre of the roof, remarkable for its vane of copper gilt, representing an Indian chief, as large as the life, with a bow in his left hand, and a tomahawk in the act of cutting, in the right. The house is about seventy feet by fifty, with two small receding wings. The hall for the courts is very neat, spacious and convenient; doors opening from it into the record and prothonotary's offices in the wings. A fine easy double staircase leads to the great room over the hall for the courts. This room is now used as a temporary place of worship by the English Presbyterians, until their own meeting house is finished, which is of brick and in great forwardness. From each corner of this room a door opens into the register office, the library and two jury rooms.

There is as yet no other place of publick worship in Harrisburgh, except an old wooden house used as such, by a congregation of German Lutherans:

This town which is now the capital of Dauphin county was laid out twenty-three years ago by the late proprietor, Mr. Harris, whose father is buried near the bank of the river, opposite the stone house he lived in, under a large old tree, which, once during his life, concealed and saved him from some Indians, by whom he was pursued.

I observed in the office of a Mr. Downie, a magistrate, a newly invented patent stove, made of sheet iron, consisting of two horizontal parallel cylinders, about a foot apart, one over the other and communicating by a pipe; the upper one is heated by the smoke from the lower, which contains the fuel. Mr. Downie informed me that it saved much fuel. The patentee lives here.

On returning to my inn, I found there a Mr. W. P——, of Pittsburgh, just arrived. In the course of the evening he gave me much good information of the western country, accompanied by a friendly invitation to call on him in Pittsburgh, should I be detained there until his return from Philadelphia, where he was now going. He had formerly lived in Harrisburgh for some years after his arrival from Ireland, his native country. The joyful eagerness with which numbers of his old acquaintance flocked to Bennet's to visit him, evinced his having been much esteemed and respected.

CHAPTER III.

Harrisburgh ferry—Old Jamison—Cumberland County—[illegible]—Militia muster—Carlisle and Dickenson college.

ON Saturday 24th, I arose early, but the ferry-boat not being ready, I partook of an excellent breakfast with my friendly host and his family, and at ten o'clock I embarked in a large flat, with the western mail and several passengers and horses. The flat was worked by nine stout men, with short setting poles shod and pointed with iron, to break the ice and stick in the bottom. Only one set or pushed on the upper side, while eight set on the lower side, to keep the boat from being forced by the current against the ice, while a tenth steered with a large oar behind. A channel for this purpose had been cut through the ice, and was kept open as loaded waggons could cross the river in a flat with more safety than on the ice.

In twenty-two minutes we were landed on the western shore of the Susquehannah in Cumberland county; and I trudged on, my foot paining me very much, until half past twelve o'clock, when I stopped at a tavern seven miles from the ferry and got some refreshment. Here I found a talkative old man of the name of Jameson, seventy-six years of age, who had crossed the ferry with me, and had afterwards passed me on the road, on horseback. He had accompanied his parents from the county Antrim in Ireland when only six years old, had resided thirty-six years at Paxton, near where Harrisburgh has since been built, (where he had been on business) and had afterwards removed to a part of Virginia about two hundred miles distant, where he has a large farm and distillery. He insisted on treating me, as he said, he liked to encourage the consumption of whiskey; of which, and the telling of old stories he was so fond, that he appeared to forget he had so long a journey before him, until reminded by seeing some travellers pass on horseback, whom he hastened to overtake for the sake of their company. He did not however neglect finishing his whiskey, which he swallowed with great gout, and on mounting his horse, cracked jokes about a buxom widow, at whose tavern beyond Carlisle, he proposed sleeping that night. Among other stories with which he had entertained me, he told me the particulars of the massacre of the Indians at Lancaster, and he took a good deal of pride to himself, for having been one of the heroes who had assisted on that memorably disgraceful expedition. In justice however to the old man, I must observe that he related with pleasure that the party he accompanied, arrived too late in Lancaster to assist in the carnage.*

---

* The character here given of old Mr. *Jameson*, puts us in mind of an old man of a similar character in Washington county Pennsylvania, of the name of *[illegible]*, who at this time is ninety-eight years of age. I had a curiosity in seeing this old gentleman, and about two years ago called on him for the purpose of conversing a few minutes with him. I was fully paid the trouble, for I found him talkative and considerably [illegible]. Among other things he observed that "The fashions of the day had injured society, and had [illegible] the minds of young men and young women from the paths of simple and genuine honesty they used to walk in fifty or sixty years ago. That there was much hypocrisy in the affairs of religion [illegible] at present. That people were too fond of lying in their beds late in the morning, and drinking too much whiskey. That he himself used to [illegible] to treat his friends on a [illegible] but that he had not drank any [illegible] for twenty-five years. That he had been always an early riser, having been in the habit when he first settled where he now lives (having come from Virginia about thirty years ago) of going around to all his neighbours before [illegible] to waken them up, and bid them good morning, and [illegible] before his own family would be out of bed." I asked him why he never came to Pittsburgh? he replied, that [illegible] that he had no business in that place, but that he should like to go to Kentucky, or to the state of Ohio, if he went any where. On speaking of his great age and

As this is a circumstance not generally known, it may not be amiss to introduce here a short account of it.—The Conestoga Indians, as they were called, from their residence near the banks of Conestoga creek, were the remains of a tribe of the Six nations, who entered into a treaty with William Penn the first proprietor of the then province of Pennsylvania, towards the close of the seventeenth century, by which they had a thousand acres of land assigned them in the manor of Conestoga for their residence. This treaty had been frequently renewed afterwards, and was never violated on either part until their extermination by the surrounding settlers. It is remarked that the Indians diminish rapidly, in proportion to the increase of European settlers in the neighbourhood of any of their towns. This was very observable here, where from a tribe, they had decreased in about seventy years, to seven men, five women, and eight children.

An Indian war had commenced through the intrigues of the French, in the year 1754, at the commencement of which, many of the frontier inhabitants being murdered or driven in by the aborigines, aided by the French, a general panic followed. The Conestoga Indians, notwithstanding their weakness, their local situation, and their peaceable and innocent habits of supporting themselves by making of wicker

the probable number of years he might yet live, he seemed inclined to believe he would live at least four years longer, (being [illegible]) which age he appeared to wish, to make a rounded number of one hundred years. He is quite a small man, [illegible], but erect in his carriage, can [illegible] very well, and walks about the house without [illegible] [illegible] through life, his principal diet, and [illegible]. His present wife, being his second, is quite a young woman, and is about eighty-six years old. [illegible] baskets, brooms and other wooden ware, which they sold to their white neighbours, as well as the skins of the wild animals which they killed in hunting, became objects of terror to the [illegible] whites. To be an Indian, was enough to excite both the passions of fear and revenge. This poor defenceless remnant of a once powerful tribe, had but just sent an address, according to their custom, on the accession of every new governor, to John Penn, esq. who then held that office, welcoming him on his arrival from England, and praying a continuance of that favour and protection they had hitherto experienced; when at the dawn of day of the 14th December 1763, the Indian village was attacked by about sixty men well mounted and armed. Only three men, two women and a boy were found at home, the rest being out among the whites vending their little wares. These poor wretches were butchered and scalped in the manner of the savages, by those more savage descendants of the civilized Europeans: Even the hoary locks of the venerable and good old chief Shehaes, who had assisted at the second treaty between the whites and Indians in 1701, and who had always since been the avowed friend of the former, could not excite the mercy, much less the respect of his barbarous assassins—he was cut to pieces in his bed, and scalped with the rest, and the huts were then committed to the flames. The magistrates of Lancaster collected the remaining Indians, and brought them into that town, condoling with them on their late misfortune, and promising them protection; with which intent they were put into the jail, as the strongest building in the town.

Their merciless blood-thirsty enemies not satisfied with the blood already spilt, and increased to the number of [illegible] hundred well armed [illegible] Lancaster. No opposition was made to them, [illegible] the first party which arrived did not consist of more than fifty, [illegible] without [illegible] of the [illegible] found the old [illegible] [illegible] to their [illegible] in the [illegible] retired [illegible] with the exultation of their murderers, who after the tragedy, paraded the streets [illegible] of self-[illegible] the [illegible] they had [illegible]. How weak must have been the government which dared not attempt any public investigation of an act so disgraceful to humanity, and in such direct violation of the laws; but it is a fact that not even the name of one of the perpetrators was ever published; they were however generally known by the appellation of Paxton boys, though the township of Paxton was only one of many concerned.*

At the tavern where I overtook Johnston, I saw some young men in blue jackets with scarlet binding, the uniform of a volunteer corps of militia rifle men. They had been with their rifles in search of squirrels, but unsuccessfully, the weather being too cold for those animals to come out of their hollow trees.

Apropos of the rifle.—The inhabitants of this country in common with the Virginians, and all the back woods people, Indians as well as whites, are wonderfully expert in the use of it: thinking it a bad shot if they miss the very head of a squirrel, or a wild turkey, on the top of the highest forest tree with a single ball; though they generally [illegible] within fifty [illegible] of the object, which they are equally sure [illegible] the [illegible] of the bird or animal they fire at.

Ten miles further brought me to Carlisle, at the [illegible] in the evening; the [illegible]

[illegible]

through being very fine and level, the houses and farms good, and the face of the country pleasant. The view on the right is all the way terminated by the Blue mountains—the longest north eastern branch of the Alleghany ridge, from six to ten miles distant.

I observed about a mile from Carlisle on the left, and about half a mile from the road, a large handsome stone house belonging to a Mr. Jackson of Baltimore, which was formerly owned by General Arden; and about half way between it and the town, and also to the left of the road, the large barracks, magazine, and depot of arms, built during the revolutionary war. Dickenson college, a spacious stone building with a cupola was directly before me, with the town of Carlisle on the left of it extending to the southward on an elevated plain; the whole having a very good effect on the approach. The twilight shutting out further view, I hastened through a tolerable compact street to Foster's, to which I had been recommended as the best inn. I asked if I could have a bed that night, and was answered [illegible]ly, by an elderly man in the bar who I took for the landlord, after he had eyed me with a contemptuous scrutiny—that I could not. The house appeared [illegible] little [illegible] I was [illegible] of consequence enough for Mr. Foster. I turned my [illegible] and entered the next [illegible] Herr, an honest and obliging German, where I found nothing to make me regret my being rejected as a guest at Foster's, [illegible] being generally used in this country [illegible] excepting at English [illegible], or those of [illegible] sort. A very good bed [illegible] supper, with [illegible] for that little [illegible]

[illegible] I received both pleasure and information from the conversation of [illegible] gentleman, [illegible] of Carlisle, who [illegible]

[illegible] of counties, and a bett[illegible] amused me with his company, and who discoursed fluently on science, jurisprudence, the French modern philosophy, and a variety of literary topicks, evincing great reading, and a good memory.

Before I retired to rest, I walked to the tavern, where the waggons generally stop, and had the pleasure of finding, that arrived, which carried my baggage, which I had not seen since I left Lancaster.

Carlisle is a post town, and the capital of Cumberland county. It contains about three hundred houses of brick, stone, and wood. The two principal streets cross each other at right angles, where there is a market-house, a neat brick court-house and a large stone meeting-house. There are besides in the town, a German, an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholick church. The streets are wide, and the footways are flagged or coarsely paved. Dickenson college on the north, was founded in 1783, and was so named in compliment to Mr. John Dickenson, formerly president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and author of the Pennsylvania Farmer's Letters, and other writings of much merit. It has a principal,* three professors, and generally about eighty students. It has a philosophical apparatus and a library, containing about three thousand volumes. It has £6000 in funded certificates, and the state has granted it ten thousand acres of land.

---

* [illegible] Carlisle [illegible] college was burnt down by accident [illegible] 1803, and rebuilt in 1804. Doctor [illegible] of great learning, and much celebrated [illegible] particularly for the [illegible] of his memory, and [illegible] several years, [illegible] The [illegible]

On the whole it is esteemed a respectable seminary of learning, and is extremely well situated for that purpose, in a healthy and plentiful country, and about equidistant from the capital of the state, and the capital of the United States, one hundred and twenty miles from each.

CHAPTER IV.

Different roads to Shippensburgh---Foxes---South mountain and pine woods----Shippensburgh---Strasburgh----North or Blue mountain---Horse valley and Skinner's tavern.

ON the 25th January at 8 A. M. I left Carlisle, having previously taken an egg beat up in a glass of wine. There are two roads, one called the Mount-rock road which goes from the north end of the town, and the other called the Walnut-bottom road, which leads from the south end. They run parallel to each other about three miles apart. I took the latter, which is the stage road, as the wagon with my baggage was to go that way, though I was informed that the first led through a better country. I found mile-stones on the right hand all the way to Shippensburgh, placed at the expence of the proprietors of the lands on this road, to prove it shorter than the other, they having before been computed at the equal length of twenty-one miles each; but now this one is marked only nineteen. The first five miles are through a very poor and stony country, thinly inhabited, and covered, except on the cultivated parts of the few miserable looking farms, with short, stunted, scrubby wood. The next seven miles are through a better improved country, and a better soil, with large farms and good houses; then there are three miles over the northern skirt of the South mountain, through gloomy forests of tall pines, with here and there a log cabin surrounded by a few acres of cleared land, and abounding in children, pigs, and poultry. The last four miles improve gradually to Shippensburgh.

At eleven o'clock I stopt and breakfasted at a large tavern on the right, seven miles from Carlisle, I got coffee, bread and butter, eggs and excellent honey in the comb, for which I was charged only nineteen cents. My landlord presented me one of the largest and finest apples I had ever seen: it was the produce of his own orchard, where he had several trees of the same species, raised by himself from the pippin, and neither grafted nor budded. He had the manners of a New Englandman, being desirous both of receiving and of communicating information, but I soon gathered from him that he was a native of that part of Pennsylvania, and of English extraction. On my entrance he had laid down a book, which taking up afterwards, I found to be a volume of Robertson's Charles V.

As I proceeded from hence, two very beautiful red foxes playfully crossed the road about a hundred yards before me; they then recrossed it, and seeing me, made up a hill to the right with incredible swiftness, leaping with ease a Virginia worm fence above six feet high.

At half past four I arrived at Shippensburgh, which was laid out for a town, about fifty years ago, and named after the first proprietor and settler, the father of judge Shippen of Philadelphia. It contains between 160 and 200 straggling houses, in one street, nearly a mile in length: with nothing else interesting to recommend it to notice. I stopt at Raume's, a German house about the middle of the town, and apparently the best tavern in it. I bathed my feet in cold water, and dressed the left one which was much blistered and very painful: Soon after which, my wagonner Jordan, with three others in his company arriving, we all sat down together, according to the custom of the country, to a plentiful and good supper; after which, the wagonners spread their mattresses and blankets round the stove in the bar room, and I retired to a good bed, but without an upper sheet.

Monday, 26th January, at half past ten; I proceeded towards Strasburgh, in preference to keeping the stage road to the left through Chambersburgh,* as I shortened the road eight miles in a distance of thirty-eight, to where the two roads again met.

The country to Strasburgh, eleven miles, is well inhabited, and the soil is tolerably good; and the Blue mountains are full in front, extending to the right and left as far as the eye can reach. These mountains are not higher than the highlands on Hudson river above New York, about 2500 feet perpendicular from the plain below, from which they rise abruptly, and the road is seen winding up their side to a small gap near the top, which separates from the main ridge a pyramidal knob, which, apparently higher from the ridge, seems to hang directly over Strasburgh. I met on the road, two wagons with six horses each, from Zanesville in the state of Ohio, going to Philadelphia for goods:—They had been a month on the road. At two miles from Strasburgh, I pass a direction post on the left pointing to Cumming's mills, and at 1 o'clock I entered that town and stopt at Bell's, the last tavern on the left. As there was no beer in the house, they had to send for it to Merkel's, a German house. And here it may not be amiss to observe that the German taverns on these roads, are generally better provided with both liquors and provisions, than the English or Irish, but their manners are not the most agreeable, they being very inattentive to any of the wants of a traveller, except the providing his meals, and the bringing him what liquor he calls for.

---

* Chambersburgh is a thriving town, capital of Franklin co. Pennsylvania, 152 miles east of Pittsburgh, the mail route, and 11 beyond the Big Cove mountain. The Philadelphia and Baltimore mail stages meet here, the former three times a week, the latter twice a week, this circumstance, with other advantages, makes it a tolerable lively place. It contains about 240 houses, has two paper mills, a grist mill in the town, and several others within a short distance, all turned by a spring which heads about two miles from the town. An original bank has been lately established here, with a capital of a quarter of a million of dollars, Edward Crawford, president, A. Colhoun, cashier. Two weekly papers are published here, one of which is German. It has a number of mercantile houses, and taverns in plenty, some of which are well kept, and principally by Germans. The stage-master here is a Mr. Davis, formerly of M'Connellstown—He is well spoken of for his attention and politeness to passengers, a very necessary qualification for a stage-master.

It is twelve years since Strasburgh was laid out. It contains about fifty indifferent houses, and does not seem to be thriving.

At two o'clock, I began to ascend the North or Blue mountain, immediately from Strasburgh.—— After ascending about a mile, I stopped and rested at a hut, the only dwelling on the passage over the mountain. Proceeding from hence, I was overtaken a little higher up by a man driving before him his horse loaded with a bag of wheat. We entered into conversation, and he entertained me with his exploits, in killing bears,* wolves, racoons, and foxes,

---

* In the New York Medical Repository, vol. 3, page 343-4, we find the following curious facts concerning the mode of generation in the American bear.

"The singular departure from the common course of nature in the generation of the opossum and the shark, are already known; but the manner in which the fœtus is matured by the female bear is not so generally understood. The following information was given to Mr. Franklin, senator of the United States from North Carolina, by the hunters. This animal hybernates, and, during the winter, retires to hollow trees and which abound on these mountains, as well as deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, and squirrels. I stopped occasionally, to observe the view behind me, which though a good deal impeded by the trees, is nevertheless very extensive, over a woody country, terminated by the long range of the South mountain, extending from the banks of the Susquehannah below Harrisburgh to the S. W. as far as the eye can reach. Though extensive, it is however an uninteresting prospect, as though I saw many patches of cleared land, the town of Shippensburgh twelve miles distant, and Strasburgh directly under me;—wood with its (at this season) brown, sombre hue, is the prevailing feature. After ascending a mile and a half from Strasburgh, I came to the top of the mountain, and looked down on the other side into a dark narrow romantick vale called Horse valley, with the two Skinner's good farms, still house and mill, and Cona-

---

cavern, but does not become torpid, or sink into the sleeping state. Though found often in great numbers on the frontier settlements, and frequently killed and eaten by the inhabitants, there has never been an instance of a female killed in a pregnant condition, or big with young. The reason is, that almost immediately after conception, the fœtus, while shapeless, and resembling merely a small animated lump, is excluded from the womb. Thus born, and exposed to the open air, it has no connection with the teat like the opossum, nor with an egg like the shark. There is no trace of a placenta nor umbilical vessels. The growth of this rudiment of a future bear is supposed to be promoted by licking; and the saliva of the dam, or some other fluid from her mouth, appears to afford it nourishment. In the course of time, and under such management, the limbs and organs are evolved, the surface covered with hair, and the young cub at length rendered capable of attending its parent. Thus far the inquiries of the learned have gone. The facts are so curious, that the subject is highly worthy of further investigation. And when the entire history of the process of generation in this animal shall be known, new light will be shed upon some of the most obscure parts of physiology. It is to be hoped that gentlemen whose opportunities are favourable to the prosecution of this inquiry, will furnish the learned world shortly with the whole of these mysterious phenomena."

[illegible] creek gliding through the middle towards the N. E.; while the middle mountain, near immediately opposite me, from the other side of the valley, the summit of it apparently not a mile distant from where I stood, though in reality it is three miles, so much is the eye deceived by the depth of the intermediate vale.

At 4 o'clock, I stopped at Skinner's, where at my particular request, I was gratified with hasty pudding or mush, as it is called in this state, with plenty of good milk and apple pye for supper. My host was born near Woodbridge in Jersey, from whence his father had removed to this country many years ago. There are now about twenty families settled in the valley, which extends from the south end twelve miles above Skinner's, to a gap in the Blue mountains five miles below, through which the Conedogwinet flows from its source at the upper end of the valley, which it waters in its whole length of seventeen miles, to join the Susquehannah near Harrisburgh, forty miles distant.

One Wagstaff, formerly an English soldier, who had been wounded and made a prisoner at the battle of Monmouth, and now a farmer near Pittsburgh, and who was returning home to the same neighbourhood, after assisting to drive a herd of a hundred and fifty hogs to Philadelphia, which had employed him a month, put up here for the night, and I was much amused with the anecdotes of the old soldier and my host, who had also been a soldier on the patriotic side, during the revolutionary war. They had been opposed to each other in several battles, and reminded each other of many incidents which happened at them. My landlord was a politician, but his system of politics, and his general ideas, were completely original. Amongst other topicks, Col. Burr's present situation and intentions were discussed, when our host gave it as his decided opinion, that he had re-sought the friendship and assistance of a warlike and powerful nation of Indians, inhabiting a country on the banks of the Missouri, about 1500 miles up its confluence, where is the celebrated mountain of salt. That they fought on horseback and were armed with short Spanish carbines; and that with their aid he meant to conquer Mexico, and erect an empire independent of both Spaniards and Americans.

Mrs. Skinner was confined to her bed in an advanced stage of a consumption. I recommended her inhaling the steams of melted rosin and beeswax, and wrote directions for her accordingly.* When I retired to rest, I had once more the luxury of clean sheets and a good bed.

CHAPTER V.

Another traveller—The middle mountain—Fannetsburgh—Good effect of hunger in destroying fastidiousness—Tuscarora mountain and fine view—Burnt cabins—Change my mode of travelling—[illegible]—Fall from my horse—Sideling hill—Cooke's good tavern—Curious scene at another tavern—Ray's hill—River Juniata—Bloody run—Bedford.

ON the morning of the 27th January, I took leave of my friendly host Skinner, and passing his brothers about a mile distant, I was joined by another pedestrian traveller, who had left Strasburgh that morning, and had stopped here to rest previous to ascending the middle mountain. He walked on stoutly, and I limped after him, my feet paining me very much. He was a plain countryman from Downpatrick in the north of Ireland, who had formerly resided near Carlisle, from whence he had removed to the western part of the state, where his health having suffered through a general debility, he had returned two hundred miles to his former residence for medical aid, and remained there since the fall under a course of medicine and diet, and his health being now re-established, he was again going to the western country.

---

* In the appendix [C] will be found a few observations on the nature and cure of this dreadful disease.

When on the top of the middle mountain about two miles from Skinner's, our eyes were regaled with a charming birdseye view of some fine cultivated farms in Path valley just below us, with the village of Fannettsburgh of thirty houses in the midst, watered by a fine mill stream called the Conogocheaque in its southerly course towards the Potomack.

This scenery here reminded me of some of the vales of Switzerland, but appetite for breakfast urging me on towards the village below, I did not bestow much time in contemplating it.

I now proved that "hunger is a good sauce," for I made a hearty meal at M'Callum's, spite of a dirty room, a sickly woman, and bad tea, which last even when good, I disapprove of, especially for breakfast, but having always had coffee hitherto, without ordering it, I had neglected doing so now, and I was too hungry and too scrupulous of giving trouble to direct or await a change. This was the second sickly landlady I had seen amongst these mountains, which has impressed me with an idea, that the air is too keen and trying for delicate constitutions.

When I returned into the bar room, from the breakfast parlour, if a small dirty room with a bed in it deserves that appellation, I found a traveller in it, who had two horses at the door, the use of one of which he had offered to my fellow pedestrian (who, as he carried provision in a knapsack, had not breakfasted with me,) on condition of his being at the expence of feeding him on the road. He was just declining the offer as I entered, as I understood it gladly, and the young man agreed to take me up as soon as he should overtake me on the road, as he had to await his brother who was to accompany him, and I expressed a wish to walk before over the Tuscarora mountain, both to enjoy the scenery, and to avoid the danger of riding over it three miles, with the road in many parts like glass, from the freezing of the snow after a partial thaw. I set off with my former companion, who I had regaled with a gill of whiskey, but as I occasionally stopped to admire the beauties of nature in that mountainous and romantick district, he not being equally struck with them, preferred making the best of his way, so walked on before, and separated from me without ceremony, which I was not sorry for, as it left me more at liberty and leisure to proceed as I pleased.

As I ascended, the views of the valley behind were very fine, through and over the large heavy pines which cover the face of the mountain; but when near the top, the prospect to the southward was really sublime, of the valley in its whole length that way, finely cultivated and watered, bounded by distant pyramidal mountains, isolated and unconnected with either of the ridges divided by the valley in a long vista, about two miles wide. From the summit of the Tuscarora ridge, the view to the westward, though extensive, was cheerless and gloomy, over a broken and mountainous or rather hilly country, covered with forests, chiefly of the dark and sombre pine, which would have rendered me quite dispirited, if I had not anticipated a speedy journey through it on horseback.

At the western foot of the mountain I stopped at Ramsey's, an innkeeper, farmer, saddler and distiller, who has a fine farm, and a good house (I mean literally, but not as a tavern)—It was noon, Mr. Ramsey with a stranger, seated himself to dinner, while his wife in the [illegible] mode, very common i this country, attended table. I consoled myself wi a tumbler of egg punch, which I had just swallowe as my horsemen rode past, calling out that the would await me at the distillery, where I accordingl joined them, drank a dram of new whiskey with th hospitable distiller, mounted my mare, threw awa my cudgel, and trotted off briskly with my new companions.

The road was good, but the country broken, thinly inhabited and poor; pine woods on each hand—red gravelly soil, and a wretched looking log hut a every two or three miles with a few acres cleare round it, but the stumps, or girdled trees still standing. We stopped to feed our horses at one, abou six miles from Ramsey's, which was the residence o an old man named Hall, who had removed here from Lancaster a few years ago. The large fire, cleanliness, and air of plenty, which I found within, wa the more enjoyed, from the contrast with the wretched appearance without.

On remounting, my mare started, and a bag of rye and corn for provender which was on the saddle under me, falling off, I fell with it. One of my companions checked his horse suddenly and threw himself off to assist me, and I was under both horses' feet for some seconds; but seizing the forefeet of the horse from which I apprehended the greatest danger, I pulled them towards me, threw him down, and at the same time scrambling from under him, I providentially escaped with only a slight bruise on my left leg, and a rent in my pantaloons. My gun which was loaded, and which I carried slung at my back, was thrown some distance from me without injury.

We soon after overtook my late foot companion, who I believe now regretted that he had not prevented my ride, as he seemed a good deal fatigued. We advised him to bargain for a ride with a packer with two light horses, who we had past a little way behind, and we pushed on to a mountain called Sideling-hill, eight miles from Hall's; which we ascended a mile, and then put up for the night, at a very good tavern, kept by Daniel Coyle, who also owns a fine farm between the ridges of the mountain.

I got an excellent supper alone, my fellow travellers carrying their provisions with them: I had also a good bed with sheets, but the pain of my blistered foot, which had been augmented by hanging from the saddle in riding, prevented my closing my eyes to sleep until three o'clock, when as exhausted nature was just beginning to induce a temporary oblivion of pain, James Wilson the oldest of my fellow travellers called us to horse, as he said, we must this day make a journey of upwards of forty miles. His brother William, who like myself had never travelled that road before, was obliged to acquiesce, though unwillingly, so rather than lose my horse I complied also, and we were on the road in half an hour after.

After riding four miles on a continued ridge of Sideling-hill, we stopped at a log tavern to pick up the old soldier Wagstaff, whose stories had amused me so much at Skinner's in Horse valley, and who was a neighbour of Wilson's. He had the hog-driving lad still with him, and one horse between them which they rode alternately.

It was not yet day, and the scene in the tavern was, to me, truly novel. It was a large half finished log house, with no apparent accommodation for any traveller who had not his own bed or blanket. It was surrounded on the outside by wagons and horses, and inside, the whole floor was so filled with people sleeping, wrapped in their blankets round a large fire, that there was no such thing as approaching it to get warm, until some of the travellers who had awoke at our entrance, went out to feed their horses, after doing which, they returned, drank whiskey unfor the sake of warmth, and reposed their bodies on the [illegible], laughing, joking, romping, and apparently as happy as possible. So much for customs.

About four miles from [illegible], we descended the western side of Sideling-hill mountain, here called Ray's-hill, at the foot of which we forded the river Juniata, a beautiful stream, about sixty yards wide, which after meandering in a wonderful manner through this mountainous part of the country upwards of 200 miles, through a space of not more than 100 of a direct line, falls into the Susquehannah about twenty miles above Harrisburgh; in all which distance it is navigable for large flat boats, of which considerable numbers are employed transporting the abundant produce of those remote regions to the Susquehannah, and down that river to Baltimore, from whence it finds its way to Europe, destined to assist in feeding those countries, which gave birth to the ancestors of the cultivators of this.

After crossing the Juniata, we pursued our road through a broken country, very hilly, with the river almost always in sight, sometimes on one hand and sometimes on the other, as its bends approached or receded from the road, and sometimes directly under us at the foot of terrifick precipices, down one of which, about twenty years ago, a waggon was carried by the horses, falling 3 or 400 feet perpendicular— The waggoner and horses were killed, and the waggon was dashed to pieces.

At three miles and a half from the ford, we stopped to feed our horses at a small log tavern, where was a large family, with three or four very pretty girls, who forfeited the admiration they would otherwise have commanded, by being covered with the itch, which made me cautious how I ordered any thing to eat or drink, although I could have done justice to a good breakfast.

The same kind of country continues to Bedford, the road leading through two remarkable defiles between the mountains, which as well as the river sometimes approach and sometimes recede, the country gradually improving both in population and quality of soil as we advanced.

At three miles from where we fed our horses, we passed through a village of a dozen houses, called Bloody run, in memory of a massacre by the Indians of about 250 militia, while escorting a convoy of provisions to the western frontier, soon after Braddock's defeat near Pittsburgh.

Three miles further, we passed a hamlet of three or four houses, called Snake-spring, from an immense number of snakes discovered there in a hole and killed: And in four miles more, at 11 o'clock, we entered Bedford, crossing two bridges half a mile from the town, one over Crooked creek, and the other over the west or Raystown branch, which uniting a little below, form the Juniata.

We put up at Fleming's and fed the horses while I breakfasted. When ready to proceed, I mounted, but found my mare so lame, that I was obliged to remain behind, while my companions endeavoured to get her along by driving her before them.

CHAPTER. VI.

Bedford—Travellers and travelling—Whiskey preferred to victuals and necessaries—Obliging disposition of inhabitants—A musical and sociable judge—Departure in the stage—The Allegheny mountains—Somerset—Good inn—A murder—visit to the gaol.

MAKING a virtue of necessity, I consoled myself under my disappointment, by restoring to my constitution the equilibrium of rest, which it was deprived of last night, by the anguish of my foot, and the impatience of the elder Wilson; I accordingly went to bed, and enjoyed an hour's refreshing repose, after which I arose and sauntered about the house until supper was announced, which I partook of with my civil and attentive host and hostess Mr. and Mrs. Fleming.

Soon after supper, five travellers from the N. W. part of the state, arrived on horseback, with whom I conversed until bed time. They were on their way to Baltimore, and were plain Irishmen, uninformed of any thing beyond their own business, which appeared to be that of packers, or travelling merchants, who vend groceries and various merchandize through the country.

The travelling on these roads in every direction is truly astonishing, even at this inclement season, but in the spring and fall, I am informed that it is beyond all conception.

Apropos of travelling—A European, who had not experienced it, could form no proper idea of the manner of it in this country. The travellers are, wagonners, carrying produce to, and bringing back foreign goods from the different shipping ports on the shores of the Atlantick, particularly Philadelphia and Baltimore;—Packers with from one to twenty horses, selling or trucking their wares through the country;—Countrymen, sometimes alone, sometimes in large companies, carrying salt from M'Connelstown, and other points of navigation on the Potomack and Susquehannah, for the curing of their beef, pork, venison, &c;—Families removing further back into the country, some with cows, oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs, and all their farming implements and domestick utensils, and some without; some with wagons, some with carts and some on foot, according to their abilities:—The residue, who make use of the best accommodations on the roads, are country mer chants, judges and lawyers attending the courts, members of the legislature, and the better class of settlers removing back. All the first four descriptions carry provisions for themselves and horses, live most miserably, and wrapped in blankets, occupy the floor of the bar rooms of the taverns where they stop each night, which the landlords give them the use of, with as much wood as they choose to burn, in consideration of the money they pay them for whiskey, of which they drink great quantities, expending foolishly, for that which poisons them, as much money as would render them comfortable otherwise.—So far do they carry this mania for whiskey, that to procure it, they in the most niggardly manner deny themselves even the necessaries of life; and, as I was informed by my landlord Fleming, an observing and rational man, countrymen while attending the courts (for they are generally involved in litigation, of which they are very fond) occupy the bar rooms of the taverns in the country towns, for several days together, making one meal serve them each day, and sometimes two, and even three days—but drinking whiskey without bounds during the same time. The latter description of travellers—the merchants, lawyers, &c. travel as in other countries—making use of and paying for their regular meals, beds, &c.

The pain of my foot having been much alleviated, by an application of bran and vinegar all night, the next morning after my arrival in Bedford, I walked out into the town, and having occasion to call at some tradesmen's shops, and at another excellent tavern where the stage from the eastward stops, as that from the westward does at Fleming's, I was much gratified with the civility and desire to please, which I observed throughout, which impressed me much in favour of the place, and the impression was heightened by another circumstance that forenoon. I had sat down to write, and while engaged at it, the bar keeper, who had been amusing himself with an octave flute, of which I had made a pocket companion, opened the door, and introduced a gentleman of the middle age, who I supposed to be a traveller; but he soon undeceived me, by telling me that he had been informed I was fond of musick, and that I had a German flute with me, which was also his instrument, and he had taken the liberty of calling on me to inform me, that there was a musical society in Bedford, of which he was a member, and that he would convene it that evening for my amusement, if I would assist them by taking a part. I excused myself on account of the pain of my foot, and also on my flute being an octave. He then hoped a glass of punch would be acceptable, which I declined, saying, I never drank spirits of any description. There was something perhaps ungracious in my refusal of his proffered civilities, for he appeared hurt, and made a movement to depart, but I made my peace, and prevailed on him to give me half an hour of his company, by observing that although I was a bad fellow with respect to the bottle, I nevertheless enjoyed very much the society of the well bred and well informed, and felt myself much obliged to him for his polite attention. He proved to be a man of good theoretick information, but with little practical worldly knowledge. From a desire to appear to merit the compliment I had paid him, he was particularly studious of his language, measuring each word, and weighing every sentence before he gave it utterance;—prefacing each speech with "If I may be permitted to hazard an opinion,"—"According to my local ideas," and other set phrases to fill up the vacuum, while considering what he should next say on the subject under discussion. We talked of the country—of robberies—murders and accidents, and at last he bade me good morning; setting me down, no doubt, as a poor devil without soul, who would not drink spirits. On his taking leave, "my name, Sir, said he is S——" it would perhaps be an unwarrantable liberty to ask yours," "Not at all, Sir, mine is——." Mrs. Fleming afterwards told me that he was one of the associate judges of the county, "a very clever and fine spoken man," but rather over fond of the universal enemy;—that he had lost considerable property, but that his wife's fortune being secured to herself, enabled him to still enjoy some of the comforts of life.

This afternoon my wagonner arrived, and went on, appointing to be in Pittsburgh on the Friday or Saturday evening of next week.

Bedford the capital of a county of the same name, is very romantically situated—being hemmed in on all sides by low mountains covered with woods except on the north, towards which point is a long vista, so that it has not unaptly been compared to a barber's bason, with the rim cut out on one side for the chin. It was considered as a frontier only about twenty years ago; when some of the stoccado which had defended it when it had a garrison, was still to be seen.[*] It now contains about 80 houses, of brick, stone and logs. It has a court-house, a gaol, and school-house, and I was informed that a house is used as a place of worship for any Christian sect, and that sometimes a travelling minister of one or other of the various divisions into which, to its disgrace, Christianity is split, stops to remind the inhabitants of their religious duties.[†]

---

[*] Part of the log building, which formed the garrison here, and which was erected by the troops of Geo III. king of Great Britain, still exists, and has been newly weatherboarded lately, and now forms a kitchen to a tavern.

[†] In the summer of 1809, the foundation of a new Presbyterian church was laid in Bedford opposite the court-house for the Rev. Mr Boyd's congregation, a young clergyman of handsome talents, and who had settled here a short time before.

Apropos of religion.—Asking for a book last night, my landlord sent me Richard Brother's prophecies, with which farrago of enthusiastick madness, I read myself to sleep. The town is supplied with water from a spring half a mile distant, by means of wooden pipes, which conduct it to a reservoir in the centre: And some chalybeate springs strongly impregnated with sulphur, have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood; to which, according to custom, whether with justice or otherwise, great medicinal virtues are attributed.[*] This town was incorporated in 1794, and is governed by two burgesses, a constable, a town clerk and three assistants.

---

[*] It is perhaps worth while for the sake of a curious and important fact, to mention the extraordinary effects of the water on a gentleman who had visited this spring in the summer of 1809, and who before he left it, discharged from his bowels a *living monster*, described by some who saw it, as a *lizard*, by others a *crab*, with legs, claws, &c and of considerable size.—— The unhappy man had been ill for several years, without being able to get any relief by the aid of skilful physicians. Immediately after this, he began to recover, and is now in a fair way of regaining his health.

Of the four classes of mineral waters known, the water of this spring unites the qualities of at least *three* of them, viz. The *saline*, the *sulphurous*, and the *martial*, but of the second it is lightly tinctured. Its usual effects on people in health, are those of an immediate and powerful *diuretick*, a gentle *cathartick*, with a considerable increase of *perspiration*, and sometimes a slight *emetick*, this last happening but very seldom. The water may be drank in great quantities with safety, from two to thirty half pints, being the usual quantity in the course of an hour before breakfast. Some indeed drink fifty half pints, while others are considerably incommoded by drinking a gill, which was the case with Mrs. Snyder, wife of governor Snyder, whose death was lately announced. She was at the spring, August 1809, but her case, which was of the consumptive kind, was too far gone to admit of recovery. Not being able to take the water, she tarried but a few days, and returned to Lancaster with her companion, Miss——

The following Latin poem written by James Ross, teacher of the languages in the Philadelphia academy, formerly of Chambersburgh, and author of an excellent grammar, with its trans-

The 31st day of January at 4 in the morning, I left Bedford in the stage with three gentlemen and a young girl passengers. It had snowed all night,

---

lation in prose by the Rev. Mr. Willson, teacher of the languages in Bedford, descriptive of this spring, and the quality of its waters, &c. will be read with pleasure.

J. ANDERSON, M. D.
Hos versiculos symbolum amicitiæ inscribit,
JA. ROSS,
IN PONTEM BEDFORDIÆ SALUTAREM.

Monte decurrens, velut amnis, alto,
Fons, loquax nunquam, tacitus recedis,
Abditus terris, catebrasque celans
Fluminis unda.

Non alis campos virides vel agros;
Non greges pascis, vitulosque vaccas;
Non tuæ ripæ generant leones
Dente furentes.

Sed tuas undas celebrant Puellæ,
Femulæ et Matres, Puerique Sponsi,
Has Senes undas adamant Anusque
Ore bibentes.

Hisque gaudentes Homines levabunt
Pectoris morbos, capitis dolores;
Aurium sensus, laterumque pœnas
Sæpe lavando.

Has bibant isti quibus est podagra;
Has quibus tussis mala, nec fuganda
Artibus, cura aut Medici periti;
Namque levabunt.

Quin et afflicti ac oculisque lumbis
Has bibant undas, stomacho dolentes;
Pauperes, dites, recreentque corpus
Sæpe bibendo.

Has bibant undas vacui, salubres;
Nil nocent salus Puerisve Nymphis:
Pauperes multi hæc, simul atque dites,
Dicere possunt.

Bedfordiæ, (Fennsylvanorum) quarto }
Kal. Septembres, A. D. 1809. }

Bedford Gazette.

and the ground was covered some inches deep, so we had to proceed slowly to break the road, crossing the West branch of the Juniata twice in the first three miles. As day dawned, the country appeared to be in general rather better settled and cultivated than on the eastern side of Bedford, but it was still very hilly, and wood was the prevailing feature. At half past 10, we had reached the foot of the Allegheny

TRANSLATION.

To John Anderson, M. D. the following Verses are inscribed, as a token of Friendship, by the Author James Ross.

ON THE MEDICINAL SPRING OF BEDFORD.

FROM the base of a lofty mountain issuing, O fountain, thy profusion of waters, thou sendest forth in silence, from thy fountain, deep in earth's womb embowelled: them mingling with the stream, which murmurs below, thou loosest. No verdant plains, nor verdant fields are nourished by thy stream irriguous. Nor flocks, nor younglings of the herd dost thou with food supply. To no prowling beasts of prey, do thy shady, thy romantick banks, afford shelter or refuge. *Hence*, blooming virgins gay, matrons old, and aged sires, and youths lately in wedlock joined, greatly delight to saunter along thy streams; *and, in the cool refreshing shade*, to quaff thy healing waters.

While, with heartfelt satisfaction, the valetudinarian, in the waters of this fountain, laves himself, the diseases of the breast—the pains of the head—the distresses of the side—and deafness, *which prevents the ear from drinking in the rich melodies of musick*, all shrink from the healing efficacy of the healthful element. Let those drink whom the gout torments, and those whom the distressing cough annoys, diseases, which yield not to the art or care of the physician, however learned In drinking, they certain aid shall find. The humble cottager, and wealthy lord, however weakened by disease shall re-invigorate their systems, by drinking these waters. Tender eyes shall regain their strength—lost powers of digestion shall again return—and the enfeebled loins, with new strength be girded. Let the sons of leisure, and votaries of amusement, on these health preserving waters regale themselves. The vigorous young man, and the rosy cheeked, from them receives no harm. Rich and poor innumerous, can well attest the truths I sing.

Ibid.

ridge, where we breakfasted; and here I found one of the advantages of travelling in the stage, was to be charged a sixteenth of a dollar more per meal, than if one travelled in any other way.

We were now in Somerset county, and having changed stages, horses, and drivers, we ascended by a very easy road of one mile to the top of the highest ridge of land in the United States, to the eastward of which all the rivers flow to the eastward, to empty themselves into the Atlantick ocean, while to the westward, they flow westerly to unite with the Mississippi, which is their common aqueduct to the gulph of Mexico.

The face of the country before us now changed for the better; not being broken as to the eastward, but fine extensive levels and slopes, well inhabited and cultivated; and the ridges of hills, though long, not so steep, and finely clothed with heavy wood. This was the general appearance of the country, until we arrived at Somerset, the capital of the county, 14 miles from the top of the Allegheny ridge.

This is a new town, having been laid out and built within twenty years: It contains about seventy tolerably good houses, with a court-house, where up-stairs, is the present place of worship, common to all sects like Bedford, until a church, which is to be in common also, is erected, for which the town has petioned the assembly to enable them to raise $ 3000 by lottery.

We stopped at Webster's excellent, comfortable, and well furnished inn, where we found good fires, a good supper, and a series of the Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Since I had come over the three mountains between Strasburgh and Ramsay's, the principal subject of conversation along the road, was concerning the murder by two Frenchmen of a Mr. David Pollock, on the 23d of this month, on Allegheny mountain;

They had shot him, and when he fell in consequence from his horse, they dragged him off the road into the wood, and stabbed him with a knife in several places. He was soon after discovered dead by a company of packers, who had seen two men but a little while before, and had heard soon after, the reports of a double barrelled gun carried by one of them. This, and the meeting of a horse with a saddle and saddle-bags, and no rider, gave them a suspicion, and induced them to search in the wood, following the tracts of men from the road into the wood, to the body. After returning to the road they again saw the two men whom they suspected come out of the woods before them. They pursued them, but lost sight of them at a turning in the road, where they again took into the woods. The packers rode on to the next house and gave an alarm, which soon mustered the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who arming themselves, went in pursuit of the murderers. One of them resisting, when discovered, was shot, and the other apprehended, and lodged in Somerset gaol.

I had been informed that the prisoner neither spoke, nor understood English, and that since his apprehension, he had no interpreter with him, except a German farmer, who understood French but badly. Impelled by humanity, I asked my landlord to accompany me to visit him. He was a poor, ignorant, abject, pusillanimous wretch of the name of Noel Hugue, and had lately arrived in America from Marseilles, where he had been a traiteur or cook. He denied the murder or any knowledge of it, but his story was inconsistent and dissatisfactory. On my informing him of the motives of my visit, he was very grateful. I advised him to write to any persons in New York or Philadelphia, where he had staid some time after his arrival, who might have it in their power to send him any testimonial of character;

and, as I thought his case desperate, to write to his friends or connections in France, and that the court before which he would be tried, or whatever lawyer was charged with his defence, would forward his letters. On my return to the inn a Mr. Leiper, a young gentleman just called to the bar, requested me to accompany him to the gaol, to interpret between him and the prisoner, as he intended voluntarily to undertake his defence, although it was so unpopular as not to be unattended with personal danger, in the irritated state of mind of the country. I complied with his request, but from the interview, I had no reason to expect his humane attempt would be, or ought ot be successful.*

CHAPTER VII.

Proceed on journey---Political parties---Laurel-hill---Chesnut-hills---Greensburgh---Bad road---Fine prospect---Pittsburgh.

THE 1st February at 4 A. M. I left Somerset in a sleigh, a good deal of snow having fallen the day before. One of the gentlemen and the little girl having quitted the stage, my companions now were only a Mr. M'Kinley, of West Liberty near Wheeling in Virginia, one of the representatives in the state assembly, returning home from Richmond, and a Mr. Archer of Centreville in Ohio, returning home also, from a circuitous voyage and journey to New Or-

---

* This man was hung at Somerset after April court, 1807. He positively denied to the last of having any knowledge of the crime for which he was about to suffer death. He also declared his companion, who was shot in taking him, innocent, and as having no knowledge of the circumstance of the death of Pollock.

[illegible] and Baltimore; during which he had visited the Havanna, and New Providence in the Bahamas.—As we all possessed some information different from each other, we beguiled our journey by conversation pleasantly enough, except when politicks were introduced, on which, my fellow travellers being of opposite sentiments, I was sometimes under the necessity of starting some new subject, to prevent their being wrought up to an irritation of temper, which not only prevented cool argument, but sometimes in spite o my endeavours to the contrary, arose to such a heigh as to nearly approach to personalities.

Politicks, throughout the whole of this country, seems to be the most irritable subject which can b discussed. There are two ruling or prevailing parties; one, which styles itself *Federal*, founded originally on the federal league or constitution whic binds the states to each other; in contradistinctio to a party which attempted to prevent the concurrence of the states to the present constitution, and after it was agreed to, made some fruitless attempts t disorganize it, and was called *Antifederal*. The opposite party is one which has since sprung up an styles itself the Democratick Republican. Since th federal constitution has been established, the firs party exists no longer except *in name*. *That* whic assumes it, stickles for the offices of government be ing executed with a high hand, and is therefore accused of aristocratick and even of monarchick sentiments by its opponents, who in their turn are terme factious, and disorganizers, by the federalists. They nickname each other *Aristocrats* and *Democrats*, an it is astonishing to what a height their mutual animosity is carried. They are not content with declaiming against each other in congress, or in th state legislatures, but they introduce the subject eve at the bars of the judicial courts, and in the pulpit of the places of religious worship. In some place the males who might otherwise have been in terms of friendship with each other, are merely on account of diversity of sentiment on politics, mutual and bitter enemies; and the females carry the spirit of party into their coteries, so far as to exclude every female whose husband is of a different political opinion, however amiable and unexceptional in society she may be. The most illiberal opinions are adopted by each party, and it is sufficient with a federalist that another man is a republican, to pronounce him capable of every crime; while the republican hesitates not to allow the federalist the smallest of the attributes of virtue.—This *general* difference of opinion at last becomes *particular*, and a mistaken point of honour frequently hurries the one or the other party [illegible] into a premature grave.—The political wheel is kept in constant motion by those two parties, who monopolise it to themselves, to the exclusion of the moderate, well disposed, and best informed part of the community; who quietly pursue their several avocations, [illegible] by the bickerings, disputes and quarrels of the turbulent and ambitious leaders of the parties, and their ignorant, prejudiced and [illegible] [illegible] with the unexampled prosperity they enjoy at this happy and [illegible] [illegible]—and equally [illegible] perhaps to guard against tyranny or licentiousness [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] opponents of both.

After travelling seven miles through the glades, a rather barren and thinly settled plain, we crossed a bridge over Laurel hill creek, a mile beyond which we began to ascend Laurel hill, which we continued to do two miles further to [illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible], there being [illegible] [illegible] on each side the road [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]. From [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] hills and [illegible] Chesnut hills. After descending [illegible], we [illegible] in the bed of the mountain. I [illegible] remarked that the woods grew much thicker, and the trees larger and [illegible] than the same species to the eastward. A [illegible] Mr. M'Kinley [illegible] one of the [illegible] between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, owned by one M'Mullen, an Irishman. At [illegible] A. M. we changed horses and our sleigh for a [illegible], two miles from M'Mullen's, at M'Ginnis's, perhaps the dirtiest tavern on the whole road. We then continued ten miles over a very broken hilly country, with [illegible] valleys, crossing a high ridge called Chesnut hills, from whence the western country is spread out under the view, like an immense forest, appearing flat from the height, which country though it is in fact, as we found it, very hilly. We crossed the river Sewickly, a fine mill stream, by a bridge, [illegible] miles from M'Ginnis's, and eight miles further we arrived at Greensburgh, the capital of Westmoreland county, which we had entered at the western foot of Laurel hill.

Greensburgh is a compact, well built, [illegible] town of about a hundred houses, with a handsome [illegible], a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a [illegible].

On entering Westmoreland county, I was not a little surprised to see a fine coal fire, and I was informed that [illegible] the principal fuel of the country fifty or sixty miles round Pittsburgh. It is laid down at the [illegible] the [illegible] a bushel.

[illegible] we were joined by a Mr. Kelly, a [illegible] the [illegible] according to the custom of the country, where the [illegible] the habit of [illegible]. We had [illegible] on the subject of Col. [illegible] every one who agreed [illegible]. Indeed, in this country every man thinks for himself, or at least fancies he does, and would suppose himself [illegible] [illegible]; but notwithstanding this supposed liberty of sentiment, [illegible] when united [illegible], seldom fail of drawing the same [illegible]. The conversation of this evening was both amusing and instructive; some of the party, particularly Mr. Holly, a New England man, being [illegible] very [illegible] the arguments [illegible] with cool, dispassionate reasoning.

About 10 o'clock, the landlord, who was [illegible], came into the room and offered to light us to bed. My fellow travellers complied, but I said that I should sit up two hours longer. The old [illegible] [illegible] my words, "two hours," shrugged up his shoulders and went off, while I literally kept my word, amused by a series of three or four of the [illegible] Federal Gazettes. On going to bed, and finding the bed clothes very light, I added the covering of another bed in the room to mine, which I left in the morning as a hint to the [illegible].

At five o'clock next morning, we resumed our journey, and found very little [illegible], though there was no check on the [illegible] [illegible] called, which skirts the river [illegible].

The aspect of the country [illegible] between [illegible] and Greensburgh [illegible] running in ridges from north to south [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but rich and all settled. [illegible] opposite the bank of the [illegible] twelve [illegible] miles from Greensburgh, we [illegible] [illegible]

Stewart's, where we were charged only a quarter of a dollar each.

We soon after entered Allegheny county. The weather was cold and clear, and very pleasant for the season, but the country afforded no variety, being still, hill, dale, woods, and scattering farms. At nine miles from Stewart's, we descended a very long and steep hill, by a shocking road, crossed Turtle creek at the bottom, which runs to the southward to join the river Monongahela, 12 miles above its confluence with the Allegheny; we then ascended another hill by an equally bad and dangerous road. It is astonishing that in so fine and so improving a country more attention is not paid to the roads. A turnpike is projected from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, which I am clearly of opinion, might be kept in repair by a reasonable toll;—and then waggons with goods may travel between the two places in a third less time than they do now, and without the present great risks of breaking down, and the mails may be delivered at the post-offices one half sooner.

When about seven miles from Pittsburgh, we had a picturesque view of the Monongahela on the left, which was soon hid again by the intervening hills; and when within three miles of that town, the view was beautiful over the fine low cultivated level, or bottom, as it is called, which skirts the river Allegheny from thence to Pittsburgh, which is seen at the confluence of that river with the Monongahela; beyond which, the high and steep coal hill crowned by a farm house most romantically situated, seems to impend directly over the glass manufactory, on the bank of the river opposite the town.

The last two miles was along the fine level above mentioned, passing on the right, between the road and the Allegheny, the handsome seat of Mr. John Woods, a respectable lawyer; and immediately after, we passed Fort Fayette, a stockaded post on the right—entered Pittsburgh, and put up at Wm M'Cullough's excellent inn.

CHAPTER VIII.

Unprepossessing appearance of Pittsburgh—Causes—Comfortable situation—Abundance of coal—M'Cullough's inn—Confinement there by indisposition—Attention of some of the inhabitants—Memoirs of an uncommon character—Apollonian society—Dramatick societies—Lawyers—Clergymen—State of society injured by politicks and other causes—Physicians.

THE appearance of Pittsburgh in the winter, is by no means pleasing, notwithstanding its fine situation, as, none of the streets being paved except Market-street,* they are so extremely miry, that it is impossible to walk them without wading over the ankle, except during frosty weather, which rarely continues many days successively, from its lying so low, and being so well sheltered, by the surrounding hills. This, though unpleasant now, is in reality in favour of the place, as when the streets are all paved, that inconvenience will be obviated, and the advantage of shelter from the bleak wintry winds will still remain, without its being followed by an exclusion of fresh air during the summer, as the rivers, in that season act as ventilators, a refreshing breeze always drawing up or down one of them, increasing with the elevation of the sun until noon, and then gradually subsiding into a calm towards sunset; while at a little distance from those air conductors (the rivers) even in high situations, an oppressive heat not rarified by the most gentle zephyr, prevails during the same time.

---

* Since the above was written the greater part of Wood street has been paved, Front and Third streets from Market to Wood, Diamond alley gravelled, and Chancery lane paved from the river to Second street, and preparations are making to pave others this season, 1810.

Another cause of the unprepossessing appearance of Pittsburgh, proceeds from the effect of one of the most useful conveniencies and necessaries of life, which it enjoys in a pre-eminent degree; namely, fuel, consisting of as fine coal as any in the world, in such plenty, so easily wrought, and so near the town, that it is delivered in wagons drawn by four horses, at the doors of the inhabitants, at the rate of five cents per bushel.

A load of forty bushels which costs only two dollars, will keep two fires in a house a month, and in consequence, there are few houses, even amongst the poorest of the inhabitants, where at least two fires are not used—one for cooking, and another for the family to sit at. This great consumption of a coal abounding in sulphur, and its smoke condensing into a vast quantity of lampblack, gives the outside of the houses a dirty and disagreeable appearance—even more so than in the most populous towns of Great Britain, where a proportionably great quantity of coal is used; which must be caused by a difference of quality, which appears in the grate to be in favour of the coal of this country.

The winter being too far advanced for boats to descend the Ohio, I preferred remaining in Pittsburgh, until I should have an opportunity of continuing my journey to the westward by water, to going on immediately by land, as I wished to see the banks of that celebrated river, as far as it lay in my route.

I therefore became a weekly boarder and lodger at M'Cullough's, which though an inn much frequented by travellers, I found to be as quiet, as regtilar, and as orderly, as any private lodging house; the beds equally cleanly, the table more plentiful, and the charge as moderate. As M'Cullough lays himself out to accommodate travellers, or regular lodgers, he applies himself solely to that, and discourages every thing which might subject his house to the noise, revelry, and confusion of a tavern. His wife an amiable and obliging woman, and three daughters, fine and good girls just grown up, attend to the business of the house, and the accommodation of their guests, so well, that a man must be fastidious to a fault, who would not be perfectly satisfied with such quarters.

The streets being extremely dirty, and my foot still paining me much from the consequence of its being blistered on my journey between Lancaster and Middleton, I confined myself to the house for several days after my arrival, going out only once during that time, to call on general O'Hara and Mr. Abner Barker on business. Confinement is at any time unpleasant; but at an inn, however good the accommodation, in a strange place, without a single acquaintance, and suffering continued torture from an inflammation in a limb, the pain of which would have prevented my enjoying a book, even had there been a library within my reach, was to me excessively so.

A few neighbouring gentlemen hearing that a stranger was at M'Cullough's confined by indisposition, did me the favour of calling on me, and the attentions of doctor Andrew Richardson, Mr. James Mountain, a learned practitioner at the bar, and Messrs. Anthony Beelen and Nicholas Cunningham, respectable merchants, prevented my being able to charge Pittsburgh with an *absolute* want of hospitality. The two former offered me the use of their judiciously selected libraries, when I should become sufficiently convalescent to go out, and the perusal of any of their books in the interim, and the first supplied me with the Philadelphia and Baltimore newspapers as they arrived by post, twice weekly.

A few evenings after my arrival, the daughters o my host had a numerous party of young people o both sexes to spend the evening and practice voca musick under the directions of a Mr. Tyler who had taught them. They displayed taste and harmony enough to do honour to their venerable teacher, and I was tempted to join the sounds of my flute to the sweet treble of some of the young ladies. This led to a degree of confidence to me from Mr. Tyler, who on retiring to bed in the same room, imparted to me his little history, which though not replete with incident, was singular and affecting, exhibiting generous benevolent simplicity, a victim to vice and ingratitude. He was an Englishman, and had been one of the choristers of a cathedral in England from whence he had emigrated to America, when a youn man. He had exercised his talent in teaching sacre musick, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, unti he had acquired a sufficiency to purchase a farm in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, where he and hi wife settled. They were childless—an infant foundling which they chanced to see, impressed them wit the idea of supplying themselves with what natur had denied them. They took the boy home, adopted him as their son, and spared neither pains nor expense to give him the best education the country afforded. He grew up a most promising youth, and bid fair to reward them for their parental cares, by smoothing their decline of life, with a return of those attentions which they had lavished on him from his helpless childhood. The lad was a good accomptant, and was placed with a store keeper in Carlisle, until he was supposed by his benefactors sufficiently versed in business, to manage for himself. Tyler then expended the savings of many years industry to furnish for him a respectable country store. The young man commenced business with the fairest prospects, but he had unfortunately contracted habits of drinking and gambling. His business was neglected, one loss followed another, but he had the art of still imposing on the unsuspecting simplicity of his blindly partial and generous parent, until he prevailed on him to be his security for larger sums than his remaining stock of goods would pay. He then absconded, his creditors sued the old man, who to save himself from prison was obliged to dispose of his farm, and after paying the debts of the ungrateful prodigal, with the very small sum which remained to him, he and his wife last year at upwards of sixty years of age each, crossed the mountains, at an inclement season, and purchased a small tract of land about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on which he has since erected a cottage, and where he has cleared and cultivated a few acres, and to enable himself to make his payments, he has taught sacred vocal musick in this town and the surrounding country these two successive winters. His enthusiasm for vocal harmony, and his innocent unsuspecting simplicity, untainted during a long life, by worldly cares, and still believing the mass of mankind as honest and virtuous as himself, notwithstanding the trying proof he had experienced of its baseness, rendered him a singular and original character; I say *original*, for I much question, whether any person into whose hands these sheets may fall, can turn his eye inwardly, and exclaim with a conscience void of offence and selfishness, I too am a general philanthropist, like the good old English singing master.

Several musical amateurs are associated here under the title of the *Apollonian Society*. I visited it by invitation at the house of Mr. T. Attending the weekly meeting, and was most agreeably surprised at hearing a concert of instrumental musick performed by about a dozen proficients of the town, with a [illegible]

burgh, one composed of the students of law, and the other of respectable mechanics. They occasionally unite with each other, so that the pieces are performed with more effect. The theatre was the great saloon of the upper story of the courthouse, which from its size and having several other convenient apartments, which serve for green-rooms, dressing-rooms, &c. is very well adapted to the purpose. It is neatly fitted up under the direction of Mr. Davidson, whose mechanical genius has rendered him a useful member of the dramatic Thespians, whether in machinery [illegible] ing and shifting of scenes; particularly in the part of the gentleman. Mrs. [illegible] in John Bull [illegible] portrays with much elegance [illegible] Mr. W. Wilkins excels in genteel comedy; Mr. J[illegible] in the part of an husband; Mr. Foster in that of a Yorkshire bumpkin or country squire; Mr. [illegible] but certainly in the Heir of [illegible]; and Mr. Van Beun would be an ornament to any [illegible] whether either in the field or the buskin [illegible] vastly considerable Octavian as in [illegible]. The female characters being sustained by young men, are deficient either grace and [illegible], which are natural to the fair sex, and which they [illegible] bards and poets vainly attempt to copy. On the whole however, theatrical societies contribute in a very respectable manner, a rational entertainment for the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, during [illegible] through the winter. They have hitherto confined themselves to the comedy walk, but I have no doubt that if they appear in the buskin, they will be equally creditable [illegible].

Some of the gentlemen of the bar resident here, are very respectable in the profession; of these the late Mr. Ross, formerly a senator, and set up in opposition [illegible] to Mr. M'Kean, the governor of Pennsylvania, is an orator of the [illegible]

ety, or of Mr. Black, the minister of a large society of a sect of Presbyterians called covenanters, I am not adequate to speak, not having yet heard either officiate. Mr. Sheva,* pastor of a congregation of German Lutherans, is a man of liberal morality, and a lively social companion. There are here several Roman Catholicks†, Methodists,‡ and Anabaptists—who have as yet no established place of worship, but who occasionally meet to profit by the exhortations of some of their spiritual directors, who travel this way. On the whole, the religious sects appear to be more free here than in most places I have visited, from those illiberal and antichristian prejudices, which render Christianity the scoff of even the ignorant Indians, whom we term savages.

But though difference of religious opinions does not cause any animosity here, politicks have reduced society to a most deplorable state. There are two parties, which style themselves Federal republicans, and Democratick republicans, but who speaking of each other, leave out the word *republican*, and call each other Federalists and Democrats. I have already described their opinions, which are argued with more warmth, and are productive of more rancour and violence in Pittsburgh than perhaps in any other part of America.§ There are very few neu-

---

* Removed to St. Louis, Louisiana.

† The Catholicks have lately erected a small but handsome brick church of one story at the north east end of Liberty street, the ground for which, I understand, was gratuitously presented to them by Gen. O'Hara. The inside work of the church is yet in an unfinished state.

‡ The Methodists are now engaged in collecting a voluntary subscription for either the building, or the purchase of a house for the use of their society.

§ Our author was here at a time when politicks ran high, the colouring he has given the rancour, in consequence, among the [illegible], as it requires a bold independence of sentiment, to prevent a person from attaching himself to one or other party, and besides, to a man who has not resources for the employment of time within himself, the alternative of not being of one or other party is insupportable, as he is shunned equally by both, and in this populous town lives with respect to society, as though he were in a desert. This may be one cause that Pittsburgh is not celebrated for its hospitality, another, (which is equally applicable to most new settled towns,) is that it is inhabited by people who have fixed here for the express purpose of making money. This employs the whole of their time and attention, when they are not occupied by politicks, and leaves them no leisure to devote to the duties of hospitality. Another cause, which one would scarcely suspect, is pride. Those who from the adventitious circumstance of having settled here at an early period, and purchased, or became possessed of landed property, when from its very low value, it was obtained in the most easy manner, for a mere trifle, now find themselves rich suddenly, from its rapid increase in value. Those who came after them, had not the same opportunities, and of course were not so fortunate. Wealth acquired suddenly, generally operates on the ignorant, to make them wish to seem as if they had always been in the same situation; and in affecting the manners and appearance of the great, they always overact their part, and assume airs of superiority

---

inhabitants, may be a little too deep. Be this as it may, party politics, or at least, political rancour, has subsided, and the citizens generally, intermingle in social societies, and interchange the various offices of friendship and of trade without interruption, whatever they may differ in political sentiment, or be opposed to each other in the election of the various candidates to public office. Conceiving, perhaps, that a moderate difference of political opinion, is a natural consequence of our political institutions, and a requisite to their existence in the purity in which they were at first established.

even over the really well born and well bred part of the community, who have been reduced from a more affluent situation, by misfortune, or who have not been so fortunate as themselves in acquiring what stands the possessor in lieu of descent, and all the virtues and accomplishments. This accounts for the pride which generally pervades the fortunate first settlers, but it is carried to such extravagant excess, that I have been credibly informed that some of the females of this class have styled themselves and their families the *Well born*, to distinguish them from those not quite so wealthy, forgetting that some among them could not tell who had been their ancestors in the second generation. This is all matter of ridicule and amusement to a person possessed of the least philosophy. There is also a very numerous class, which assumes a certain air of superiority throughout this whole country—I mean the lawyers. They (even their students and pupils) arrogate to themselves the title or epithet of esquire, which the uninformed mass of the people allow them; and as, by intrigue, they generally fill all the respectable offices in the government as well as the legislature, they assume to themselves a consequence to which they are in no other way entitled.

The profession of physick is also on a very respectable footing in this town. There being four established physicians.—Doctors Bedford, Richardson,[*] Stevenson, and Mowry, all of considerable practice, experience, and reputation.[†]

I shall defer an account of the situation, history and present state of Pittsburgh, until I have finished

[*] Died, August 1809.

[†] There are three others established here lately, a German, a French, and an English physician, the latter of whom is of the Friends' society, of the name of Pennington, considerably advanced in years. He came to this place in the fall of 1808, and is said to be skilful.

my tour to the westward, when I shall have obtained more information on so important a subject.

CHAPTER IX.

Departure from Pittsburgh—The Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers—Brunot's island—unfortunate death of two gentlemen—Baldwin's mill—Neville's island—Middletown—Logstown—Beaver creek—Beaver town—Fort M'Intosh.

ON the 18th July 1807, accompanied by my intelligent and valuable friend A——, I departed from Pittsburgh, in a batteau, or flat bottomed skiff, twenty feet long, very light, and the stern sheets roofed with very thin boards, high enough to sit under with ease, and long enough to shelter us when extended on the benches for repose, should we be benighted occasionally on the river, with a side curtain of tow cloth as a screen from either the sun or the night air. We had a pair of short oars, or rather long paddles, for one person to work both, and a broad paddle to steer with; and a mast, and a lug or square sail to set when the wind should favour us; we had a good stock of cold provisions and liquors. The river being neither flooded, nor very low, was just in that state, to promise a pleasant passage to its navigators. The current running between two and three miles an hour, allowed time to examine every thing worthy of curiosity, and the water was sufficiently high to prevent delays through grounding on any of the numerous flats, which impede the navigation of the first two hundred miles, during the principal part of the summer and fall, and yet not so high as to prevent our being able to see and remark all the shoals or sands of any consequence, which gave us an opportuity of proving Mr. Cramer's Navigator which we had with us, of correcting it in a few places, and of adding to it a sketch of the river, in its very winding course, between Pittsburgh and Limestone or Maysville, in Kentucky.

In a quarter of an hour after embarking on the Monongahela we passed its confluence with the Allegheny, and entered the Ohio formed by the other two.

The Allegheny rises between two and three hundred miles following its different meanders, N. E. of Pittsburgh. Its current runs about three miles an hour except in floods, when it is sometimes impelled at the rate of six or seven. Its banks were uninhabited except by the aborigines, and a line of distant posts fortified by the French, to preserve the communication by this route between Canada and Louisiana, previous to the conquest of the former country by the English in 1759; also to prevent the extension of the Anglo-American settlements to the westward of this river; and to command the friendship and trade of the Indians; and to prevent as much as possible the English from participating with them in those advantages. Within the last twenty years, the Indians finding the extension of the American settlements into their neighbourhood, have abandoned this whole tract of country, and have retired to Sandusky, about three hundred miles further west, with the exception of a tribe under a celebrated chief called the Cornplanter, which has a town and settlement on the Allegheny about 120 miles from Pittsburgh, and which is gradually falling into an agricultural life.*

---

* [illegible] 1798 the Quakers of Philadelphia sent out a committee of three or five, men and women, among the Cornplanter's Indians, with implements of husbandry, to instruct the [illegible] in the arts of agriculture and comfortable living. [illegible] good example, industry, and perseverance, they [illegible]

The Europe-American settlements (as I call them from their consisting principally of emigrants from Britain, Ireland, and Germany, particularly the two latter) now extend not only to the banks of the Alleghany, but crossing that river, the country has be-

succeeded wonderfully in bringing their red brethren to a considerable advanced state of civilization, to a knowledge of agriculture, the mechanick arts, and a practice of the social virtues. I had the pleasure of conversing with *Joel Swain*, one of the members of the committee not long since, who observed, that the farms of the natives extended several miles on both banks of the Alleghany river, well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. That one or two of the Indians had already learned how to make their own plough-irons, axes, hoes, &c. while others were learning to make tubs and buckets, and that he expected to learn an ingenious boy to make spinning wheels the ensuing year, for which he was then hunting irons. That a [illegible] was about to be made for the purpose of learning them the art of weaving. That the Indian women had spun and wove about seventy yards of linen last year, [illegible] and was able to knit their own stockings. That they, by [illegible], had got both men and women to quit the habit of drinking whiskey, or any other kind of ardent spirits, either at home or abroad.—This circumstance has been *frequently* witnessed among those who came down to Pittsburgh with skins, peltry, and who uniformly refuse whiskey when offered to them by those to whom they sell their skins, shaking their heads, saying, [illegible], repeating in broken English, [illegible], bad, for Indian."

The Quakers [illegible], under the name Christian, [illegible] Shawanese, *Delawares*, and [illegible], and such other tribes as they could find it practicable to visit, to see what might be [illegible] to forward the interests and happiness of the natives, to some of whose tribes they had forwarded a few articles of farming utensils in 1798, particularly to those situated on the banks of the [illegible] river; since which, ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. have been forwarded to Fort Wayne as presents to the Indians on the Wabash, where considerable clearings and improvements have been made under the particular direction of Philip Dennis, agent of the Friends' society.

The Western Missionary society are also laudably engaged in this Christian like work, and we hope and flatter ourselves, that much good will be done, and the poor natives be advanced to a state of rational life. The Rev. Joseph Badger resides at Sandusky, where no doubt his indefatigable industry will be come populous, and many thriving towns have been erected throughout the whole country south of lake Erie, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the adjoining new state of Ohio, which latter has been settled in that tract, by emigrants from the state of Connecticut, to whom Pittsburgh is indebted for a good supply of cheese† not inferior to English.

The navigation of the Allegheny is easy for boats called *keels* from fifty to seventy feet long, sharp at both ends, drawing little water, carrying a good burthen, and calculated to be set against the stream, so as to surmount it from eight to twenty miles a day in proportion to the strength of the current operating against them. The water of this river is uncommonly clear, occasioned by its gravelly bottom and the rapidity of its current; and the fish are harder, firmer, and more delicious, than those caught in the Monongahela, which rising in the Laurel mountain in Virginia, pursues a northern course about two hundred miles, (the last half of which is through a rich and populous country) until it unites with the Allegheny at Pittsburgh. Flowing generally through a more level country than the Allegheny, its current

---

turned to the best advantage for the welfare of the Indians in that quarter. He has one farm already stocked with cattle, &c. a tolerable crop was raised last year—and a school is kept to teach the children the English language. Divine service is also held among them frequently, where men, women, and children attend, to receive the instruction of their worthy pastor. Mr. Badger was among us not long ago, and he gives a flattering account of the aptness of the Indian children, and their diligence and desire for learning, and thinks that they are not behind [illegible] capacity.—This subject opens a wide field for the humane and philanthropic citizen; and we hope the minds of many will be drawn to pay it that attention it so richly merits.

† It is not an uncommon thing for some of our New Connecticut farmers to make from two to three tons of good cheese in one season, for which they generally get at our market [illegible] cents per pound.

it much more placid, but its waters are always muddy, from which circumstance it derives its name, which in the Indian dialect signifies *muddy from the mouldering in of banks*. Both it and the Allegheny abound in fish, of which the white salmon, the perch, the pike and the catfish are most esteemed; there are however several other species.*

The Ohio into which we had now entered, takes its name from its signifying *bloody* in the Indian tongue, which is only a modern appellation bestowed on it about the beginning of the last century by the five nations, after a successful war, in which they succeeded in subjugating some other tribes on its banks. It was called by the French *La belle riviere*, which was a very appropriate epithet, as perhaps throughout its long course it is not exceeded in beauty by any other river. It was always known before as a continuation of the Allegheny, though it more resembles the Monongahela, both in the muddiness of its waters, and its size; the latter being about five hundred yards wide, whereas the former is only about four hundred yards in breadth opposite Pittsburgh.

Leaving the glass house on the left, we passed on the same side Saw-mill run, a mill-stream, with a [illegible] bridge crossing it to Elliot's mills, the bridge forming a handsome object in the view. Elliot has here a delightful spring, bubbling its cool pellucid water from the side of the rocky bank which reserves it, from which it is conveyed by a pipe through his spring-house, the roof of which joins the shed which covers the spring.

We passed Robinson's point on the right with a fine level, or bottom, as I shall in future according to the language of the country call all the flats between the hills and the banks of the river. This bottom well settled and cultivated, extends to about five miles below Pittsburgh, having Brunot's island opposite its lower extremity. This island contains near three hundred acres of a most luxuriant soil, about half of which has been cleared by Dr. Brunot, a native of France, who adds hospitality and sociality to the abundance which he derives from his well cultivated farm. He has judiciously left the timber standing on the end of the island nearest Pittsburgh, through which, and a beautiful sugar grove of about twelve acres, an avenue from his upper landing is led with taste and judgement about half a mile to his house, which is a good two story cottage, with large barns, and other appropriate offices near it, and an excellent garden and nursery. He has fenced the farm in such a way, as to leave a delightful promenade all round it, between the fences, and the margin of the river, which he has purposely left fringed with the native wood about sixty yards wide, except where occasional openings are made either for landings, or views; the latter of which are very fine, particularly that of M'Kee's romantick rocks opposite, impending over the narrow rapid which separates them from the island. M'Kee's fine farm beyond the rocks and the mouth of Chartier's creek, and the creek itself, which meanders through a great part of the rich and plentiful county of Washington, affording also fine subjects for the landscape painter.

---

* Such as the sucker, sturgeon, buffaloe, [illegible], eel, herring, and sometimes the flat soft shelled turtle are caught.—The branches of the Allegheny, especially French creek, abound in fine trout.

On entering the channel to the right of Brunot's island, I could not avoid a sensation of melancholy, from its reminding me of the death of my valued friend George Cochran, esq. of Natchez, who about three years ago was drowned here together with a Mr. M'Farlane of Elizabethtown, by the skiff, in which they were going from the shore to a brig belonging to the latter, being carried by the current against the brig's cabin, and overset. In his death, his friends had cause to lament the loss of a warm hearted, benevolent, generous, and properly conducted man in every sense of the word, and the world was deprived of one of those characters, which is occasionally but rarely allowed it, to prevent that general obloquy to which it would otherwise be subjected from the natural depravity of mankind.

I was not acquainted with Mr. M'Farlane, but from the manner in which I have heard him spoken of by those who were, he merited a longer enjoyment of this probationary life. They were found two days after, a few miles below, brought to Pittsburgh, and interred in two adjoining graves, in the burying ground of the new Presbyterian meeting-house.

Passing his garden, we gave and received an adieu from Dr. Bruce, and the recollection of a social and agreeable day, which I enjoyed with a party at his house on the 4th of this month, when he had a few friends to commemorate that anniversary of a new era in the annals of history, *the Independence of the United States of America*, aided to dispel those gloomy, selfish ideas, which we who remain behind too seldom avoid indulging, when we think on our being for ever deprived of society which was dear to us—even though we have every reason to be certain that they were prepared for whatever fate may await them in futurity, and though we know that longer continuance here, might have subjected the subject of our regret to some of those casualties in the affairs of men, which might have embittered their future life.

The course of the river is generally about N. N. W. from Pittsburgh to Beaver, about twenty-eight miles. We continued to descend it, our attention occupied by frequent changes of prospect, caused by its winding course. From the point below Brunot's island, is a fine vista of the river with hills on the right and a bottom on the left; a very high hill in front cultivated on the top. Baldwin's mill on the right three miles distant, reflected by the water to double its size; the well frequented road to Beaver on the same hand; and farms and farm houses in view of each other; the scenery enlivened by multitudes of fish sporting near the surface of the glassy element. Baldwin's mill-house is well built of stone over a dam in the river, which conveys the water to the wheel, from whence it runs out under the arch which supports the house.

We had passed a small island of about three acres, called Cow island, separated from Neville's or Long island by a channel of one hundred and fifty yards. This latter takes its name of *Long* from its extending six miles down the river from opposite Baldwin's mills; it is narrow, but its soil being of the first quality, it might be divided into several good farms; there is however but one on it as yet, cultivated for the proprietor, major Craig of Pittsburgh, who has in the middle of the island a large but very plain wooden farm house of two stories, and about sixty feet long.

We here overtook a covered flat, with two families of the name of Frazey, migrating from the neighbourhood of Elizabethtown in New Jersey, to Cincinnati in Ohio. They had embarked at Redstone on the Monongahela. The father of one of the families was dangerously ill with a nervous fever and deranged in his intellects.

Hog island on the left just below Neville's island, is very small, and immediately below it also on the left we passed Middletown, lately laid out, consisting of ten houses including barns, and opposite to it, is Mr. White's finely situated house.

From a point two miles below Middletown, the river opening gradually into a long reach, has a fine effect to the eye. A little below the point, a charmingly situated farm on the right exciting our inquiry, we were informed that it was squire Ways. The squire however, was badly lodged, if he had no better house than the small log hovel we saw on the bank. Deadman's island a little below is small, covered with aquatick shrubs and plants, and so low, that it must always be inundated in moderate risings of the river, which is not *here* more than a hundred and fifty yards wide, and in general not exceeding two hundred. The banks on each side abound with partridges whose responsive calls are continually heard, interrupted by the buzz of multitudes of large horse flies, which probably attracted by the odour of our provisions, seemed much more pleased with our boat than we were with them.

Eight miles below Middletown, we passed Logstown on the left. This is a scattering hamlet, of four or five log cabins, in the neighbourhood of which, on the opposite side of the river, a considerable tribe of Indians resided, until after the reduction of Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburgh, by general Forbes in 1758.

From Logstown a mile and a half to Crow's island which is small, the banks are very pleasant, rising gradually from the water's edge, and having a fine bottom on the right. Here we met two large keel boats loaded with cotton in bales, from Nashville in Tennessee bound to Pittsburgh, out twenty-six days. They had nine men in each—one steering, six poling, and two resting.

Half a mile from hence on the right, is a good log house with a sign of a white horse, kept by James Knox; in passing it, a young woman answered several questions we asked her very civilly; which I mention as a rare circumstance, as the inhabitants of the banks of the Ohio, have too generally acquired a habit, of either not deigning an answer to the interrogatories of the numerous river travellers, or of giving them a short and boorish one, or of turning their questions into ridicule; which proceeds from the impertinent manner in which they are generally hailed and addressed by the people in the boats.

Two miles lower we passed a good house and a saw-mill in a beautiful rural situation on the left bank, and here we met a decent looking man, polling a skiff against the current: He was going to Pittsburgh and had come upwards of twenty miles since morning.

At half past four in the afternoon we were abreast of Big Beaver creek or river on the right, five miles below the saw mill. It empties through a level, and is about fifty yards wide at its mouth, with a gentle current.

Some boys on the beach mischievously misinformed us respecting the proper landing, to the town of Beaver, which is but a little way beyond the creek, instead of which we rowed a mile lower down, and then had to set our skiff across a bar, which extends above a mile in front of the right bank. After landing, we had to climb a precipice to a log cabin, on the top and edge of the cliff, near two hundred feet above the surface of the river: Here we got directions for our path, and after a walk of half a mile, we reached the town of Beaver.

It stands on a stony plain on the top of the high cliff which conceals it from the river, and contains about thirty indifferent houses, much scattered, in three parallel streets. There is a stone gaol not quite finished, which was the only publick building we noticed.* The inhabitants not finding water at a convenient depth, have, in preference to digging very deep wells, led it by wooden pipes from a hill near a mile from the town, and have placed publick wooden fountains in the streets at convenient distances.

---

* A small brick market-house has been since built, and after many trials, a well sunk from which the inhabitants are supplied with water. *Ed.*

We were shewn the scite of Fort M'Intosh, of which no vestige remains except the hearth of the officers' fire place: It is on the edge of the cliff commanding the river. Altogether, Beaver seems to be very badly situated on the high plain, when it ought to have been placed at the confluence of Beaver creek with the Ohio, where there is a bottom with room enough for a town, and an excellent landing, and where are now two good looking houses with tavern signs. The neighbouring high situation notwithstanding its inconvenience, was probably preferred, on account of the superior salubrity of the air.

On entering Beaver, we refreshed ourselves with six cents worth of whiskey and water at general Lacock's tavern. He is one of the representatives in the assembly of the state, and has both considerable influence and abilities. I had heard him in the house of representatives when I was at Lancaster in the winter, and was much entertained by the wit and humour he displayed in the course of a debate on fixing a permanent seat of government. We had not the pleasure of seeing the general now, and proceeded from his house to Mr. Wilson's, one of the best in the place, conformably to a promise I had given him in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wilson, a very pretty woman, told us that her husband was absent in Philadelphia:—We left our names, walked across the street to Hemphill's tavern, got some information respecting the country; and then returned to our boat, meeting on our way the constable crying at publick sale, a poor horse attached for debt, for which the last bid was thirteen dollars twenty-five cents. It is seven years since Beaver was laid out for a town.

CHAPTER X.

Thunder storm---Hospitable reception at Potts's---Georgetown ---Little Beaver creek---State division line---Fawcetstown---Croxton's---Squire Brown's.

A FERRY two miles below Beaver is a handsome situation, beyond which the banks are high on both sides, and the river does not exceed one hundred and fifty yards wide.

About half past seven, it began to rain with heavy thunder and sharp lightning. We huddled into the stern under the awning, and I sculled with one oar to keep the boat in the channel, in hopes of getting to Georgetown; but the storm increasing, we judged it more prudent to stop at nine o'clock, where we saw a light on the left bank. We were received very hospitably in their small log house by Mr. and Mrs. Potts. Our landlady gave us bread and milk, which after changing our wet clothes, we supped on sumptuously. We then made some milk punch, which our landlord partook of with us with great gout, entertaining us with some good songs, and long stories about his travels. Time thus passed away while the storm pelted without, and it was not until eleven o'clock that we stretched ourselves on the floor, with our feet to the fire, and enjoyed a good nap, resisting the kind importunities of the Potts's to take their own bed, their other one being filled with their five children. And here I must remark that throughout this whole country, wherever you see a cabin, you see a swarm of children.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning the 19th July, we left Potts's, after having recompensed them for their hospitality. This was ten miles below Beaver, and two and a half above Georgetown. There are three small islands in that distance called First, Second, and Grape island.

I landed at Georgetown on the left, which contains about thirty houses in a fine situation, on a narrow plain extending from the high river bank, to the hills which surround it like an amphitheatre. Though it is a post town, and a considerable thoroughfare of travellers, it is nevertheless on the decline, there being only twenty-five houses inhabited. A shower coming on, I took shelter in the house of a very communicative elderly man, whose wife was young and very handsome, though an half blood Indian.

Little Beaver creek* nearly opposite to Georgetown, is a handsome little river, about thirty yards wide; half a mile below which, we saw the division line between Pennsylvania and Virginia on the left, and between the former and Ohio on the right, which were cleared of wood forty feet wide in their whole length some years ago; a new growth of trees, bids fair to obliterate very shortly these temporary boundaries.

---

* This is a valuable stream for water works, though wildly and romantically hemmed in by vast hills on both sides. There are two grist mills, a saw mill, and a large paper-mill, all within two miles of its mouth; the latter has been lately erected, and is owned by Jacob Bowman of Brownsville, John Bever of Georgetown, and John Coulter, who resides at the mill. Over this creek, about a mile from its mouth, a new toll bridge was erected in the summer and fall of 1806, on the road leading from Washington county to New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, &c. state of Ohio. About a mile above Little Beaver, in the bed of the Ohio, and near the north western side, a substance bubbles up, and may be collected at particular times on the surface of the water, similar to *Seneca oil*. When the water is not too high, it can be strongly smelt while crossing the river at Georgetown. It is presumed to rise from or through a bed of mineral coal embowelled under the bed of the river. The virtues of the Seneca oil are similar to those of the *British oil*, and supposed to be equally valuable in the cures of rheumatick pains, &c.—Large quantities of the Seneca oil is collected on Oil creek, a branch of the Allegheny river, and sold at from one dollar and a half to two dollars per gallon. The mode of collecting it is this; the place where it is found bubbling up in the creek is surrounded by a wall or da[illegible] a narrow compass, a man then takes a blanket, flannel, or other woollen cloth, to which the oil adheres, and spreading it over the surface of the enclosed pond, presses it down a little, then draws it up, and running the cloth through his hands, squeezes out the oil into a vessel prepared for the purpose; thus twenty or thirty gallons of pure oil can be obtained in two or three days by one man.

Near this on the left bank opposite a small island, is a curious stratum of slate, covering a substratum of coal, which also shews itself.

A mile below this is Custard's island, a mile long, opposite the lower end of which on the left, is the very pleasantly situated house and farm of Mr. Stewart, in passing which we were asked by some people at the landing, if we had seen a man polling up a skiff yesterday on his way to Pittsburgh, and they pointed out his house on the opposite bank, which he had left yesterday; which was matter of astonishment to us, how the man we hailed in the skiff above Beaver, could have surmounted so many ripples and rapids in so short a time; it evinced uncommon strength, activity, and perseverance.

A mile and a half below Stewart's, we passed Faucetstown, a hamlet of five or six houses and a ferry, from whence is a road thirty miles to Warren in Ohio. Here I observed some seines for fishing, made by fastening bushes together with the tough and flexible stalks of the wild grape, with which this whole western country abounds.

Two miles below Faucetstown, on the right, is a remarkable rocky cliff, three hundred feet perpendicular, from which to Baker's island of a mile in length, is two miles, and from thence about a mile farther, we passed on the right, Yellow creek,* a handsome little river thirty yards wide, with Mr. Pettyford's good stone house well situated on its left bank.

---

* A few miles up this creek are several valuable salt springs, at one of which quantities of excellent salt is made.

From Yellow creek the appearance of the soil and country is better than above it, and the river is very beautiful, being in general about a quarter of a mile wide, interspersed with several islands, which add much to its beauty; some being partly cultivated and partly in wood, some wholly in wood, and some covered with low aquatick shrubs and bushes; and all fringed with low willows, whose yellowish green foliage, contrasted with the rich and variegated verdure of the gigantick forest trees, the fields of wheat and Indian corn, and the dwarf alders, other shrubbery and reeds of the inundated islands, which they surround, mark their bounds as on a coloured map. First Nessley's cluster of small islands, two miles below Yellow creek; then Black's island a mile and a half long, two miles below them, and lastly, Little island close to the west end of Black's, joined by a sand bar to the right shore, where Jacob Nessley has a good two story wooden house, with a piazza.

Four miles further we stopped at Wm. Croxton's tavern, the sign of the Black Horse, on the Virginia side, and got a bowl of excellent cider-oil. This is stronger than Madeira and is obtained from the cider by suffering it to freeze in the cask during the winter, and then drawing off and barrelling up the spirituous part which remains liquid, while the aqueous is quickly congealed by the frost. Croxton and his wife had a youthful appearance, notwithstanding they had eight children, seven of whom were living.

He was born in this neighbourhood, lived here during the last Indian war, and cultivated a bottom opposite, through which flows a rivulet called Croxton's run, which turns a grist and saw mill. On the United States appropriating the N. W. territory, now the state of Ohio, he lost all that property by its being purchased by others, before he became informed of the necessity of his securing his tenure by obtaining a grant from the government. He complained of a toothache, from the torture of which I relieved him, by burning the nerve with a hot knitting needle, which however did not prevent him from charging us for our cider.

On the opposite bank a mile below Croxton's, a Mr. White of Middleton in Virginia, is building a fine house of hewn stone; and a mile further on the same side, we admired the romantick situation of a farm house, with a garden neatly filled with a profusion of flowers; opposite to which on the Virginia side, is a remarkable cliff near the top of the high river hill, occasioned by a large piece of the hill having broken off and fallen down.

Four miles below Croxton's we passed Brown's island, containing three hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, on the right, and opposite the lower end of it on the left we stopped for the night at Brown's, who is a magistrate, and has a noble farm and a house very pleasantly situated on a high bank, with a steep slope to the river.

We found the squire weighing sugar, which he had sold to Mr. Sumrall of Pittsburgh, who owns some regular freighting keel boats, who with one of them was now on his return from Cumberland river, and had also stopped here for the night.

The negroes, cattle, offices, and the appearance of every thing here, indicated the greatest abundance of the produce of this plentiful country. Neither the old squire nor his wife, ever knew confinement by accident or bad health, until about two months ago, when by a fall from her horse, she dislocated her hip, and broke one of her knees. Her son restored the limbs to their places, and she employed no surgeon, but is curing herself gradually, though slowly, by an embrocation of camphorated spirit.

After supping with the old gentleman, near his old wife's bed side, on apple pye, bread, butter and milk, he kissed her, and then shewed us to a room with four beds in it, one of which he occupied himself, and gave us possession of another, which we were not allowed to possess in peace, as its indigenous inhabitants, indignant at our intrusion, assailed us all night with such fury, as to drive us from their quarters at the first dawn of day. The old man had entertained us, until a late hour, by narrating to us his situation, and that of his family. His children have all good farms, and he intends making no will, that they may inherit equally, (according to the very equitable law of this country respecting intestate inheritance) whatever he may die possessed of, which he gave us to understand was very considerable.—One daughter is married to a Mr. Madan, an Irishman, to whom he gave a farm with her, which Madan sold for a thousand dollars five years ago, and removed to St. Genevieve on the Mississippi, where he is now a land surveyor with an income of two thousand dollars per annum. Two years ago, squire Brown, notwithstanding his age, about seventy, paid his daughter a visit, a distance of a thousand miles.

Though he does not keep a tavern, he knows how to charge as if he did, we having to pay him half a dollar for our plain supper, plainer bed, and two quarts of milk we took with us next morning; which was very high in a country where cash is very scarce, and every thing else very abundant.

CHAPTER XI.

Remarkable bend in the river--Steubenville--Ornamented seats and farms--Charlestown--Bakewell's, and other manufacturies--A versatile professional character--Buffalo creek.

AT 6 o'clock on Monday, 20th July, we proceeded on our voyage, and three miles below Brown's passed a point or rather a peninsula on the left, formed by a remarkable turn in the river, which takes a direction due east for two miles; its general course from Big Beaver to Baker's island having been west, and from thence south. On the peninsula is a well cleared and beautifully situated farm, and there is a remarkable heap of loose rocks on the opposite shore, where a small creek falls into the Ohio, with a neat stone cottage at its mouth. At the end of the easterly reach is a good two story stone house of a Mr. Kelly, just under a hill on the Ohio side, with a fine bottom opposite.

At a little before eight o'clock we stopped at Steubenville, the capital of Jefferson county in Ohio, seven miles from Brown's. This town has been settled about eight years, chiefly by emigrants from the state of Jersey. It contains one hundred and sixty houses, including a new gaol of hewn stone, a court house of square logs (which it is said is to be soon replaced by a new one* of better materials), and a brick presbyterian church. There are four or five different sects of christians in this town, but no established minister, except a Mr. Snodgrass to the presbyterians, and a Mr. Doddridge, who comes from

---

* A handsome brick court house has since been erected, and the inside work nearly completed An original bank was established at Steubenville in 1809, by a law of the state, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, with power to increase it to 500,000 dollars. Bazaleel Wells president, W. R. Dickinson, cashier,

Charlestown in Virginia, every other Sunday, to officiate to the episcopalians in the court house, which is occasionally used for the same purpose by the other sects.

There is a land office here for the sale of the publick lands, from which large sums in Spanish dollars are sent annually to the treasury of the United States in Washington. Perhaps this is one cause of the town having increased so rapidly. Another may be its very handsome situation. The first street, which is parallel to the river, is on a narrow flat, sufficiently raised above the river floods; while the rest of the town is about twenty feet perpendicular above it, on an extensive plain, rising gradually with a gentle slope to the foot of the hills which surround it in a semicircle like an amphitheatre, about a mile distant. On one of those a Mr. Smith has a house and farm which seems to impend over the south end of the town, from an elevation of four hundred feet perpendicular from the bed of the river. Mr. Basil Wells, who is joint proprietor of the soil with Mr. James Ross of Pittsburgh, has a handsome house and finely improved garden and farm on the bank of the Ohio, a quarter of a mile below the town.

We remained about an hour in Steubenville, (which is named in honor of the late major general baron Steuben, the founder of the present American military tacticks): We then pursued our course down the river, passing at half a mile a point on the left, where is a tavern with a fine extensive bottom behind it; and four and half miles further, we left Mingo bottom island (very small) on the left; half a mile below which on the *right* is Mr. Potter's handsome square roofed house, and a quarter of a mile lower down is Mr. Pratt's neat frame cottage, ornamented like Potter's, with weeping willows and Lombardy poplars. A mile and a quarter from hence we passed two small creeks called Cross creeks, one on each hand, and a mile and a half below them, on turning a point on the left, we saw Charlestown, half a league before us, on the Virginia side, making a handsome appearance, with the white spire of the court house, and several good looking private houses, which are distinctly seen from the river, on account of the situation being on a lower bank than that of Steubenville.

At eleven we landed in Charlestown, went to the inn where the mail stage between Pittsburgh and Wheeling stops, and ordered dinner, during the preparation of which, we amused ourselves with walking through the town. It was laid out about fourteen years ago, and now contains about eighty houses of various materials—brick, stone and wood, principally in one street parallel to the Ohio. In the middle is a convenient little court house of stone, with a small, light cupola spire. The gaol is behind it, and in front is the pillory,[*] on a plan differing from any I ever saw elsewhere: A large, round wooden cover, like an immense umbrella, serving as a shade for the criminal in the stocks, or for a platform for one in the pillory to stand on, or for a shelter from sun or rain to the inhabitants who meet on business in front of the court house, the place generally used as a sort of exchange in the small towns in this country. A Col. Connel, who is a farmer, and clerk of the county courts of Brooke county, has a very large but unfinished house of hewn stone near the court house. The academy is a good brick building on the ascent of the hill behind the town, and was a good school until broken up by some political division among the inhabitants, which induced Mr. Johnston, the last master, to remove to Beaver

[*] The pillory punishment, a few years ago, prevailed throughout several of the states, but has been wisely abolished by all but Virginia.

in Pennsylvania, where he now keeps the county clerk's office.*

Mr. Bakewell from England, who has been established here about two years, politely shewed us his manufactury of pottery and queensware. He told us that the business would answer very well, could workmen be got to be depended upon; but that those he has hitherto employed, have always quit his service before the term of the expiration of their contracts, notwithstanding any law to the contrary; and two of them have actually set up small manufacturies in Charlestown, one of queensware in opposition to him, and the other of tobacco pipes. Bakewell's ware is very good, but not so fine, nor so well glazed as that manufactured in England, owing probably to the difference of materials, as the process is the same.

Mr. Doddridge who officiates alternately here and at Steubenville, to the episcopal congregations, first practised law, then physick, and now adds the trade of a tanner to the profession of divinity.

The wells here are dug forty to fifty feet deep before water is come at, but that inconvenience might be easily remedied by conveying water to the town in pipes from the surrounding hills, which will doubtless be the case, should it ever become a manufacturing town; which a few more inhabitants of equal spirit and enterprize with Bakewell would soon effect.

Buffalo creek falls into the Ohio at the south end of the town, after a course of forty or fifty miles through Washington county in Pennsylvania, and the narrow tongue of Virginia in which Charlestown is situated. It had a wooden bridge about forty yards in length across the mouth of it, on the post road to Wheeling, which was carried away last spring by a flood.*

---

* Mr. David Johnston was removed from his office in Beaver county after the election of Mr. Snyder as governor. Before he went to Charlestown he taught in the Canonsburgh college, and was elected in that county, Washington, to a seat in the Pennsylvania legislature. He now teaches a private school in Brownsville.

CHAPTER. XII.

New town and settlement of Warren—Roland's ferry—Comfortable situation, the effect of industry—Wheeling—Walk by moon-light—New state road—Wheeling island—Canton.

WE proceeded after dinner from Charlestown, three and a half miles to a ferry, and two miles further, we passed a point and a tavern on the right, a mile and a half below which on the same hand, is the straggling town and fine settlement of Warren, laid out by Mr. Kimberly, the proprietor, five years ago, but it is only within two years that it has began to assume the appearance of a town. It contains thirty-eight dwelling houses, charmingly situated on an extensive bottom, the largest I had noticed since leaving Pittsburgh, with Indian Short creek emptying into the Ohio at its southern extremity.

Three miles lower, we passed Pike island, which is about three quarters of a mile long, and seems capable of cultivation, though perhaps rather low. Opposite to it is the boundary line between Jefferson and Belmont counties in Ohio.

Two miles further, at six o'clock we landed at Roland's ferry, on the left, and found Roland and his son, employed building a boat on the bank. He had removed from Pittsburgh last April, and now rents a small farm from Mr. Woods, the county surveyor, who has a handsome house in sight, a little remote from the river where he resides, another on the bank a little lower down, and a cottage amongst the woods on the highest neighbouring hill, intended for a banqueting house during summer, and commanding an extensive prospect. At Roland's invitation, we walked to his cottage a little distant from the river bank. His wife and a very fine girl his eldest daughter were spinning cotton, while a younger one was attending the ferry, who though a delicate and pretty girl, paddled the skiff backwards and forwards as well as a man could do. He has been very industrious, as besides having built several skiffs since his removal, he had planted and cultivated twelve acres of the finest corn I ever saw, some of it now twelve feet high, just beginning to ear. He had also a large garden well stocked with useful roots and vegetables.

---

* This bridge has since been rebuilt.

At seven we left Roland's, and three miles and a half below, passed between the north end of Wheeling island on the right, and the principal part of the town of Wheeling on the left, which is situated on so high a cliff, with the avenues from the river so steep, that on account of the apparent difficulty of getting our baggage carried up, we preferred going on to where the cliff was considerably lower, landing just under Sprigg's tavern near the ship-yards, a little above the confluence of Wheeling creek with the Ohio.

This being a great thoroughfare, on account of its situation where the great post roads from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the northern part of Virginia unite, and cross the river, on the route through the states of Ohio and Kentucky, to Tennessee and New Orleans, we found several travellers of various descriptions in the house, and after partaking with them of a good supper, we went out to saunter until bed time through the town, into which we had to ascend a steep but short hill. It appeared very lively, the inhabitants being about their doors, or in the street, enjoying the fresh air of a clear moonlight evening, while two flutes were playing *en duo* the simple but musical Scots ballad of Roy's wife of Aldwalloch, the prime part very tastily executed. Yet notwithstanding appearances, our impression of the town was not the most favourable, nor after tolerable beds and a good breakfast next morning, had we reason to alter our opinion when we examined it by day light.

It contains one hundred and twenty houses of all descriptions from middling downwards, in a street about half a mile long, parallel to the river, on a bank of about one hundred feet perpendicular, which the face of the cliff almost literally is, of course the avenues to the landings are very steep and inconvenient. The court-house of stone with a small belfry, has nothing in beauty to boast of. The gaol joins it in the rear.

It is probable that Mr. Zanes, the original proprietor, now regrets that he had not placed the town on the flat below, at the conflux of the Wheeling and Ohio, where Spriggs's inn and the ship-yards now are, instead of cultivating it as a farm until lately, when a resolve of congress to open a new publick state road from the metropolis through the western country, which will come to the Ohio near the mouth of Wheeling creek, induced him to lay it out in town lots, but I fear he is too late to see it become a considerable town to the prejudice of the old one, notwithstanding its more advantageous situation.— The present town does not seem to thrive, if one may judge by the state of new buildings, two only of which I saw going forward in it. The stores also appeared rather thinly stocked with goods, and the retail prices are high. When the new road is finished, it will doubtless be of great use to Wheeling, as it will be a more direct route to the western states, than any of the others hitherto used, and besides there are no material impediments to the navigation of the Ohio with the usual craft, below that town in the driest seasons, when the river is at the lowest.

The surrounding country in sight is hilly and broken, but I am informed that it is very rich and plentiful at a short distance from the river.*

Wheeling island in front of the town, is about a mile long, and half a mile wide in its broadest part. It is very fertile, and is all cultivated as a farm by Mr. Zanes. The post and stage road to Chilicothe in Ohio, goes across it, which occasions two ferries, an inconvenience which will be remedied by the new state road crossing by one ferry below the island.

Indian Wheeling creek, a fine mill stream joins the Ohio from the N. W. opposite the middle of the island, and Mr. Zanes has lately laid out a new town there named Canton, which has now thirteen houses, but from its proximity to Wheeling, it never can become considerable.

CHAPTER XIII.

Little Grave creek—Remarkable Indian monument—Fleming's store—Big Grave creek—Captina island and creek—Baker's station—Cresap's—Fish creek—Sidder's—John Wolf's—A rustick character—Uncommon fly.

ON the 21st July at eight A. M. we left Wheeling, observing nothing very interesting, until we reached Little Grave creek, eleven miles below half past eleven o'clock. The creek, which is very small, puts in from the Virginia side, and there is a ferry house at the mouth of it, where we landed, and had a pleasant walk on a very good waggon road of half a mile to Tomlinson's, the proprietor of the surrounding soil. He has been settled here thirty years, but always harassed until the conclusion of the Indian war by General Wayne. He then attempted to establish a town on the opposite side of the creek from his house, but it remains without augmentation, with only eleven cottages and cabins. The neighbouring country however is improving, though slowly. Mr. Tomlinson has a very good two story brick house, almost finished, fine apple and peach orchards, and a good farm.

---

* For an interesting account of the climate, soil, vegetable productions, diseases, their causes, &c. of and about Wheeling, see appendix. [D]

Mrs. Tomlinson obligingly permitted one of her sons to guide us to what is called the Indian grave, which is a short quarter of a mile to the southward of the house. It is a circular mound, like the frustum of a cone, about one hundred and eighty yards in circumference round the base, sixty round the flat on the top, and about seventy feet perpendicular height. In the centre of the flat top is a shallow hollow, like the filled up crater of an old volcano, which hollow or settle is said to have been formed within the memory of the first neighbouring settlers, and is supposed by them to be occasioned by the settling of the earth on the decayed bodies.

The whole mount appears to be formed of clay, and from its regularity, is evidently a work of art, though I am not of opinion that it has been a general or publick cemetery, but either a mausoleum raised over, and in memory of some great Indian chief, a temple for religious worship, or the scite of a fortified [illegible] citadel to serve as a place of retreat from a superior foe. About three years ago, the neighbours perforated the north side, at about half the elevation, digging in horizontally about twelve feet, without any other satisfaction to their curiosity, than the finding of part of a human jaw bone, the bone rough and honeycombed, but the teeth entire, and the accompanying clay of a white chalky consistence.

There are four or five small mounds all within a five hundred yards of the great one, each about thirty feet diameter, much lower in proportion than it, all rounded over the tops, and like the great one, shewing their antiquity by the size of the trees, plants, and shrubs which cover them, and having more than it the appearance of tumuli.*

The bark of the trees which crown this remarkable monument, is covered by the initials of visitors cut into it, wherever they could reach—the number of which, considering the remote situation, is truly astonishing.

On returning to our boat we found a floating store at the landing. It was a large square flat, roofed and fitted with shelves and counter, and containing a various assortment of merchandise, among which were several copper stills, of which much use is now made throughout the whole western country for distilling peach and apple brandy, and rye whiskey.—The store had two owners, who acted both as boatmen and merchants, and who freely invited us to partake of a dram with them. They had loaded their flat at Wheeling, and were dropping down the river, stopping occasionally wherever they could find a market for their goods.

At about one o'clock we proceeded on our voyage, passing on the right Mr. Dilly's large frame house and fine farm, round which the river takes a great bend to the westward.

About five miles and a half below Little Grave creek, after passing Big Grave creek, (which is as inconsiderable as its namesake [illegible] the distinguishing adjective) and Captina island (very small) and after having stopped for a few minutes at one Baker's, who answered our questions with a surly monosyllable, we passed Captina creek on the right, emptying into the Ohio through an extensive bottom, with three mills and several settlements on it.

---

* See appendix [E] for some interesting observations on *American Antiquities*, from the American Philosophical Transactions, by the Rev. Bishop Madison, of Virginia.

A mile lower, on the left is Baker's, another, which has the appearance of an old settlement.

About three miles below Captina creek we stopped on the left at Mr. Cresap's fine farm. He was on the plantation overseeing his labourers, but Mrs. Cresap received us politely. She is young and very handsome, and her employment of rocking her infant in its cradle while she exercised her needle, did not diminish any thing of her beauty or respectability. She is sister in law to Mr. Luther Martin, a celebrated lawyer of Baltimore.

Mr. Cresap owns a thousand acres of land here in one body, most of it first rate bottom; his cottage is well furnished, and he has a neat and good garden.

A little lower we passed Wood's fine island, about a mile long, and stopped just beyond it at Biddle's tavern on the left, at the conflux of Fish creek and the Ohio, a mile and a half below Cresap's. Biddle keeps a ferry over Fish creek, which is a fine deep stream, fifty yards wide, running thirty miles through the country, but having no mills on it yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are kind and hospitable, decent in their manners, and reasonable in their charges. He is a tenant of Mr. Robert Woods, whose house and extensive improvements we had passed at Roland's ferry near Wheeling.

Biddle pays a rent of one hundred dollars per annum, for which he has a right to cultivate and build wherever he pleases on Woods's land, Mr. Woods paying him per valuation for the buildings. The house he now resides in cost him six hundred dollars.

which [illegible] been [illegible]. He has cleared and cultivated the land for some distance around the house, and he has ten acres in corn on the island, which contains fifty acres of the first quality of soil above the highest flood mark, the rest being liable to inundation.

A [illegible] of [illegible], we landed on the left at John Wells's, seven miles from Biddle's. It was a fine night. Eight or nine young men who had been reaping for Wells during the day, were stretched out at their ease on the ground, round the door of the cabin, listening to the vocal performance of one of their comrades, who well merited their attention, from the goodness of his voice, his taste, expression, variety and humour. We enjoyed a rural supper, while listening to the rustick choristers, then resisting our friendly host's invitation to accept of a bed, and provided with a light and some milk for next morning's breakfast, we retired to our skiff, threw out a night line to fish, and endeavoured to compose ourselves to sleep under our awning. We were much disturbed throughout the night by gnats and musquitoes, attracted probably by our light, before extinguishing of which, we killed a winged animal of the fly kind, the largest of the species I had ever seen. It was about three inches long, with four gauzy wings, and a most formidable display of forceps on each side the mouth, like those of a scorpion, for which reason it might be named not improperly a winged scorpion, though it is probably not venomous like it.

Wells and his wife are a young couple who removed last spring to this place, from his father's, an opulent farmer, eighteen miles lower down the river. They are kind and obliging, and better informed than one might expect, from their limited opportunities of acquiring knowledge in so remote a situation. Mrs. Wells, though a delicately formed woman, and with twin boys only nine years old, both of whom she seemed neither to have, nor to require any assistance in her domestic employments, yet the utmost plenty and order were observable throughout her cabin. Though we were much tormented here by musquitoes, yet I must observe, that comparatively with the country to the eastward of the Allegheny mountains, particularly near the sea coast, in the vicinity of salt marshes, we found very few of those troublesome insects, in our descent of the Ohio; and though we occasionally heard the unwelcome hum of a few solitary ones, we never once saw or heard a swarm of them: we were however sometimes at night, when sleeping in our skiff, infested by gnats or sand flies, but not in such numbers as we might have expected on a river in the warmest season of the year.

CHAPTER. XIV.

Fishing creek—Apathy of relatives for a dying man—Long reach—Charles Wells's—Remarkable petrifaction—Squire Green's—Little Muskingum river—Marietta—Muskingum river—Ingenious mode of ferrying—Vestiges of Indian fortification.

AT half past four on Wednesday 22nd July, we loosed from the bank, and drifted down the stream: The banks on both sides low, and the bottoms very extensive.

At eight we were abreast of Fishing creek on the left seven miles below Wells's. It is about the size of Fish creek, and has a saw mill on it, and at its mouth, one Morgan has a farm-house [illegible]

At half past eight we passed [illegible] bend which we had passed on the [illegible], and which had [illegible] us during the night. The sick man [illegible] his wife, his son, and his [illegible] seemed much affected with his situation, but spoke of it very cavalierly, though they did not expect him to live twenty-four hours longer. He had been some years in a declining state, and perhaps they thought that his death would be convenient both to them and to himself.

Three miles and a half below Fishing creek, we left Peyton's island on the left. It is about a mile and a half long, and is cultivated and inhabited.—From house, the Long reach in its whole length of eighteen miles, the islands on the left, the projecting points on the right, and the forest covered and unequal hills on each side, form a most beautiful coup d'œil.

Four miles and a half lower, we had passed Williamson's island, which is above two miles long, and we stopped just below it on the left bank, at Charle Wells's, the sign of the buck. He is father to John Wells, at whose house we had supped last night. He has a fine farm, good buildings and a large trac of land which he bought from a Mr. Caldwell two o three years ago. We here got a good dinner, th charge was reasonable, and the family obliging.

Mr. Wells showed us a remarkable petrifaction o part of a beech tree, found about twenty miles from his house, at the other side of the river in the state o Ohio, in a northerly direction. The tree was found torn up by the root, which with part of the trunk, wa covered by a pool of stagnant water, and completel petrified, while the part of the trunk and the limb which were out of the water, were still in their ori [illegible] of wood, but dry, and partly rotten. W wished to purchase this petrifaction from Mr. Well but he was too much of a naturalist himself to pa with such a curiosity for a sum which would have been a temptation to a person of a different taste.*

Passing Purdey's, Wilson's and Williamson's islands, none of them exceeding a mile in length, we came to the end of Long reach, eleven miles below Wells's, where in a charming situation on the left, is a fine eminence, commanding a view of the reach and its islands upwards.

---

* The following account of uncommon petrifactions from Georgia and Kentucky, we copy from the New York Medical Repository, vol. II. page 413.

"Two rare extraneous fossils have been discovered, one in Georgia and the other in Kentucky. They have both been presented to Dr. Mitchill. The former was brought by general David Meriwether, from a spring not very distant from the high shoals of the river Apalachy. It is rather above the size and thickness of a Spanish dollar, except that it is somewhat gibbous or convex on the upper side. From the centre proceed five bars, of four rays each, in the direction of radial lines, but connected by curves before they reach the circumference. On the under side are five grooves or creases, corresponding with the five radial bars above, one crease below to four rays above. At the centre beneath is a considerable concavity, corresponding with the convexity on the outside. There is reason to believe that it is an echinus, or sea-urchin, of which the species are very numerous, some of them nearly flat, and many are found buried in the earth at great distances from the ocean.—From the place where this was found, it was computed there were enough, by estimation, to fill a bushel. And what was very remarkable, they were so nearly alike that they seemed to have been fashioned in the same mould, and have not been discovered in any other place.

The latter of these rarities is from Kentucky. One of these had been received several years ago from Dr. S. Brown, of Lexington, now of Orleans; and several others since from Professor Woodhouse. They have a remote resemblance to a small acorn. At the larger end is a small projection resembling a broken footstalk. At the smaller extremity are six indentations, or orifices, which may be imagined to be the divergent points or segments of a former blossom. And on the sides are figured five sharp-pointed surfaces, having a similitude to the spreading petals or calyx of a plant. It may be doubted whether this is of animal or vegetable origin. It also may be reasonably supposed to be a species of echinus.

Both the specimens are silicious and insoluble in acids."

For a further account of petrifactions on the Ohio and Mississippi, and petrified marine shells, see appendix.

Little and Rat islands joined by a sand bar, are only half a mile long each, and just below them, and three miles from Long reach, is the beginning of Middle island, which is two miles and a half long, with three families settled on it. Middle island creek, after running some distance from its source in Virginia, turns some mills and falls into the Ohio at the back of the island. We went to the right of those islands, and two miles below Middle island, we landed at squire Green's tavern on the right, and got supper and beds.

The squire who derives his title from being a magistrate, came here from Rhode Island about nine years ago. He has a fine farm, on an extensive bottom, and he has two sons settled about a mile back from the river, where they have a horse-mill and a distillery. Two younger sons and a daughter, a sensible pleasing young woman, live at home with their parents. One of the sons was suffering under a fever and ague, the first time it had been known in the family—a proof of the salubrity of the situation, the bottoms and flats throughout this country being generally subject to this harrassing and enfeebling disorder, which however diminishes in proportion as the lands are cleared. I recommended a plentiful use of calomel occasionally, and a strong decoction of Peruvian bark, snake root and ginseng, during all the intermissions.

On Thursday 23d July, we proceeded down the river at five A. M. passing three small islands called the Three Brothers, between a mile and two miles and a half below squire Green's, the two first of which are rather low, but the third is partly cultivated.—The river, its banks and islands are very beautiful hereabouts; the hills having gradually lessened from the south end of the Long reach, there are none but very moderate risings to be seen from the river, at twelve miles below squire Green's, where I observed on the left a saw for ship plank. Two miles further, at half past nine, we passed Little Muskingum river on the right. It is about twenty-five yards wide, and has a handsome Chinese bridge over it. Dewal's island extends from hence two miles and a half to Marietta, where we landed on the right at eleven o'clock.

This town is finely situated on both banks of the Muskingum, at the confluence of that river with the Ohio. It is principally built on the left bank, where there are ninety-seven houses, including a court-house, a market-house, an academy, and a post-office. There are about thirty houses on the opposite bank, the former scite of Fort Harmar, which was a United States' garrison during the Indian wars, but of which no vestige now remains. Some of the houses are of brick, some of stone, but they are chiefly of wood, many of them large, and having a certain air of taste. There are two rope walks, and there were on the stocks two ships, two brigs, and a schooner. A bank is established here, which began to issue notes on the 20th inst. Its capital is one hundred thousand dollars, in one thousand shares: Mr. Rufus Putnam is the president.

The land on which Marietta is built, was purchased during the Indian war, from the United States, by some New England land speculators, who named themselves the Ohio Company. They chose the land facing the Ohio, with a depth from the river of only from twenty to thirty miles to the northward, thinking the proximity of the river would add to its value, but since the state of Ohio has begun to be generally settled, the rich levels in the interior have been preferred, but not before the company had made large sales, particularly to settlers from New England, notwithstanding the greatest part of the tract was broken and hilly, and the hills mostly poor, compared with those farther to the westward, on both sides of the river.

Marietta is principally inhabited by New Englanders, which accounts for the neat and handsome style of building displayed in it.

The Muskingum is about two hundred yards wide, and has a rapid current of from three to four miles an hour, by which a ferry boat is carried across it in something more than a minute, by a very simple but ingenious piece of machinery. A rope of five or six inches in circumference is extended across from bank to bank, and hove taught by a windlass: two rollers play on it fixed in a box to each end of which the ends of two smaller ropes are fastened, whose other ends are led to the two extremities of the ferry flat, and taken round winches with iron cranks, on which the rope at the end of the flat which is to be foremost being wound up, presents the side of the flat to the current at an angle of about thirty degrees. It is then pushed off—the current acts upon it, and it arrives at the opposite side in the time above-mentioned.

There is a good road from Marietta, twelve miles up the bank of the Muskingum to Waterford, which is a good settlement with some mills, from whence it is continued northerly, parallel to the general course of the river, to Zanesville, and the interiour of the state.

About half a mile from Marietta, on the bank of the Muskingum, are some curious vestiges of Indian fortification. A parallelogram of seven hundred by five hundred yards is surrounded by a raised bank of two or three feet high, and ten or twelve feet broad, with four entrances opposite to each other on the two longest sides, and opposite to the two oblong platforms at diagonal corners of the parallelogram which are raised four or five feet above the surface of the general plain. A causeway forty yards wide, and from ten to twelve feet high, rounded like a turnpike road leads from it to the river. Three hundred yards nearer the town is a mount resembling the monument at Grave creek and about half its height and size, surrounded by a ditch four feet deep, through which are two entrances.

We got a good dinner at Monsall's tavern, where major Joseph Lincoln, to whom I had a letter of introduction, politely called on us, conversed with us, and gave us much information; and regretted that our determination to descend the river directly after dinner prevented his being favoured with our company at his house.

Two block houses still remain in Marietta, out of which it was very unsafe to go singly previous to Wayne's treaty, as the Indians were always lurking about, on the watch to shoot and scalp, when such opportunities were given them, and in which they were frequently but too successful.*

CHAPTER XV.

Trade of Marietta.—Belle-pré.—Little Kenhawa river.—Parkersburg town.—Blennerhasset's island, residence and his fate.

AT half past two we proceeded from Marietta, accompanied by a Mr. Fry, a genteel and well informed young lawyer, from the vicinity of Boston, in search of an establishment in some part of this new country. We had also as a passenger, a countryman, by trade a house carpenter, who resided in Virginia, about fifty miles lower down the river, and was returning home after a trip up and down the Muskingum as one of the crew of a keel boat.

---

* For a further notice of Marietta, with an enumeration of some vegetable and mineral productions in its neighbourhood, see appendix [F].

There was a fresh S. W. wind, which is a trade wind on the Ohio every day during summer, generally commencing about eight o'clock in the morning, and ceasing about five in the afternoon, during which a boat with a sail could ascend against the stream, from two to five miles an hour, in proportion to the force of the wind; on which account I would recommend it to navigators ascending the Mississippi and the Ohio in the summer season, to be provided with a sail, as it will accelerate their voyage very much, besides saving them a great deal of labour.

It blew so fresh this afternoon, that even with the aid of our passengers, and a strong favourable current, we could scarcely make any progress against the wind, which also occasioned a considerable roughness of the water. By dint however of perseverance we advanced a little, passing, three miles below Marietta, Muskingum island, two miles long, and uncultivated, and a mile beyond that, Second island, a fine little uncultivated island, three quarters of a mile long.

Two miles from hence, we passed on the left, a small settlement of six or eight cabins, called Vienna, which does not appear to be flourishing; and half a mile lower on the right, Coles's tavern, a very good square roofed house; a little beyond which is Third island, a mile long, and the beginning of the fine settlement of Belle-prés on the right, and a mile lower down, Little Kenhawa river on the left. This is a handsome little river, about eighty yards wide, with a placid stream. It has Wood county court house, and a tavern, on the right bank of its embouchure.

We landed on the right at Browning's tavern, a good house and pleasant situation, almost opposite the Little Kenhawa. Several travellers sat down with us to an excellent supper, amongst whom were a merchant from Lexington, a travelling speculator and well digger from French Grant, and a Mr. Smith from Cincinnati, who was deputed by the marshal of Virginia to collect evidence for the trial of Col. Burr, and his associates at Richmond.

Leaving Browning's tavern on Friday, 24th July, at six o'clock, without our passengers, in twenty minutes after, we had advanced a mile and three quarters, and landed on the north side of Blennerhasset's island, a quarter of a mile below the eastern end.

On ascending the bank from the landing, we entered at a handsome double gate, with hewn stone square pilasters, a gravel walk, which led us about a hundred and fifty paces, to Mr. Blennerhasset's house, with a meadow on the left, and a shrubbery on the right, separated from the avenue by a low hedge of privy-sally, through which innumerable columbines, and various other hardy flowers were displaying themselves to the sun, at present almost their only observer.

We were received with politeness by Mrs. Cushing, whose husband, Col. Cushing, has a lease of this extensive and well cultivated farm, where he and his family now reside in preference to his own farm at Belle-pré.

The house occupies a square of about fifty-four feet each side, is two stories high, and in just proportion. On the ground floor is a dining room of twenty-seven feet by twenty, with a door at each end communicating with two small parlours, in the rear of each of which is another room, one of which was appropriated by Mr. B. for holding a chymical apparatus, and as a dispensary for drugs and medicines.

The stair case is spacious and easy, and leads to a very handsome drawing room over the dining room, of the same dimensions. It is half arched round the cornices and the ceiling is finished in stucco. The hangings above the chair rail are green with gilt border, and below a reddish grey. The other four rooms on the same floor correspond exactly with those below, and are intended either for bed chambers, or to form a suit with the drawing room.

The body of the house is connected with two wings, by a semicircular portico or corridor running from each front corner. In one wing is the kitchen and scullery, and in the other was the library, now used as a lumber room.

It is to be regretted that so tasty and so handsome a house had not been constructed of more lasting materials than wood.

The shrubbery was well stocked with flowery shrubs and all the variety of evergreens natural to this climate, as well as several exoticks, surrounds the garden, and has gravel walks, labyrinth fashion, winding through it.

The garden is not large, but seems to have had every delicacy of fruit, vegetable, and flower, which this fine climate and luxurious soil produces. In short, Blennerhasset's island is a most charming retreat for any man of fortune fond of retirement, and it is a situation perhaps not exceeded for beauty in the western world. It wants however the variety of mountain—precipice—cataract—distant prospect, &c. which constitute the grand and sublime.

The house was finished in a suitable style, but all the furniture and moveables were attached by the creditors to whom Mr. B. had made himself liable by endorsing Col. Burr's bills, and they were lately sold at publick auction at Wood county court house, for perhaps less than one twentieth of their first cost.

Mrs. Cushing described Mrs. B. as beautiful and highly accomplished, about thirty years of age, and mother of two infant sons now with her at Natchez.

After passing an hour in this delightful spot, we left it with regret that such a terrestrial paradise should be deserted by an owner who had taste to blend judiciously the improvements of art with the beauties of nature. Its fertility will always ensure its cultivation, but without a Horace it must cease to be a Tivoli.

CHAPTER XVI.

Little and Big Hockocking rivers—Belleville, and Mr. Wild's on Mr. Avery's large farm—Devil's hole—Shade river—Buffington's island—Neisanger's.

WE dropped down the stream gently three miles, to the end of Blennerhasset's island, a little beyond which, on the Ohio shore, we observed a very good looking two story brick house, which as we had been informed, is an excellent tavern owned and kept by Mr. Miles, but we were not tempted to stop, as we had already breakfasted on bread and milk in our skiff. Two miles and a quarter below Miles's we passed Little Hockhocking river on the right. It is about twenty-five yards wide, and has a wooden bridge across it, and on its right bank is a large square roofed house, handsomely situated.

A mile and a half below Little Hockhocking, we saw on our right a remarkable cavern on the side of a craggy hill, and four miles lower, having passed Newbury and Mustapha's islands, the latter of which is above a mile in length, and partly cultivated, we came to big Hockhocking river on the right. It is only about thirty yards wide at its mouth, nevertheless it is navigable for keels and other small craft nearly seventy miles, a little above which highest point of navigation, is situated the flourishing town of New-Lancaster.

Two miles and a half below Hockhocking a rivulet called Lee's creek, puts in from the Virginia side, and half a mile further on the same side, is the village of Belleville, or Belle-prè,* finely situated on a high bank, commanding a good view of the river both ways. There are here only four or five cabins occupied by hunters and labourers, and a tolerably good wooden house owned by a Mr. Avery from New-London inConnecticut, who purchased a tract here of five miles front on the river, and commenced this settlement about eleven years ago, but going largely into ship building, he was so unfortunate in that business, that in consequence he is now confined for debt in Wood county gaol.

A Mr. Wild, from Durham in Connecticut, who has been five years here, resides in Mr. Avery's house, and cultivates the farm, which is on a handsome plain running back from the river, on which he has this season seventy acres of corn and fifty of wheat, besides a large proportion of meadow. He was very civil to us, insisting with much hospitality on our taking some refreshment.

Last fall Mr. Avery's barn with two thousand bushels of grain, several stacks of grain, and a horse, grist and saw mills, were burnt by incendiaries, who, though known, could not be brought to justice for want of positive proof.

From Little Hockhocking the right bank is hilly and broken, and the left an extensive bottom; both sides very thinly inhabited, to ten miles below Belleville, in the last seven we not having observed a single

---

* Some interesting topographical facts on the country in the neighbourhood of Belle-pre, and of the weather, diseases, &c. of 1805—6—7, will be found in appendix [G].

his, though the land is level and rich. I cannot
count for the right shore not being settled, as it is
rt of the Ohio company's purchase; but the rea-
n on the Virginia side is, that the heirs of general
Vashington to whom that valuable tract descended
n his death, ask for it no less than ten dollars per
re, so that it will probably remain in its savage
tate as long as land can be purchased cheaper in its
eighbourhood, notwithstanding its good situation
d its excellent quality.

After leaving Belleville we saw several bald eagles
overing about us. They are about the size of large
rows, and when on the wing have their tails spread
ut in the form of a crescent.

About the middle of this uninhabited tract, we ob-
erved on our right a very remarkable large cavern
alled Devil's hole: It is in the face of a rock about
alf way up a steep hill close to the river. About
ifty rods further on the same hand we passed Shade
iver, which is a considerable stream, and apparently
ery deep. During the war with the Indians, a de-
achment of the Kentucky militia, ascended this
iver, landed and destroyed some Indian encamp-
ments, but effected nothing of moment.

Five miles below Shade river, we came to Buffing-
on's island, which is partly cultivated and is about
two miles long. Though that on the left is the ship
channel, we chose the one on the right, as it present-
ed a long narrow vista, which promised the strongest
current: We found it however very shallow, but
beautifully picturesque. The river above the island
is about a quarter of a mile wide, but below, it is con-
tracted to about two hundred yards, and four miles
lower, it is only one hundred and twenty.

Though the river continues narrow, yet probably
from the depth of its bed the velocity of the current
was not increased for a mile and a quarter further to

Peter Neisanger's fine farm, where we stopped at half past seven o'clock.

Fastening our skiff to a tree, we ascended the steep sloping bank to the house, where we were received with common civility by Mrs. Neisanger, whose ungracious reception would have induced us to have proceeded further, had not the evening been too far advanced for us to arrive at better quarters before dark; and besides the state of our stomachs rendered us insensible to an uncourteous reception: We determined therefore to make our quarters good, though a few minutes after, friend A——, repented of our resolution, on seeing a figure scarcely meriting the name of human approaching him, where he had gone alone in quest of some of the males of the family. It had the appearance of a man above the middle age, strong and robust, fantastically covered with ragged clothing, but so dirty that it was impossible to distinguish whether he was naturally a white or an Indian—in either case he equally merited the appellation of *savage*. A——, accosted him as lord of the soil, but he did not deign any reply, on which he returned to me, where I was in the boat adjusting our baggage, to consult with me whether we had not better proceed further; but first resolving to make one more attempt, we again mounted the bank and found two men with rifles in their hands sitting at the door, neither of whose aspects, nor the circumstance of their being armed, were very inviting: As however we did not see the strange apparition which A——, had described to me, we ventured to accost them.

The elder of the two was Neisanger.—Though he did not say us "*nay*" to our request of supper, his "*yes*" was in the very extreme of *bluntness*, and without either the manner or expression which sometimes merits its having joined to it the adjective *honest*.

They laid aside their rifles, and supper being announced by the mistress of the cabin, we made a hearty meal on her brown bread and milk, while she attended her self-important lord with all due humility, as Sarah did Abraham; which patriarchal record in the scriptures, is perhaps the original cause of a custom which I have observed to be very common in the remote parts of the United States, of the wife not sitting down to table until the husband and the strangers have finished their meal.

During supper, Mr. Neisanger gradually relaxed from his blunt and cautious brevity of speech, and we gathered from him that he had been a great hunter and woodsman, in which occupation, he said that one man may in one season kill two hundred deer and eighty bears.

He had changed his pursuit of the wild inhabitants of the forest about nine years ago, for an agricultural life. Since that time he had cleared a large tract of land, had planted three thousand fruit trees on his farm, and had carried on a distillery of whiskey and peach brandy, for the first of which he gets seventy-five cents per gallon, and for the last a dollar.

After supper we took leave of this Nimrod of the west without much regret, as our seats which under his roof had not been the most easy to us, and we returned to our boat with more pleasure than we had done heretofore.

We betook ourselves to rest on our platform, lulled to repose by the mournful hooting of the owl, whose ill omened note was amply compensated for by the delightful melody of the red bird, who awoke us at early dawn with his grateful welcome to the returning day.

From hence to Clarksburgh in Virginia is only seventy-five miles.

CHAPTER XVII.

Old town creek, and a floating mill—Take two passengers, both curious characters—Laughable anecdote of a panick—Some of the customs of the backwoodsmen—Their fondness for, and mode of fighting—Their disregard of being maimed, illustrated by an anecdote—Le Tart's falls—Graham's station—Jones's rocks.

PROCEEDING on Saturday 25th July at 5 in the morning—at six we were three miles below Neisanger's, abreast of Old town creek on the right, and a floating mill owned by an Irishman named Pickets. These kind of mills are of a very simple construction—the whole machinery being in a flat, moored to the bank, and the stones being put in motion by the current. They have but little power, not being capable of grinding more than from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat per day.

We were here hailed by two men who offered to work their passage to the falls. We took them on board, and one proved to be one Buffington, son to the owner of Buffington's island, from whom Pickets had purchased his farm and mill, and the other was an eccentrick character, being an old bachelor, without any fixed place of abode, residing sometimes with one farmer and sometimes with another, between Marietta and Galliopolis, and making a good deal of money by speculating in grain, horses, hogs, cattle, or any thing he can buy cheap and sell dear.

Buffington was a very stout young man, and was going to the falls to attend a gathering (as they phrase it in this country) at a justice's court, which squire Sears, who resides at the falls, holds on the last Saturday of every month: He supposed there would be sixty or seventy men there—some plaintiffs, and some defendants in causes of small debts, actions of defamation, assaults, &c. and some to wrestle, fight, shoot at a mark with the rifle for wagers, gamble at other games, or drink whiskey. He had his rifle with him and was prepared for any kind of frolic which might be going forward. He was principally induced to go there from having heard that another man who was to be there, had said that he could whip him (the provincial phrase for beat.) After his frolick was ended he purposed returning home through the woods.

He related a laughable story of a panick which seized the people of his neighbourhood about two years ago, occasioned by a report being spread that two hundred Indians were encamped for hostile purposes on the banks of Sandy river.

The Pickett's and some others not accustomed to Indian war, forted themselves, and hired Buffington to go and reconnoitre. He hunted, and, to use his own language, *fooled* in the woods three or four days; then returned late in the evening to his own house, and discharged his two rifles, giving the Indian yell after each, which so terrified the party forted at Pickett's, that the sentinels threw down their rifles, and ran into the river up to the belts of their hunting shirts. The whole party followed—crossed the Ohio in canoes, and alarmed the Virginia side by reporting that Buffington's wife, and some others, who had not been forted, were shot and scalped by the Indians; but when the truth came out, they were much ashamed.

Buffington deals in cattle and hogs, which he occasionally drives to the south branch of the Potomack, where they find a ready market for the supply of Baltimore and the sea coast. The common price here is about three dollars per cwt.

Two or three years ago when bear skins were worth from six to ten dollars each, he and another man killed one hundred and thirty-five bears in six weeks.

L

It may not be improper to mention, that the backwoodsmen, as the first emigrants from the eastward of the Allegheny mountains are called, are very similar in their habits and manners to the aborigines, only perhaps more prodigal and more careless of life. They depend more on hunting than on agriculture, and of course are exposed to all the varieties of climate in the open air. Their cabins are not better than Indian wigwams. They have frequent meetings for the purposes of gambling, fighting and drinking. They make bets to the amount of all they possess. They fight for the most trifling provocations, or even sometimes without any, but merely to try each others prowess, which they are fond of vaunting of. Their hands, teeth, knees, head and feet are their weapons, not only boxing with their fists, (at which they are not to be compared for dexterity, to the lower classes in the seaports of either the United States, or the British islands in Europe) but also tearing, kicking, scratching, biting, gouging each others eyes out by a dexterous use of a thumb and finger, and doing their utmost to kill each other, even when rolling over one another on the ground; which they are permitted to do by the bystanders, without any interference whatever, until one of the parties gives out, on which they are immediately separated, and if the conqueror seems inclined to follow up his victory without granting quarter, he is generally attacked by a fresh man, and a pitched battle between a single pair often ends in a battle royal, where all present are engaged.

A stranger who had kept aloof during a fray of this kind, when it was over, seeing a man with the top of his nose bit off, he approached him and commiserated his misfortune. "Dont pity me," said the noseless hero, "pity that fellow there," pointing with one hand to another who had lost an eye, and shewing the eye which he held triumphantly in the other.*

---

* This indeed is a most lamentable picture of the depravity of human nature, and might have applied better fifteen or twenty years ago than at present. But our author ought to have confined it to a *particular* frontier, and to a *few* individuals; for it is by no means the character of *all* our backwoodsmen, nor are such ferocious and more than beast-like battles customary on the borders of all our frontier settlements. Nor can we believe even the more profligate among the class here spoken of, would *purposely* meet (unless indeed in an actual state of warfare) to fight, to gouge, and to tear each others flesh to pieces in the manner described; but that fighting, gouging, &c. might be the consequence of such meetings and carousals, we have little doubt, especially where whiskey is the common drink of the country. There are always a few dissolute wretches in all societies of men, rude or civilized; but it would be unjust to libel a whole community because of the wickedness and profligacy of a few.

It is observable that European travellers frequently misrepresent us by giving for a general character what is only particular; hence they mislead their readers into the most ridiculous blunders as concerns the true features of our national character, while they do us a greater piece of injustice than they might have intended. As an instance of this the following quotation from "*Volney's View of the United States*," will suffice. Speaking of the Philadelphia mode of eating and drinking, he observes;

"At breakfast they deluge the stomach with a pint of hot water, slightly impregnated with tea, or slightly tinctured, or rather coloured, with coffee; and they swallow, almost without mastication, hot bread, half baked, soaked in butter, with the greasiest cheese, and salt or hung beef, pickled pork or fish, all which can with difficulty be dissolved.

"At dinner they devour boiled pastes, called, absurdly, puddings, garnished with the most luscious sauces. Their turnips and other vegetables are floated in lard or butter. Their pastry is nothing but a greasy paste, imperfectly baked. To digest these various substances, they take tea, immediately after dinner, so strong that it is bitter to the taste, as well as utterly destructive of the nervous system. Supper presently follows, with salt meat and shell fish in its train. Thus passes the whole day, in heaping one indigestive mass upon another. To brace the exhausted stomach, wine, rum, gin, malt spirits, or punch, are used with baneful prodigality."

I am a native American, have passed through most of the American states, and never drank, nor saw drunk, at either

Eight miles below Old-town creek we were carried through the Tutt's falls at the rate of six knots an hour, but the rapid, which it ought to be called more properly than falls, is not more than half a mile long.

Captain or squire Sears's house, opposite to which we landed our passengers, is very pleasantly situated on the left shore, commanding a view of two islands above the falls, the nearest one in cultivation, —the opposite shore variegated with low hills and valleys, woods, cultivated fields and farm houses, a new water mill which he is building on the right bank of the rapid, and the river below, taking a sudden bend from N. W. to N. E. by N.

A mile and half lower down we observed a large [illegible] on the stocks in the woods on the right bank.

Four miles from the falls we came to Graham's station, [illegible] is a fine populous settlement, extending [illegible] miles along the left bank of the river, from West creek to Wolfe's farm house, which is charmingly situated on a cliff. The Ohio side opposite is also well settled.

On passing Wolfe's we asked a man at the door who it was that lived there: He informed us, and

public or private table, "*at immediately after dinner*," nor have I heard of a practice of the kind in any of the states; hence I think I have reason to conclude Mr. Volney erroneous in giving this as the *general* custom of a people; and think it probable he drew his conclusions from the *particular* practice of a few families, in which he might have lodged, and which might have altered their usual mode of eating and drinking, in order to accommodate the supposed habits of their great traveller, he being a native of France, where it is well known coffee is usually taken after dinner. How much more would the public be benefited by the remarks of travellers on the manners and customs of countries, would they divest themselves of their prejudices, passions and partialities, and confine themselves to the relation of simple truths. Methinks a traveller who intends to publish his travels, ought to be a philosopher, in the true sense of the word.

civilly invited us to land and quench our thirst at a fine spring on the beach; but we declined stopping, as we had filled our water cask at Pickett's mill.

There is a ferry across the Ohio about the middle of Graham's station, which connects a road from Big to Little Kenhawa, sixteen miles to the former and thirty to the latter.

Nine miles below Wolfe's, Jones's rocks, on a hill on the right have a striking appearance. They are of freestone, bare, and heaped upon each other, resembling some of the old Turkish fortifications so numerous in the Levant.

On a small bottom between them and the river, in a very romantick situation, is a farm, seven years old, belonging to a Mr. Jones, who informed us that there is a vein of good coal about a quarter of a mile from his house.

This was the first house we had [illegible] for the last eight miles, though the land on the Virginia side, owned by one Waggoner, seems to be of the first quality.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Fine situations and well inhabited banks—A gay party—Shade and coal strata—Point Pleasant—River Kenhawa—Battle of Point Pleasant—Lord Dunmore's campaign against the Indians—Indians justified—Unfortunately there are but few writers in their favour—Short account of the causes of the last Indian war, and the settlement of Kentucky.

TWO miles and a half below Jones's is Leading creek, a beautiful little river with high sloping banks on the right, and just below it a Mr. Kerr has a good log house, and a garden with a handsome [illegible] fence, behind which is a small cleared farm. A vein of coal is said to be on the Virginia side opposite, not much approved of by the blacksmiths, probably because not wrought deep enough. Three miles further on the right is a very good, new, two story house, clapboarded, and painted white, and a large horse mill; and half a mile lower on the opposite shore is a large unfinished house, lately purchased by a Mr. Long from Col. Clendinning, who began to build it nine years ago. It resembles a church, and is not only a good feature in the prospect, but impresses the traveller with lively ideas of the advanced state of population of the neighbouring country.—Close to it is a small hamlet, or quarter, of a few cabins, the whole in a beautiful situation on a high bank commanding a view of Eight Mile island, just below, and both banks of the river, which are here well inhabited and very pleasant.

Two miles lower is Six Mile island, very small, and half a mile beyond it on the left is a house most delightfully situated, commanding the whole vista of the river seven miles up to Leading creek, with the two intermediate islands. The house is sheltered from the northern blasts of winter by a fine grove purposely left standing, when the surrounding farm was cleared.

I observed that in general, from Le Tart's falls, trees were left standing very tastily in places where they can have a good or pleasing effect, particularly the gigantick beeches along the margin of the river.

About a mile lower down, we met a large canoe, paddled against the stream by five well drest young men, while a respectable looking elderly man steered. They had five very smart looking girls with them, and, from their gaiety, were apparently returning from some *frolick*—the epithet used in this country for all neighbourly meetings for the purpose of assisting each other in finishing some domestick or farming barbecues, which generally conclude with frolicking and dancing, which sometimes lasts two or three days, and is not seldom the fruitful source of many a tender and lasting connexion.

Near this we perceived a stratum of slate over one of coal, but the latter too much under the level of the river to be wrought. The slate stratum extends several rods, and is topped and squared as if done by art.

It may not be amiss to remark that all strata throughout the whole of this western country, have been hitherto found to be horizontal.

The banks from hence four miles to Point Pleasant are apparently rich with good bottoms on both sides, yet but thinly inhabited.

Point Pleasant, where we arrived at seven o'clock in the evening, is beautifully situated on a bank, at least forty feet above the common level of the Ohio, at the conflux of the Great Kenhawa with that river. It contains twenty-one indifferent houses, including a court house of square logs, this being the seat of justice of Mason county. The town does not thrive on account of the adjacent country not settling so fast as the opposite side in the state of Ohio, where lands can be bought in small tracts for farms, by real settlers, at a reasonable rate, whereas the Virginia lands belonging mostly to wealthy and great landholders, are held at four or five times the Ohio price.

The river Ohio is here six hundred yards wide, and the Kenhawa is two hundred and twenty-five, the latter navigable about eighty miles to the falls.

On the 10th of October, 1774, a battle was fought here by the Virginia and Pennsylvania militia under general Lewis, against the Indians, who had attacked them in great force, but were defeated and compelled to retreat across the Ohio, carrying their dead and wounded with them according to their invariable custom; as, like the ancient Greeks, they deem it an

irreparable disgrace, to leave the unburied bodie
their slain fellow warriours to the disposal of
victorious enemy. The Americans bought th
victory at the expense of a number of their most
tive men, amongst whom was Col. Lewis, brothe
the general, a brave and enterprising officer. T
were buried near the edge of the river bank, wh
has since mouldered away, occasionally discover
their remains to the present inhabitants, who h
always re-interred them.

This was a military station above thirty years a
It is twenty years since it was laid out for a town, b
it had no houses erected in consequence until a
Wayne's Indian treaty, it being unsafe before to l
outside the stoccado.

Lord Dunmore, who was then governour of V
ginia, and commanded in chief on the expedi
against the Indians, at the time of the battle of Po
Pleasant, had penetrated by the way of Wheeli
across the Ohio, to within a short march of their pr
establishment, near where Chilicothe now is; wh
instead of following up Lewis's success, while th
were yet under the influence of the panick oc
sioned by it, and by his lordship's approach w
the main body of the militia, and of exterminati
them, or of driving them out of the country, he
cepted their submission and patched up a treaty w
them, which they observed no longer than duri
the short time that he continued with a military fo
in their country, for which he was much blamed b
the back settlers and hunters. Humanity, howeve
must plead his excuse with every thinking or philos
phick mind; and volumes might be written to pro
the justice of the Indian cause; but in all nation
concerns, it has never been controverted by the hi
tory of mankind from the earliest ages of which w
have any record, but that interest and power alw
went hand in hand to serve the mighty against

weak, and writers are never wanting to aid the cause of injustice, barbarity and oppression, with the sophistry of a distorted and unnatural philosophy; while the few who would be willing to espouse the rights of the feeble, have not enough of the spirit of chivalry, to expose themselves to an irreparable loss of time, and the general obloquy attending an unpopular theme: even in this so much boasted land of liberty and equality, where nothing is to be dreaded from the arbitrary acts of a king and council during a suspension of a habeas corpus law, or the mandate of an arbitrary hero in the full tide of victory.

Is not popular opinion frequently as tyrannical as star chambers, or lettres de cachets?

The Indians north of the Ohio, under the name of the Five Nations, and their dependents, had been gradually, but rapidly, forced back more and more remote from the country of their ancestors, by the irresistable and overswelling tide of population of Europeans and their descendants. They at last abandoned all the continent of America east of the great chain of the Allegheny mountains, to the enlightened intruders, and besides that natural barrier, they added an immense wilderness of nearly five hundred miles in breadth, west of those mountains, to the space which divided them; settling themselves in that country which has since become the state of Ohio, having Lake Erie for its northern boundary, and the river Ohio for its southern. The woods and savannahs to the southward of that river abounded in game, such as buffaloes, deer, elk, bears, and innumerable smaller animals, valuable for their flesh, skins, and furs. They were tempted to make hunting excursions into this country, during which they frequently met with parties of hunters of other Indian nations, called Chocktaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, who resided far south of it, but who had been accustomed to consider it as their exclusive property

for hunting in, from time immemorial. Battles w
various success were generally the consequence
those meetings. The southern Indians were
most numerous,—the northern the most warlike.

Finding that they exhausted each other to no p
pose, by such constant hostility, necessity at last ob
ed them to make a peace, the basis of which was, t
the hunting country should be common to both
such, to the exclusion of all other people, and t
neither would ever settle on it themselves, nor per
others to do so.

They enjoyed in quiet the uninterrupted use
this immense common forest, for many years after
but the Virginians having extended their settleme
to the westward of the mountains, the frontier inh
itants, who, like the aborigines, supported themselv
principally by hunting, were led in quest of game,
far west as the banks of Kentucky river, in the ve
centre of the Indian hunting country.

On their return to their settlements, the repo
spread from them to the colonial government, th
they had discovered a country most abundant
game, and far exceeding in natural fertility any of
settled parts of Virginia.

Small armed parties were sent out to establi
block-houses for the protection of hunters or settle
while the lands were divided into tracts and grant
or sold to proprietors, as suited the convenience
the government.

The Indians, indignant at being followed to so r
mote a part of the continent, after the great sacrif
to peace before made by them in the abandonment
their native country, did their utmost to repel the i
vaders. The northern tribes were the most for
midable and the most exasperated, and sometimes alo
and sometimes aided by their southern auxiliarie
carried on a most bloody and exterminating war
gainst all the whites who had the temerity to brave

their decided and fixed determination to adhere to their mutual guarantee of their hunting grounds.

Much blood was shed on both sides, and many parties of the whites were cut off, but their perseverance at last prevailed, and Kentucky became one of the United States of America.

The negro who carried our baggage from the boat to the tavern, regretted much that we had not arrived a little earlier in the day, to get some of the people's money who had been assembled at a gathering. On our inquiring "how"—he replied by asking if we were not *play-actors*, and if we had not got our *puppet-show things* in some of the trunks and boxes we had with us. He had probably conceived this idea from our having in the skiff a large box of medicines, which we had taken in at Marietta for a doctor Merrit at French Grant, and besides we had more baggage than it was usual for him to see carried by travellers, who had occasion to stop at Point Pleasant.

Our landlord's name was John Allen, a young man, who had lived here since his infancy twenty years.—On a late journey to Richmond he had married a young woman there, who sat at supper with us, but who seemed to wish to appear rather above the doing the honours of a tavern table. He had lately been chosen one of the members of the legislature for Mason county, and seemed fond of discussing politicks, but apparently more for the sake of information, than for insisting *dogmatically*, according to the prevailing mode, on any opinion of his own. In short, he seemed to regret the blind illiberality of the improperly self-termed federalists, and of their equally prejudiced democratick antagonists, and seemed desirous of meriting the character of a disinterested patriot, and a federal republican in its real and literal sense, without perhaps understanding either term.

CHAPTER XIX.

Gallipolis—Canadian boatmen—Menager's [illegible]—[illegible] and Madame Marret—A family migrating from [illegible]—[illegible]—Unhappy [illegible]

ON Sunday 29th July, we left Point Pleasant, and passing Great Kenhawa river on our left, and Gallipolis island, half a mile long on the right, we landed on the Ohio side, at Gallipolis four miles below Point Pleasant.

We found at the landing a keel loaded with lead from Kaskaskias on the Mississippi. It was worked by eight stout Canadians, all naked, except a breech cloth. They are the descendants of the original French settlers, and they resemble the Indians both in their manners and customs, and complexions; which last is occasioned by their being exposed naked to all weathers from their infancy; which also renders them very hardy, and capable of enduring much fatigue. They are temperate in the use of spirituous liquors, while engaged in any laborious employment, but they must be fed with double the quantity of food which would suffice American or English labourers. The meat which they prefer is bacon or salt pork, of which they use daily about four pounds each man, besides bread and potatoes.

They are preferred to any other description of people for navigating the craft on the rivers in this country, being patient, steady, and trusty, and never deserting their boats until their engagement is fulfilled, which the American boatmen frequently do.

We got an excellent breakfast at Mr. Menager's, a French emigrant, who keeps a tavern and a store of very well assorted goods, which he goes yearly to Baltimore to purchase. He is a native of Franche

Comté, and his wife is from Burgundy. They are very civil and obliging, and have a fine family. It is fifteen years since they arrived in this country, together with nearly 800 emigrants from France, of whom only about twenty families now remain at Galliopolis; the rest having either returned to France, descended the Ohio to French Grant, proceeded to the banks of the Mississippi, or fallen victims to the insalubrity of the climate, which however no longer, or only partially exists, as it has gradually ameliorated in proportion to the progress of settlement.

Menager has a curious machine for drawing water from his well forty or fifty feet deep, and which will answer equally well for any depth. He got the model from Mr. Blennerhasset. As I am not mechanick enough to give an adequate description of it, I shall only remark, that it is equally simple and ingenious, and saves much labour; the full bucket flying up and emptying itself into a small wooden cistern, while the empty bucket sinks at the same time into the well, and that without being obliged to work a winch as in the common mode, where wells are too deep for pumps.

In Galliopolis there are about fifty houses all of wood, in three long streets parallel to the river, crossed at right angles by six shorter ones, each one hundred feet wide. A spacious square is laid out in the centre, on which they are now making brick to build a court-house for Gallia county.

During a walk through the town after breakfast, we were civilly accosted by an old man at the door of the most western house, who invited us to enter and rest ourselves. He was named Marion, and with his old wife, reminded me of Baucis and Philemon, or of Darby and Joan. They came here with the first emigrants from Burgundy—bought some town lots, on which they planted fruit trees, and converted into corn fields, as they could not procure land ants nor purchasers to build on them. They have no children—they seem much attached to each other, and are healthy, and content with their situation.—They insisted with much hospitality on our tasting the old lady's manufacture of cherry bounce, before they knew that we could converse with them in their native tongue; but, when they found that we could not only do so, but that I could make a subject of conversation of their own country, and even of their own province, from having visited it long since they had bid it a final adieu—it was with difficulty they would permit us to leave them, before we had spent at least one day with them. Indeed I never saw the amor patriæ more strongly manifested, than in the fixed and glistening eyes, which they rivetted on my face, whilst I described the present state of their provincial capital Dijon.

Galliopolis abounds with fruit, to the planting of which, French settlers always pay great attention; but the town does not thrive, although very pleasantly situated on an extensive flat.

Pursuing our voyage at ten o'clock, half a league below Galliopolis, we passed a skiff containing a family, the head of which was a carpenter and farmer from Baltimore, going to Green river about five hundred miles lower down.

At two o'clock we had rowed fourteen miles, having passed Racoon island and creek on the right, during which the bottom was so extensive on each side, that we could not see the tops of the river hills over the banks. We were here charmed with the melody of the red birds responding to each other from the opposite banks, particularly on passing Racoon island. Our exercise having given us an appetite, we landed and dined under a shady bank on the right, opposite to a creek, which from that circumstance, and its not being noticed in our chart or Navigator, we named Meridian creek.

Here we began to see again the tops of the low river hills on the right, but on the left the extensive bottom still continued, notwithstanding which the settlements are very thinly scattered, especially for the last eight miles.

At half past two we were abreast of Eighteen mile creek on the right, so called from its being that distance from Point Pleasant.

Five miles from where we dined is Swan creek, a handsome rivulet on the right, and Mercer's bottom, a fine settlement on the left, and a mile further, it is separated from Green's bottom by the Little Guiandot, a beautiful small river.

Green's bottom settlements, which are very fine and populous, extend along the left bank three miles, and a mile beyond them the river hills approaching within a quarter of a mile of the bank, a remarkable cliff called the Hanging rock, impends from about half their height, and they again recede. On the right opposite to Hanging rock, is a bank of clay under which is a substratum of fine potter's clay.

It is two miles from Green's bottom to the next settlement. A gust threatening, we stopped to shelter at it—but the house was locked up, and no one at home. Every thing here testified to its being an honest neighbourhood, as the smoke-house was left open, with a quantity of fine bacon in it—a crib was full of corn, and shirts and jackets were left drying on the garden fence.

After the shower, we went on three miles to Miller's farm house at the mouth of Federal creek on the right, where we landed and bought some salt pork for stores, and some milk for supper. Miller seems to be active and industrious, and keeps a keel boat for freighting on the river, but he says he gets very little encouragement.

It was now half past six, and in an hour and three quarters we rowed eight miles further, when it [illegible] ing on dark, and I not being willing to lose the view of any part of the river, we stopped at Joel Bowden's tavern and farm on the right, contrary to A——'s wish of letting the boat float down the current all night. Though we had provided our supper, yet we preferred ordering one at Bowden's, for the sake of whiling away a little time, and gaining information about the country.

He had removed his family here from Marietta in April 1806, and had to begin to clear away the forest to make room for a cabin, and he now has twelve acres completely cut, grubbed and smooth, and eight acres cut, but not grubbed, all planted and under fence, besides a natural orchard of sugar maple of seven acres, out of which he has cleared every thing else except about four hundred sugar trees, which will be enough to supply his family with sugar.*

---

* Would it not be a wise and prudent foresight in the present generation, in order that posterity might continue to enjoy the produce of this invaluable tree, to plant orchards of them on the sides of uncultivable hills and other vacant grounds of little or no use? They might become a source of considerable wealth in the course of twenty or thirty years, when the country gets thickly populated, and the trees made scarce from the present plan of destroying them in clearing of the lands. The expense of setting out an orchard of *500* or 1000 trees on each plantation, might cost, say, twenty-five cents each tree, together with the interest of the money for thirty years, at which period they would be worth about one dollar per year for about fifty or a hundred years thereafter. The following observations on the Maple tree, we copy from Dr. *Mease's* "*Geological account of the United States*."

"The genus *acer*, or maple, is useful for various purposes. The *a. negundo*, or white or ash leaved maple, is much used in cabinet work, being firm and smooth, takes a fine polish, and stain. The *a. rubrum*, or scarlet maple, when sawed into boards, exhibits the most beautiful waving appearance, and makes articles of furniture equal to satin wood. A species of maple abounds in Nova Scotia, and no doubt, further south, called bird-eye maple, which also is very beautiful. But the *a. saccharinum*, or sugar maple, ranks in the first importance among our forest trees. This valuable native is peculiarly

He has also planted an apple and peach orchard and a nursery, and will cut six tons of hay this year. Such instances of industry and perseverance are frequently seen in this country amongst the New England settlers, of which Bowden is one, who are generally remarkably enterprising, and judiciously economical. His house not promising superior accommodation for sleep to our skiff, we re-embarked after supper, and on our platform enjoyed undisturbed repose, until five o'clock next morning, when we loosed from the bank, and proceeded at our usual rate of from three to four miles an hour.

---

dear to the citizens of this country, as it furnishes an article of the first necessity, by the labour of free men, and of equal quality, to that produced by the sugar cane; and the timber is highly useful for various mechanical purposes, particularly for saddle trees. From the maple may also be made a pleasant molasses, an agreeable beer, a strong sound wine, and an excellent vinegar.

" The following facts upon the flowing of maple-juice, are curious, and deserve investigation.

" The flowing of maple-juice is as completely *locked up* by continued warmth as by frost, and only flows by the alternate operation of these agents. Yet the same degrees of heat, even after frost, have not always the same effect. Thus, a warm south wind stops the flowing more than a cool north-west wind. To judge from sensations, generally a bracing wind facilitates the discharge, and a relaxing wind acts to the contrary. Whether, or how far, electricity may operate in this case, must be left for future inquirers to determine. The juice flows for about twenty-four hours after a frost; but, when a tapped tree has ceased, tap a new tree, and it will flow considerably, as if a certain quantity was discharged by the frost. The juice flows from all sides of the incision.

" Cut a sugar maple early in the morning, if the night has been cold, and it will appear comparatively dry and devoid of juice, in every part of the tree. Cut it a few hours after, if the day is moderately warm, and the juice will issue almost in streams."

CHAPTER XX.

Big Guiandot river--Crumps's farm--Inhospitable reception--General remark--Two hunters--Cotton plantation, and gin for cleaning the cotton--Snakes--Remedy for their bite--Great Sandy river--State boundary--Hanging rock.

SIX miles below Bowden's, we passed Big Guiandot river which joins the Ohio from the left, and is about eighty yards wide, having one Buffington's finely situated house and farm on the bank just below it. From Bowden's to Big Guiandot, the banks of the Ohio are well settled on both sides. In the next eleven miles, we passed three creeks on the right, and one on the left hand, the second one called Indian Guiandot, only worth remarking. It coming on to rain very heavy, we stopped here at the end of eleven miles, just above the mouth of a fine little river on the left called Twelve Pole creek, about thirty yards wide, with a ferry and a large scow or flat for carrying over horses or cattle. The house we stopped at was very well situated on the top of a high sloping bank, and was the residence of one Crumps, who had removed here from Kentucky, and possessed the rich and well cultivated surrounding farm. The family were at breakfast, but no place was offered at the table to the wet travellers, though it was well loaded with viands, which Mr. Crumps apparently knew how to make the best use of for fattening, as his corpulency and general appearance strongly indicated a propensity to boorish gluttony. Indeed we were not permitted to enter the eating room, but with a sort of sullen civility, were desired to sit down in an open space which divides two enclosed ends from each other, but all covered with the same roof, and which is the usual style of the cottages in this part of the country. The space in the middle is probably left unenclosed, for the more agreeable occupancy of the family during the violent heats of summer.

I have observed that wherever we have stopped on the banks of the river, we have rarely experienced that hospitality, which might be expected to prevail amongst people so remote from polished society.

Two hunters sat down with us after they had finished their breakfast, and they entertained us above an hour with their feats of deer and bear killing, in which the one always related something more extraordinary than the other. At last they bantered each other to go out and kill a deer.

It still rained very heavy, but nothing deterred by it, they each took their rifle, stuck their tomahawks into the belts of their hunting shirts, and accompanied by a fine dog, led by a string to prevent his breaking (or hunting the game beyond the reach of their rifles,) they set off for the woods.

Seeing some cotton regularly planted on the opposite side of the river, on inquiry, I learned that from hence down the Ohio, a good deal of cotton is raised, although on account of its not standing the winter, it must be planted every year. Though the climate farther south is more congenial to it, it is nevertheless an annual throughout the continent to the northward of Cape Florida, differing from the countries between the tropicks, where I have sometimes seen the same plants bear to the seventh year; but that only in places where it was neglected, as the common usage there is to replant every third or fourth year. A few miles from Crumps's there is a large gin worked by two men, which can clean seven hundred pounds per day; the toll for ginning is one eighth of the quantity cleaned.

The copper-head snake abounds here, but the rattleshake is scarce. Crumps told us that the bark of the root of the poplar, particularly the yellow poplar, made into a strong decoction and taken inwardly, while a part pounded and applied to the bite of any snake, is an infallible remedy: And that it is also a most powerful alterative, and purifier of the blood.

There being no prospect of the rain subsiding, at eleven o'clock we proceeded, sitting under our awning and letting the boat drop with the current, which she did about two miles an hour.

At half past twelve we passed Great Sandy river on the left, four miles below Crumps's. It is about a hundred yards wide, and is the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky; in the latter of which, on the bank above the confluence, are two large houses, one of logs and the other framed and clapboarded, with a sign post before the door—probably the scite of some future town.

Three miles from hence are two small creeks opposite each other, and a good brick house building at the mouth of that on the left. Three miles and a half further is Big Storm creek on the right, a mile and a half below which, we passed on the left, an excellent house of a Mr. Colvin, nearly opposite to which, on the right is a small insulated mountain named Hanging Rock, from its being a bare perpendicular rock, from half the elevation to the top.

This is a very picturesque and agreeable object to the eye, fatigued with the perpetual sameness of the banks below Point Pleasant.

Two miles further on the right, a little way below Ferguson's sand bar, we observed a wharf or pier of loose paving stones, and some mill machinery on the bank above it—the remains of a floating mill carried away last winter by the floods.

Half a mile below this is a remarkable point, and flat beach of coarse gravel on the right, and a delightfully situated farm almost opposite.

Judge Boon has a good house on the left about three miles further down, opposite to which on the Ohio side is the beginning of French Grant.

The Ohio which had ran generally between the south and west, (except for about thirty miles near Le Tart's falls where it takes a northerly course) had steered its direction to the north westward, from the confluence of Big Sandy river.

CHAPTER XXI.

French Grant—Dreadful epidemick disorder—Distressing scene occasioned by it—Mons. Gervais and Burrsburgh—Greenupsburgh—Power of hunger proved—Little Sciota river—Portsmouth—Prospects.

A LITTLE below judge Boon's we were hailed by a man on the Ohio shore. We landed and found him to be a Mr. White, who had put a box of medicines into our boat at Marietta, for doctor Merrit, and having travelled on horseback had arrived here before us.

We now delivered it to White, who, hearing A—— call me Doctor, he requested me to stop and visit a Mr. Hunt, who with two of his men and his housekeeper, were suffering under a most severe epidemick malady, which was then raging in and about French Grant, and which doctor Merrit, the only medical man in the settlement, had been attacked with yesterday. Prompted by humanity, we walked to the cabin occupied by Mr. Hunt's family, where we beheld a truly distressing scene. In an Indian grass hammock, lay Mr. Hunt, in a desperate and hopeless stage of the yellow fever; his skin and eyes of a deep yellow, and he in a state of apparent stupor, but still sensible. His housekeeper, looking almost as ill, and groaning piteously, on a bed near him. One of his men seated on a chair, in a feeble state of convalescence; and another standing by almost recovered, but still looking wretchedly. On the floor were travelling trunks, cases, books, furniture, and house utensils, promiscuously jumbled together, but all clean, as was the cabin itself.

I could not help contrasting in my mind Mr. Hunt's present situation, at so great a distance from his connexions, from cultivated society, and from medical aid, with what it was, when he represented his native state of New-Hampshire in congress, or during his travels in Europe. Such are some of the hardships and inconveniences attending the first settlers in a new country.

After approving what doctor Merrit had prescribed, and recommending a continuance of his regimen and advice, which consisted of alterative cathartics followed by tonicks, we took our leave, impressed with the opinion that Mr. Hunt had but a few hours longer of existence, which also seemed to be his own opinion, as when I addressed a few cheering words to him, he only answered by shaking his head and closing his eyes. I supposed the rest of the family would recover. White is an intelligent man, and makes a trade of sinking wells, of which he has sunk a very fine one, of forty-five feet deep for Mr. Hunt, near a good two story house almost finished.

French Grant contains twenty-four thousand acres, given by the United States to some French settlers, who had been disappointed in the titles of their purchases at Galliopolis, amongst whom a Mons. Gervais had for his part four thousand acres, on which he planned a town, which he named Burrsburgh, in honour of the then vice president: but after passing ten solitary years in a small log cabin, with no society except that of his dog and cat, during which time he employed himself in cultivating his little garden, he last year sold his whole tract to Mr. Hunt, except two hundred and seventeen acres, given by him to an agent in Philadelphia, as a recompence for his having enabled him to fulfil the engagement to government by which he held the land. He now lives in Galliopolis, and Mr. Hunt has changed the intended Burrsburgh into a farm.

On our walk to the boat I gave White some directions for himself as preventive to the prevailing disorder, for which he thanked me, and asked our charge for the freight of doctor Merrit's box in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of making any.

We then crossed the river at Greenupsburgh, the seat of justice of Greenup county, in Kentucky. It is laid out for a town within the last year, but it contains as yet only one dwelling house, occupied by one Lyons as a tavern, where the courts are held; immediately in the rear of which is a strong and wretched dungeon of double logs, called the gaol, with a pillory between. Little Sandy river, about seventy yards wide, flows into the Ohio just below Greenupsburgh.

It was almost dark when we landed at Lyons's. We ordered supper, during the preparation of which Mrs. Lyons requested my advice for her husband, who had been seized that morning by the prevailing fever. I wrote a prescription for him *secundum artem*, which I thought fully equivalent to our supper, but as she gave us no credit for it in our bill, she probably supposed that a travelling doctor ought to prescribe gratis.

We had an excellent supper of tea, nice broiled chickens, and fine biscuit, to which travelling and rowing gave us good appetite, notwithstanding we saw our landlady take the table cloth from under her sick husband's bed clothes. After this let not the delicate town bred man affect disgust at the calls of nature being satisfied in a manner he is unused to, as in a similar situation, I will venture to assert, he would do as we did.

After supper, we dropped down the stream about a mile, then anchored with a stone at the end of a rope, at a little distance from the shore, and went to sleep.

Proceeding, on the twenty-eighth, at the dawn of day, by half past five we were abreast of Greentownship, a small hamlet of six or seven houses, on the right, in French Grant, three miles below Greenupsburgh. Six miles lower, we left on the right, Little Sciota river, about thirty yards wide.

Half a mile further, on the same side, we passed a stratum of iron ore, and a mile below that, a stony point projecting and sloping downwards, forming a fine harbour for boats, when the point is not overflowed. Tiger creek, about twenty yards wide, and apparently navigable for boats, flows in from the Kentucky side, three miles lower down, opposite to which, from Little Sciota river, the bottoms are very narrow, being confined by a picturesque range of low rocky cliffs and mountains, with a few straggling pines overtopping the other trees on their summits.

Three miles further we stopped at Portsmouth on the right, and breakfasted at John Brown's tavern. Mr. Brown is a magistrate and keeps a store. After breakfast, the wind blowing too fresh up the river for us to make any progress without great labour, I walked to the upper end of the town, through a straight street, parallel to the Ohio, about half a mile long, on the top of a handsome sloping bank. I returned by a back street, which brought me to the banks of the Scioto, which river, running from the northward, falls into the Ohio a mile below Portsmouth, at an angle of thirty-three degrees, leaving only sufficient room between the two rivers for two parallel streets, on the one of which fronting the Ohio, building lots of a quarter of an acre, now sell at fifty dollars each. There is a arrow level near a mile long below the town to the oint of junction of the Scioto with the Ohio, which annot be built on, as it is annually inundated by the pring floods: there is now a fine field of corn on it, and t would all make excellent meadow. Mr. Massie, of Chilicothe, who is proprietor of both it and the town, aks fifteen hundred dollars for it, though it does not ppear to contain fifty acres.

Portsmouth is in a handsome and healthy situation, hough rather too much confined by the Scioto's approach to the Ohio, so far above its confluence with hat river. It is likely to become a town of some consequence, as it is the capital of the county of Scioto. It is only two years since it was laid out, and it now contains twenty houses, some of which re of brick, and most of them very good. I was hewn the scite of a courthouse intended to be erected mmediately.

Alexandria, in sight, below the mouth of the Scioto, is on a high, commanding bank, and makes a handsome appearance from above Portsmouth, to ravellers descending the river. It is eleven years old, but it has not thriven, and the erection of the own of Portsmouth so near it, has caused it to decline rapidly. It has still however the post office for both towns.

There is a remarkable naked, round topped, rocky mountain, on the Virginia side, opposite to Portsmouth, which forms a variety to the forest covered hills, which every where meet the eye of the traveller through this western region.

We observed here, vast numbers of beautiful large, green paroquets, which our landlord, squire Brown, informed us abound all over the country. They keep in flocks, and when they alight on a tree they are not distinguishable from the foliage, from their colour.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Scioto—Alexandria—Colgin's fine family—Very cold weather—Remarks on the sudden changes of weather—Salt lick—Salt springs and works.

THE Scioto is about two hundred and fifty yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for large flats and keel boats to Chilicothe, the capital of the state, forty-seven miles by land, but between sixty and seventy following the meanders of the river; and about a hundred miles further for batteaux, from whence is a portage of only four miles to Sandusky river which falls into Lake Erie—and near the banks of which the Five Nations have established their principal settlements, called the Sandusky towns. Its general course is about S. S. W. and except during the spring floods, it has a gentle current, and an easy navigation. About thirty miles from its mouth, and eight or ten from its left bank, are some salt springs, which make salt enough for the consumption of the country for forty or fifty miles round.

At three o'clock we left Portsmouth, from whence to Alexandria is W. S. W. about a mile and a quarter. We landed there and walked through the town, which contains only ten large houses besides barns and other out buildings—but, though inhabited, they are neglected and out of repair, and every thing bears the appearance of poverty and decay. From hence to Chilicothe the distance by the road is forty-seven miles.

We delayed about an hour, and then proceeding down the river, we observed the hills on the left to be of conical forms, and the river bottoms very narrow. About four miles below Alexandria we observed rather a tasty cottage and improvement on the right. We inquired of a gentlemanly looking elderly man on the bank, "who resided there?" but he uncourteously not deigning a reply, we were informed at the next settlement that it was a Major Bellisle.

Passing Turkey creek on the right, and Connocnocq creek on the left, seven miles more brought us opposite to a very handsome insulated mountain, five hundred feet high, on the right, and passing Willow (small) island and bar on the same hand, we landed nearly opposite to buy milk at a decent looking cabin and small farm. It was owned by one Colgin, an Irishman, who has been several years in Kentucky, but only two in his present residence. He has only eight acres cleared, on which he maintains himself, his wife, and seven children, who are all comfortably and even becomingly drest. There was an air of natural civility, and even kindness, in the manner of this family, which I had not observed before on the banks of the Ohio. The children, who were all born in Kentucky, were uncommonly handsome.

Three miles further we passed on the right, Twin creeks, about a hundred yards apart, a mile beyond which we anchored under the Ohio shore at half past nine, and passed under our awning as cold a night as I have experienced in the more northern climates in November. The sudden and frequent changes from excessive heat to excessive cold throughout the United States, are amongst the greatest inconveniences to which the inhabitants are exposed, and are very trying to delicate constitutions, being the cause of pulmonary complaints, which are very common, particularly among the females.

On the clear, cold morning, of the twenty-sixth of July, we hauled up our anchor, and dropping down the current three miles, we landed at Salt Lick landing, at six o'clock.

We walked about a mile to the salt springs. The old original one, formerly used by the Indians, and another lately opened, are on the west side of Salt Lick creek, and are owned by a family of the name of Beal. Three others on the east side of the creek, opened within three years, belong to a Mr. Greenup. The salt is made in three furnaces at Beal's springs, and in four at Greenup's. Each furnace contains fifty cast-iron pans, of about twenty gallons each, and makes, on Greenup's side, one hundred bushels of salt per week, while on Beal's side they make only sixty bushels per week, in each furnace. The price of salt at the works is two dollars per bushel. A furnace requires eight men to do its work, whose wages are from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month each. The water in the old spring is near the surface, but the new wells are sunk to the depth of fifty-five feet. The water is wound up by hand by a windlass, in buckets, and emptied into wooden troughs, which lead to the furnaces. The old spring has two pumps in it. Much labour might be saved by machinery wrought either by horses, or by the water of the neighbouring creek; but in so new a country one must not expect to find the arts in perfection.

The proprietors of each furnace pay a yearly rent of from three to five hundred bushels of salt to the proprietors of the soil.

The valley in which the springs are is small, and surrounded by broken and rather barren hills, but producing wood enough to supply the furnaces with fuel constantly, if properly managed.

There is a wagon road of seventy miles from hence to Lexington, through a country settled the whole way. The road passes the upper Blue Licks, where are also salt springs and furnaces, not nearly however so productive as these. The Salt Lick springs, which are the strongest in this western country, are not half so strongly impregnated with salt, as the water of the ocean, yielding only about one pound of salt, from sixty pounds of water.

What a subject of admiration does it not afford to the moralizing philosopher, that such a provision should be made by all bountiful nature, or rather by nature's God, for supplying both the intellectual and brute creation, with an article so necessary to both, in the heart of an immense continent, so remote from any ocean.

There are three or four houses at the landing, which was intended as the scite of the county town, but the seat of the courts has been established four miles lower down the Ohio.

We breakfasted on good coffee, biscuit, meat and cheese, at the house of one M'Bride, an Irishman, who has a fine family of ten children all living.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Graham's station----Brush Creek----A family travelling on a visit----Fine scenery.----Massey's island----Manchester----Brookes's----Madison----Maysville----Fallacy of three towns, and an intended glass house.

AT eight o'clock we proceeded to drop down the river. The hills on each side still continued broken, separate, and pointed, and the bottoms narrow. The appearance of the timber since we passed Little Sandy, indicated the soil to be not so rich as above that river, it being of a much smaller growth.

About eight miles from Salt Lick we passed on the left a fine settlement of several large farms and good farm houses, called Graham's station on Kennedy's bottom, and three miles further on the right the new town of Adamsville, with one very good house and three or four small ones, finely situated at the mouth of Brush creek, which is a charming little river about thirty-five yards wide.

From hence we observed several good farm houses in fine situations, on the left, and an extensive bottom, well settled, on the right, the Ohio being about half a mile wide between.

At Sycamore creek, which is very small, on the left, two miles below Brush creek, is a good tavern, finely situated, with a ferry for the Ohio. I there spoke a man of the name of May, who with his wife and child, and an aged mother, had been seven weeks descending the Mississippi and ascending the Ohio in a skiff; bound from St. Louis in upper Louisiana to Pittsburgh, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, on a visit to two of his brothers residing there. They had just landed to cook their dinner. I mention this merely to give some idea how little the inhabitants of this country think of journies which would seem impracticable to the stationary residents of Europe.

Since passing Brush creek, I observed the river hills to be lower, their tops flatter, and the country less broken: the river too had widened to the breadth of three quarters of a mile, and Pomeroy's handsome brick house on a fine farm, separated by Donaldson's creek from the widow Smith's farm house, the latter decorated with a balcony and piazza, and beautifully situated, with the wooded hills rising gradually behind, formed altogether imagery worthy a good landscape painter. From hence there is also a charming view down the river, through a vista formed by Massey's island and the high right bank on which the town of Manchester is placed.

Four miles and a half below Sycamore creek, instead of going through the vista which was open to the eye, we kept over to the left shore in the main channel, to the left of a small island, which is joined at low water by a semicircular sand bar to Massey's island, a fine harbour being formed by the bar between the islands except in inundations of the river.

Massey's island is about two miles long, but is very narrow. It belongs to two owners, is a very fertile and partly cultivated.

At four o'clock we passed the lower end of Massey's island, rowed over to the right shore, and landed at Manchester, a quarter of a mile lower down.

This town has been settled twelve years, but contains only ten dwelling houses, most delightfully situated on a high plain, commanding charming prospects of the river both above and below. It is a post town, and is only three miles distant from the great state road through the state of Ohio to Lexington in Kentucky; but it is a poor place, and not likely to improve, as its vicinity to Maysville, which is only twelve miles lower where the road crosses the river, prevents its being frequented by travellers.

We delayed but a few minutes at Manchester, and then proceeding, we passed Isaac creek with a wooden bridge over it, on the right, a mile below. A mile lower we saw on the left a very handsome farm house, an orchard and a fine farm; opposite to which on the right, the river hills approach close to the bank.

Two miles further we passed Crooked creek on the left, the hills now approaching on that side, and receding on the right, leaving a fine extensive bottom between them and the river.

Cabin creek on the left is a mile and a half below Crooked creek, and has a good farm and handsome farm house at its mouth.

Three miles lower, on the left, is William Brookes's creek, below which is a floating mill, and Brookes's good house and fine farm on a very pleasant point, where a bottom commences, which extends to Limestone, while the same ridge of hills which we passed below Isaac creek, after hills bounding a deep, long and well settled bottom, again approach the right bank of the Ohio opposite Brookes's.

It may be proper to remark here, that in general, when the river hills approach the river on one side, they recede on the other, so that hills on one side are opposite to bottoms on the other.

From just below Brookes's, we had a fine view down a reach, about three miles, with Limestone or Maysville in sight at the end of it, and passing the straggling but pleasant village of Madison on the left, Limestone creek, and two gun boats at anchor, we landed [illegible] before eight o'clock.

We got a good supper and beds at Mr. S. January's, who keeps an excellent house, and is a polite, well informed and attentive landlord.

Next morning Thursday the 30th July, we walked, accompanied by our host to the scite of a formerly intended glass house, on the bank about three quarters of a mile above the town; which failed of being erected in consequence of the glass blowers who were engaged not having arrived to perform their contract.

During our walk, we were shewn the scites of no less than three projected towns, on the different properties of Messrs. Martin, Brookes, and Coburn, at any of which, the situations were better than at Maysville, both in point of room for building, and communication with the interior of the country. They however all failed, in favour of Maysville; but these attempts to establish towns on their estates, will serve to give some idea of the ambitious and enterprising spirit which actuates the landholders in this country.

Maysville is the greatest shipping port on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, but it is merely such, not being a place of much business itself, but only serving as the principal port for the north eastern part of the state of Kentucky, as Louisville does for the south western. It has not increased any for several years, and contains only about sixty houses. It is closely hemmed in by the river hills, over which the most direct road from Philadelphia through Pittsburgh and Chilicothe leads to Lexington, and thence through the state of Tennessee to New Orleans.

Several vessels of all sizes from four hundred tons downwards, have been built here, but as none are now going forward, I presume the builders did not find that business answerable to their expectations. It is a post town, the mails from both east and west arriving on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its situation causing it to be much resorted by travellers, that gives it an appearance of liveliness and bustle, which might induce a stranger to think it a place of more consequence in itself than it really is.

After breakfasting with our host, I delivered a letter of introduction to Mr. George Gallagher, one of the principal merchants, who received me very politely; then leaving our boat with our landlord to be disposed of, we set out on foot for Lexington, at half past eleven o'clock.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Delightful country—Beautiful fields of maize—Washington—A philosophical butcher—An architectural waggoner—May's lick—[illegible] hills—Licking river—Dangerous ford—Blue licks—Good inn—Salt furnaces.

OUR road led over a high hill but of easy ascent for about half a mile, with small cultivated spots here and there. When at the summit of the river hills, we entered on a fine country, consisting of hill and dale, with very extensive farms, and some of th largest fields of Indian corn I had ever seen. Perhaps no plantation has a more beautiful appear than a field of maize in that stage of vegetation which we saw it. It was in tassel and silk according to the country terms. The first of these is the flower or blossom, which grows on the top of the pla which is from eight to twelve feet high. It is of light brown colour and resembles the feather of a q stripped down and twisted round the stem, and w and trembles with the slightest air of wind. Th latter consists of a few silky and silvery threads, whic issue from the end of each ear, from two to three which grow at the height of about two thirds of th stalk. The leaves which grow luxuriantly from th stalk to from a foot to two feet long, are of a deep an rich green, and have their ends generally bent dow by their own weight. It is impossible to convey a idea on paper of the beauty of a field of fifty or sixt acres in this state. A field of sugar canes in th West Indies, when nearly ripe, comes the nearest t this in beauty and appearance of any other species o cultivation I am acquainted with. It might be deemed impertinent to occupy the time of the America reader, in describing the appearance of a field, to th sight of which he is so accustomed, but should thes sheets ever find their way to Europe, it may affor information to those who may never have an opportunity of knowing more of the culture of so useful, so noble and so beautiful a plant.*

---

* An ear of corn, in most parts of Ireland, England and Sco land, and other parts of Europe, is deemed a great curiosity and is carefully preserved, when it can be procured, for a num ber of years by some families as a shew of a singular production of nature, and is as much admired, and as closely examined as would be here the shoe of a Chinese lady of quality. A young Irish gentleman tells me when a boy in Ireland, he once carried a large ear fourteen miles in his pocket to shew it to his relatives, who regarded it as a great curiosity from America, and would

About half a mile further, we passed on the right the handsome house, spacious square barn, fine farm and improvements of major John Brown, an Irishman, the whole together indicating taste and opulence.

A mile and a half beyond this on the left, is a large and remarkably well built brick house of a Mr. Blanchard, well situated, but left rather naked of wood.

The country on every side appears to be better improved than I have observed it in any part of America, and wonderfully abundant in grain, chiefly Indian corn.

Four miles from Maysville, we entered the flourishing town of Washington, which is laid out on a roomy and liberal plan, in three parallel streets, containing only as yet ninety-six houses, mostly large and good ones. There is here a good stone court-house with a small belfry, a church of brick for a society of Scotch Presbyterians, and another of wood for one of Anabaptists. Washington being the capital of Bracken county, and in the heart of a very rich country, is a thriving town, and will probably continue to be so, notwithstanding it is without the advantage of any navigable river nearer than the Ohio at Maysville.

Mr. Lee a merchant here, to whom I had letters of introduction was polite and obliging. We got an excellent dinner, at Ebert's tavern; after which we hired two horses through Mr. Lee's interest, as it is difficult for strangers to procure horses on hire throughout this country. We engaged one at half a dollar, and the other at three quarters of a dollar a

---

have no just idea of the manner of its growing, or of its utility, but concluded it grew like oats or barley, and like these were cut with sickles or scythes. The cob had been previously stripped of its grains by as many individuals, each taking one, as a sight of singular curiosity for their families and neighbourhood.

days; the last from a Mr. Pristoe, a small man of sixty-eight, married to his second wife of thirty-two years of age. She is a contrast to her husband in size as well as years, she being tall and fat, and weighing two hundred and forty pounds. She is two years younger than his youngest daughter by his first wife. He has grand and great grand-children born in Kentucky. He is a Virginian, and was once a man of large property, when he resided on the banks of one of the rivers which fall into the Chesapeak, where he loaded the ship in which captain, afterwards consul O'Brien was captured by the Algerines. By unfortunate land jobbing in Kentucky, he has lost his property, and is now a butcher in Washington.

He is truly a philosopher, contrasting his former with his present situation, with much good humour and pleasantry.

At three o'clock, we left Washington on horseback, and travelled on a good road through a well improved country, four miles to the north fork of Licking river, which we crossed by a wooden bridge supported by four piers of hammered limestone, with a transverse sleeper of timber on each which supports the sill. The bridge is seventy-seven yards long, and only wants abutments to be very complete. A wagonner had stopped his wagon on it to measure its proportions. He told me that he had contracted to build a similar bridge over the south fork of Licking at Cynthiana, forty miles from hence, which is larger than the north fork. It may seem strange that a wagonner should be employed as a builder, but it is common throughout the United States, particularly at a distance from the sea coast, for one man to have learned and wrought at two, and even sometimes three or four different mechanical professions, at different periods of his life.

The country still continued flat, but not quite so well improved, to Lee's creek mill, three miles and a half beyond the north fork of Licking. The mill was now stopped for want of water in the creek, which is an inconvenience to which the whole of the western country is liable, the brooks and small rivers generally failing during the summer.

Half a mile further we came to a small post town, called May's-lick, containing only eight or ten houses, irregularly scattered on the side of a hill. We here stopped to feed our horses, and then proceeded four miles through a good natural, but indifferently improved country to Clark's excellent mill on Johnston's fork of Licking, which is a fine mill stream, and falls into Licking river, several miles lower down. The road on each side the fork is very bad, the hills being extremely steep.

After passing Clark's mill, we found the country gradually worse cultivated, less inhabited, and at last a continuation of barren hills, bearing very little besides wild pennyroyal, with which the air is strongly perfumed, and a few stunted shrubs and trees, there being nothing to promote vegetation, but gravel and loose stones of every variety—marble, limestone, flint, freestone, and granate, among which the limestone is the most predominant. The road also was very bad for the three or four miles next to the Blue salt lick on Licking river, which is eight miles from Clark's mill.

On the road we met a Mr. Ball and another man, both armed, going in search of four negro slaves, who had ran away from him, and two of his neighbours near Boonsborough, seven had ran away, but three had been apprehended that morning.

We saw from the eminences on the road, the smoke of the salt furnaces, when three miles distant from them.

In fording the Licking, which is a fine river about eighty yards wide, we kept rather too high, and got into such deep water that mine had to swim some yards, while A——, who was behind me took advantage of my mistake, and kept lower down, so that his horse was only up to the saddle skirts.

Some negro salt labourers on the bank, mischievously beckoned and called to us towards them, enjoying our embarrassment, but taking care to get out of sight when we got firm footing on the same side of the river with them.

We found Mrs. Williams an obliging hostess, and her sister Miss Howard, a very agreeable woman; they favoured us with their company at supper, and were both much better bred, and better informed than most of the tavern ladies we had seen since we left Pittsburgh.

There were some other ladies and some children in the house from Washington, who were here for the benefit of drinking the waters of the salt spring, which are esteemed efficacious in some disorders. They are frequented by people from different parts of the state, as both a cure and antidote for every disorder incident to the human frame. I believe them to be perfectly neutral: They are impregnated with sulphur, and smell and taste exactly like the bilge water in a ship's hold, of course they are very nauseous. They act sometimes as a cathar[illegible], and sometimes as an emetick, but without causing either griping, or sickness of the stomach.

There are seven furnaces wrought here, but the water which lies at the surface is not near so strong as that at the salt lick near the Ohio, each furnace here making only about twenty-five bushels of salt per week. The Blue lick salt is much whiter and handsomer than the other, but it only sells at the same price. Each furnace rents at about three hundred dollars a year.

These licks were much frequented by buffaloes and deer, the former of which have been destroyed or terrified from the country. It is only fourteen or fifteen years since no other except buffaloe or bear meat was used by the inhabitants of this country.

CHAPTER XXV.

Nicholasville—Assembly of birds—Shafts to salt springs—Millersburgh—Capt. Waller—State of the country at first settlement—Massacre of the American militia under Col. Todd by the Indians—Astonishing plenty of game—Mode of killing the buffaloe—Their extirpation—Cane—Paper mill—Johnston's—North branch of Elkhorn—General Russel.

FRIDAY, twenty-first July, we arose early and proceeded on our journey. At about two miles from Blue Licks we passed a tavern, a double log gaol and a court house in a very solitary situation, dignified with the name of Nicholasville, it being the seat of the county courts of Nicholas county. In one spot on the road were two crows, two doves, four red-birds, and four partridges, assembled as if in council. They all took wing at our approach except the partridges, which in this country are wonderfully abundant, and very tame. They will walk quietly to the side of the road and look at the passing traveller with innocent confidence.

There were but one or two houses in the next six miles, which are through a stony defile between barren hills. The country then becomes better inhabited and the soil gradually improves to Millersburgh, a village of about thirty houses, thirteen miles from Blue Licks. There is on the road an old shaft where an attempt was made to come at a salt spring without success, but a little further they succeeded in finding a very strong one, which was rendered useless by some springs of fresh water flowing into the salt, at such a depth as to render the turning them away if not impracticable, at least too expensive.

We breakfasted at Capt. Waller's tavern, at Millersburgh. Our host was an obliging and sensible man, and possessed of good general information relative to this country: he was not destitute of some particular also. We collected from him, that when he first arrived in Kentucky, about twenty-three years ago, there was not a house between Limestone and Lexington, and at the latter place were only a few log cabins under the protection of a stoccado fort. —That there was not half a mile of the road between the two places unstained by human blood.—That in 1782, on the heights above the Blue Lick,* 2000 Indians drew 1500 Americans into an ambush, by partially exposing themselves, and so tempting the latter to attack them. The American commander, Col. Todd, and six hundred of his men were killed, and the whole party would have been destroyed had the remainder not saved themselves by throwing themselves into the Licking and gaining the opposite bank, to which the Indians did not chuse to pursue them, satisfied with the slaughter they had made.—He said that buffaloes, bears and deer were so plenty in the country, even long after it began to be generally settled, and ceased to be frequented as a hunting ground by the Indians, that little or no bread was used, but that even the children were fed on game; the facility of gaining which prevented the progress of agriculture, until the poor innocent buffaloes were completely extirpated, and the other wild animals much lessened: And that the principal part of the cultivation of Kentucky had been within the last fifteen years. He said the buffaloes had been so numerous, going in herds of several hundreds together, that about the salt licks and springs they frequented, they pressed down and destroyed the soil to a depth of three or four feet, as was conspicuous yet in the neighbourhood of the Blue Lick, where all the old trees have their roots bare of soil to that depth.— Those harmless and unsuspecting animals, used to stand gazing with apparent curiosity at their destroyer, until he was sometimes within twenty yards of them, when he made it a rule to select the leader, which was always an old and fat female. When she was killed, which rarely failed from the great dexterity of the hunter, the rest of the herd would not desert her, until he had shot as many as he thought proper. If one of the common herd was the first victim of the rifle, the rest would immediately fly. The males sometimes exceeded a thousand pounds weight, but the females were seldom heavier than five hundred. He said that the whole country was then an entire cane brake, which sometimes grew to forty feet high, but that the domestick stock introduced by the settlers have eradicated the cane, except in some remote and unsettled parts of the state. He described that plant, as springing up with a tender shoot, like asparagus, which cattle are very fond of.

Millerstown has been settled about ten years, but it is not thriving, though it seems well calculated for a manufacturing town, from its situation on the bank of Hinckson's fork of the Licking, which is a good mill stream, and over which there is a wooden bridge.

Several strata of lead ore, parallel to the surface, and from three inches to a foot in thickness, have been discovered in the town, and neighbourhood; and about a year ago, a Mr. Elliot, erected a furnace and made sixteen tons of pure lead, but for want of funds to prosecute the business to effect, he was obliged to cease exertions, which, with proper encouragement, might have been a source of very [illegible] this state, independent of the keeping in it a considerable sum of the circulating medium which is now paid for that useful metal, with which it is supplied from St. Génevieve in Upper Louisiana, at a profit of one hundred per cent.

From Millersburgh we travelled about seven miles, over a fine soil, but not much improved on account of the uncertainty of titles. We then turned out of the main road into a path through the woods, which we were informed would shorten our road two miles to Baylor's mills, where Mr. A—— had business, but after losing ourselves in a labyrinth of cross paths, and riding five miles instead of two, we at last found ourselves at Col. Garret's fine stone house and extensive farm, where a young lady from an upper window, gave us directions, by the aid of which we soon found Mr. Baylor's.

We had to regret the absence from home of young Mr. and Mrs. Baylor,* as Mr. A. was personally acquainted with them, and we had promised ourselves a musical feast, from the performance of Mrs. B. on the piano forte, on which instrument she is said particularly to excel. They not being at home, we declined the invitation of a younger Mr. B. to alight, but taking a glass of milk and water on horseback, we proceeded across Stoner's fork of the Licking, towards Lexington, leaving the town of Paris about three miles on the left.

Our ride now was on a charming road finely shaded by woods, with now and then a good farm, five miles to Johnston's tavern, where we fed our horses and got some refreshment. Capt. Johnston is most comfortably settled on a fine farm, having a son married and settled on an equally good one, on one side, and a daughter equally well situated on the other. He and his wife are good looking, middle aged people, and both in their persons, and in every thing around them, have the appearance of being possessed of the happy otium of life. He had a quantity of last year's produce in his granaries, and his orchard, his corn and tobacco fields, with a large tract of meadow, were smiling in luxuriant abundance around him.

---

* Daughter of Mr. Henry Weidner, of Pittsburgh.

The country continued fine, and more cultivated for the next six miles, hill and dale alternately; but the hills only gentle slopes: we then ascending a chain of rather higher hills than we had lately crossed, called Ash ridge, we passed a small meeting house on the right, and Mr. Robert Carter Harrison's large house, fine farm and improvements on the left, separated by the north branch of Elkhorn river from Jamison's mill. We then crossed that river, and soon after, on a fine elevated situation, we passed general Russel's house on the right, with a small lawn in front of it, and two small turrets at the corners of the lawn next the road. The tout ensemble wanting only the vineyards to resemble many of the country habitations of Languedoc and Provence. I have little doubt, but at some future period, that feature will also be added to it, as in this climate and soil grapes would grow most luxuriantly; when therefore the population of this country becomes adequate to the culture of the vine, it will assuredly not be neglected.

Overtaking a gentleman on horseback, who had been overseeing some mowers in a meadow, he joined company with, and civilly entered into conversation with us. It was general Russel who had been riding round his farm. We discussed various topicks respecting the natural and improved state of the country, and the present state of political affairs. He had just returned from Richmond in Virginia, where he had been during the examination of Col. Burr, before the grand jury. He evinced much good sense, intelligence, candour and liberality in his opinions, particularly with regard to that extraordinary man, who has caused such a ferment throughout the union, but on the various other subjects which we conversed on. He obligingly accompanied us about five miles, as an afternoon's ride, and at parting, he gave us a friendly and polite invitation to visit him at his cottage, on our return.

He described the well where he has his spring house, as a great natural curiosity; there being a grotto under it which terminates in a cavern in the limestone rock, which has been explored nearly a hundred yards without finding the termination.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Lexington—Excellent tavern—Fine market—Transylvania university—Publick buildings—Schools—Manufactories—Banks and state of business—Coffee house—Vauxhall.

THE country had insensibly assumed the appearance of an approach to a city.—The roads very wide and fine, with grazing parks, meadows, and every spot in sight cultivated.

Soon after parting with the general, we were gratified with a view of Lexington, about half a mile distant, from an eminence on the road. On entering the town we were struck with the fine roomy scale on which every thing appeared to be planned. Spacious streets, and large houses chiefly of brick, which since the year 1793, have been rapidly taking the place of the original wooden ones, several of which however yet remain.

We turned up the main street, which is about eighty feet wide, compactly built, well paved, and ving a footway, twelve feet wide on each side— ssing several very handsome brick houses of two d three stories, numerous stores well filled with erchandize of every description, and the market ace and court house, we dismounted at Wilson's n, and entered the traveller's room, which had se- eral strangers in it. Shortly after, the supper bell nging, we obeyed the summons, and were ushered nto a room about forty feet long, where, at the head f a table, laid out with neatness, plenty and variety, t our well dressed hostess, who did the honours of with much ease and propriety.

We retired early, and next morning, before break- st, went to the market, which is held every Wed- esday and Saturday. We were surprised at the num- er of horses belonging to the neighbouring farmers, hich were fastened around on the outside, and on ntering the market place we were equally astonished t the profusion and variety of most of the necessaries nd many of the luxuries of life. There was not owever such a display of flesh meat as is seen in Pittsburgh, which might be owing to the warmth of he climate at that season. Prices were nearly simi- r to those at Pittsburgh: beef four cents per pound, acon eight, butter twelve and a half; lamb twenty- ive cents a quarter, corn meal forty-two cents per ushel, and every thi[illegible] else in proportion. Vegeta- les were in great abundance and very cheap, and ere sold mostly by negro men and women; indeed hat race were the most predominant both as to sellers nd buyers.

Our beds had been very good, and our breakfast nd dinner to-day, were correspondent to our supper ast night—displaying a variety neatly and hand- omely served up, with excellent attendance.

I employed the forenoon in running over and viewing the town. It contains three hundred and ixty-six dwelling houses, besides barns, stables and other out offices. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are from fifty to eighty feet wide. A rivulet which turns some mills below the town, runs through the middle of Water-street, but it is covered by an arch, and levelled over it the length of the street. It falls into the Elkhorn a few miles to the N. W.

There are societies of Presbyterians, Seceders, Episcopalians, Anabaptists and Roman Catholicks, each of which has a church, no way remarkable, except the Episcopalian, which is very neat and convenient. There is also a society of Methodists, which has not yet any regular house of worship. The court house now finishing, is a good, plain, brick building, of three stories, with a cupola, rising from the middle of the square roof, containing a bell and a town clock. The cupola is supported by four large brick columns in the centre of the house, rising from the foundation, through the hall of justice, and in my opinion adding nothing to its beauty or conveniance. The whole building when finished, will cost about fifteen thousand dollars. The masonick hall, is a neat brick building, as is also the bank, where going for change for a Philadelphia bank note, I received in specie one per cent. advance, which they allow on the notes of the Atlantick cities for the convenience of remitting. There is a publick library and a university, called Transylvania, which is incorporated and is under the government of twenty-one trustees and the direction of a president, the Rev. James Blythe, who is also professor of natural philosophy, mathematicks, geography and English grammar. There are four professors besides; the Rev. Robert H. Bishop, professor of moral philosophy, belles lettres, logick and history; Mr. Ebenezer Sharpe, professor of the languages; Doctor James Fishback, professor of medicine, &c. and Henry Clay, Esq. professor of law. The funds of the university arise from the price of tuition, (which s lower than in any other seminary of learning in the United States) and from eight thousand acres of first te land, granted to it by the state of Virginia; five housand of which are in the neighbourhood of Lexngton, and three thousand near Louisville at the lls of Ohio. The legislature of Kentucky have lso granted to it six thousand acres of valuable land, outh of Green river. Its yearly income from the ands, now amounts to about two thousand dollars, hich will probably be soon much increased.

There are no fewer than three creditable boarding chools for female education, in which there are at resent above a hundred pupils. An extract from Mrs. Beck's card, will convey some idea of the progress of polite education in this country.

" Boarders instructed in the following branches, t the rate of two hundred dollars per annum, viz. eading, spelling, writing, arithmetick, grammar, pistolary correspondence, elocution and rhetorick; geography, with the use of maps, globes, and the rmillary sphere; astronomy, with the advantage of n orrery; ancient and modern history; chronology, ythology, and natural history; natural and moral hilosophy; musick, vocal and instrumental; drawng, painting, and embroidery of all kinds; artificial lowers, and any other fashionable fancy work; plain ewing, marking, netting, &c."

The card designates a regular course of education, s it proceeds through the successional branches, all f which cannot be studied by any individual at the ame time.

Mrs. Beck is an English lady, and is in high reputation as an instructress. She was now absent, aving taken advantage of a vacation, to visit the Olympian Springs, about fifty miles from Lexington, uch resorted, on account of their salubrious effects.

There is no regular academy for males, but there re several day schools.

The number of inhabitants in Lexington, in 180 was 1855 free white inhabitants, and 1165 negr slaves, in all 2820. The whole number may no be safely estimated at 3000.

There are three nail manufacturies, which mak about sixty tons of nails per annum; and there ar ten blacksmith's shops, which find constant employ ment for a considerable number of hands.

There are two copper and tin manufacturies, one o which manufactures ware to the amount of ten thousand dollars yearly; the other is on a smaller scale

There are four jewellers and silversmiths, whos business is very profitable.

Seven saddler's shops employ thirty hands, th proceeds of whose labour is annually from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

There are four cabinet-maker's shops, wher household furniture is manufactured in as handsom a style as in any part of America, and where th high finish which is given to the native walnut an cherry timber, precludes the regret that mahogany i not to be had but at an immense expense.

Three tan yards and five currying shops, manufacture about thirty thousand dollars worth of le ther every year.

There is one excellent umbrella manufactury, on brush, one reed, four chair, and two tobacco manufacturies which make chewing tobacco, snuff and cigars. Three blue-dyers. Five hatters, who emplo upwards of fifty hands, and manufacture about thirt thousand dollars worth of fur and wool hats annually Ten tailors, who employ forty-seven journeyme and apprentices. Fifteen shoe and boot makers, who employ about sixty hands, and manufacture t the amount of about thirty thousand dollars yearly and two stocking weavers.

Two brew-houses make as good beer as can b got in the United States. A carding machine fo wool, is a great convenience to the manufacturers of the article. There is one manufacturer of baling cloth for cotton wool, who employs thirty-eight hands, and makes thirty-six thousand yards annually; and two cotton spinning machines, worked by horses, yield a handsome profit to the proprietors. An oil mill, worked by horses, makes fifteen hundred gallons of oil per year. Seven distilleries make near seven thousand gallons of spirits yearly. Four rope-walks employ about sixty hands, and make about three hundred tons of cordage annually, the tar for which is made on the banks of Sandy river, and is bought in Lexington at from eighteen to twenty-five cents per gallon. There are two apothecaries' shops, and five regular physicians. Twenty-two stores retail upwards of three hundred thousand dollars worth of imported, foreign merchandise annually; and there is one book and stationery store on a very large scale, and two printing offices, where gazettes are printed weekly.

In the neighbourhood are six powder mills, that make about twenty thousand pounds of powder yearly.

There are seven brick yards which employ sixty hands, and make annually two million five hundred thousand bricks; and there are fifty brick-layers, and as many attendants, who have built between thirty and forty good brick houses each of the last three years. The Presbyterian society is now finishing a church which will cost eight thousand dollars.

Manufactures are progressing in several parts of the state.

In Madison county there has lately been established a manufactory on a large scale for spinning hemp and flax. It is wrought by water, and is calculated to keep in motion twelve hundred spindles, each of which will spin per day, half a pound of thread of fineness to make from six to ten hundred linen, &c.

four pounds per spindle suitable for cotton baling. One hundred and sixty spindles are now at work, which have spun a quantity of thread of superiour quality.

Having been informed that Mr. Prentice, from New England, who is keeper of the county gaol, had collected much local information respecting Lexington, with an intention of publishing an account of its settlement, progress and present state, I called on him, and he very politely communicated to me every thing I interrogated him on: as his book however will be given to the publick on some future day, I will not anticipate it; but will merely mention one circumstance as a proof how much luxury has progressed here. Last year there were in Lexington thirty-nine two wheel carriages, such as gigs and one horse chaises, valued at 5764 dollars, and twenty-one four wheel ones, coaches, chariots, &c. valued at 8900 dollars; since when four elegant ones have been added to the number. This may convey some idea of the taste for shew and expense which pervades this country. There are now here, fifteen hundred good and valuable horses, and seven hundred milk cows.

The police of Lexington seems to be well regulated: as one proof of which there is an established nightly watch.

The copper coinage of the United States is of no use in Kentucky—the smallest circulating coin being a silver sixteenth of a dollar.

There are four billiard tables in Lexington, and cards are a good deal played at taverns, where it is more customary to meet for that purpose than at private houses.

There is a coffee house here, where is a reading room for the benefit of subscribers and strangers, in which are forty-two files of different newspapers from various parts of the United States. It is supported by subscribers, who pay six dollars each annually, and of which there are now sixty. In the same house is a billiard table, and chess and backgammon tables, and the guests may be accommodated with wine, porter, beer, spirituous liquors, cordials and confectionary. It is kept by a Mr. Terasse, formerly of the island of St. Bartholomew. He had been unfortunate in mercantile business in the West Indies, and coming to this country, and failing in the recovery of some property he had shipped to New York, he had no other resource left to gain a provision for his family, but the teaching of the French language and dancing, in Lexington. The trustees of Transylvania college (or university, as the Lexington people proudly call it) employed him in the former, but had it not been for the latter, he might have starved. And here it may not be impertinent to remark, that in most parts of the United States, teachers of dancing, meet with more encouragement than professors of any species of literary science.—Disgusted at length with the little encouragement he received, he bethought himself of his present business, in which he has become useful to the town and seems to be reaping a plentiful harvest from his ingenuity. He has opened a little publick garden behind his house, which he calls Vauxhall. It has a most luxuriant grape arbour, and two or three summer houses, formed also of grape vines, all of which are illuminated with variegated lamps, every Wednesday evening, when the musick of two or three decent performers sometimes excites parties to dance on a small boarded platform in the middle of the arbour. It is becoming a place of fashionable resort.*

---

* For a further account of Lexington, see appendix [H].

CHAPTER XXVII.

Road to Frankfort---Leesburgh---Mulatto innkeeper---Interchange of musical entertainment---Frankfort---Breakfast under *al fresco*---Sand fit for glass---Marble---Publick buildings---Eccentrick character of the keeper of the penitentiary---Return---Coles's bad inn---Abuses in the post office department.

WE left Lexington after dinner, and taking the left hand road of two equally used to Frankfort, we travelled twelve miles through a very rich, but not a generally settled country.

After crossing the Town branch, Wolfe's fork, Steele's run, and the South branch of Elkhorn river, to which the three former are auxiliaries, and on all of which are several mills, we arrived at a hamlet of three or four houses called Leesburgh, twelve miles from Lexington. One of the houses had been the seat of the late Col. Lee, and is still owned by his widow, who rents it to a mulatto man named Daly, who has converted it into an excellent inn. With the house, Daly occupies as much cultivated land as nearly supplies his well frequented stables with hay, corn and oats. There is also a good kitchen garden in which are vast quantities of culinary sweet herbs, besides useful vegetables, and he has good stabling and other out offices—for all which he pays only forty pounds Virginia currency, or one hundred and thirty-six dollars and two thirds, per annum. We experienced the benefit of his spacious icehouse, in the fine butter we had at supper, where every thing was good, particularly the coffee, which was almost *a la Françaisе*. Daly having a good violin, on which he plays by ear with some taste, he entertained us with musick while we supped, in return for which, we played for him afterwards some duets, by the aid

f another violin, borrowed of young Mr. Lee, who
esides in the neighbourhood with his mother.

My good bed did not lull me to repose, partly from
ne strength of our host's coffee, and partly from a
omachick affection through indigestion.

After a sleepless night, the freshness of the
norning air revived me, and we proceeded towards
rankfort, amusing ourselves by the way with
lking over the vanity and egotism of Mr. Daly,
ho had entertained us with many little anecdotes,
onnected with some of the first and most celebrated
haracters in the United States, in which he was
ways a principal actor. His vanity however had
et with a sad check, soon after our alighting at his
ouse, from the abuse of a female negro slave from a
eighbouring plantation, who he drove away with a
owskin, and she in return lavished on him the most
pprobrious epithets, among which he seemed to be
ost hurt by her calling him "an Indian looking and
black son of a b—."

A fine road, through a more level country than we
ad came through last evening, brought us in two
ours, eleven miles, to the hill above Frankfort,
hich from thence was seen to advantage, with Ken-
cky river flowing past it, through a deep and nar-
w valley, confined by steep and rather stony hills,
hich afford a variety, after the fine plains, luxuriant
rests and rich farms, within twenty miles in every
rection of Lexington.

We descended the hill, into the capital of Kentuc-
, and stopped at Weiseger's, the sign of the Golden
agle, where we sat down to a sumptuous breakfast,
ith two green silk air fans kept in motion over our
eads, by a little negro girl with a string from the
iling, in a room seventy-two feet long.

After breakfast I accompanied Mr. A—— to ex-
mine a shallow stratum of sand, on the bank of the
ver, near a mineral spring about half a mile below

the town, and he got a negro who was fishing, to wade to an island opposite, and bring some from thence, which had probably accumulated there by floods.—He pronounced both kinds proper for the manufacture of glass, which was what he had in view, but it did seem as if a sufficient quantity could be procured for an extensive manufactury.

We then returned to town, walked through it, and entered the state house, from the cupola of which we could distinctly count every house, the number of which was exactly ninety, most of them well built with brick, and some with rough but good marble of a dusky cream colour, veined with both blue and red, and capable of a good polish, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. The old wooden houses are rapidly disappearing to give place to brick, since about two years ago. Until that time, attempts had been made at every annual sitting of the legislature, to remove the seat of government elsewhere, ever since the year 1793, the first after the separation of this government from the state of Virginia. These attempts having failed, and there having been no renewals of them in the last two sessions of the legislature, the proprietors, under a security of Frankfort being established as the permanent capital of the state, have become spirited in improvement, and the buildings erected since are on a scale and of materials worthy of a capital.

The publick buildings here, are a state-house, a court-house, a gaol, a market-house, the state penitentiary, and a government house occupied by Mr. Greenup, who now holds that office.

The state-house of rough marble, is about eighty-six feet front, by fifty-four deep. It is an oblong square with a square roof, and a cupola containing a bell rising from the centre. The house is plain, but roomy and commodious. On the first floor are the treasurer's, register's, auditor's, and printing offices.

On the second, the rooms for the representatives of the state, and the federal court of appeals, and on the third are the senate chamber, the general court and a school room.

The court-house is a plain brick building near the state-house.—A piazza of five arches opens on the hall for the county courts.—The clerks offices are on the same floor.—The jury rooms are on the second floor, and on the third is a mason's lodge.

There are four publick inns, which in point of size, accommodation and attendance, are not surpassed in the United States, and there are several large houses, where people under the necessity of attending the courts, or detained for any time in Frankfort, can be accommodated with private lodgings. The erection of a permanent wooden bridge over the Kentucky has been lately commenced, which will be about one hundred and forty yards long from bank to bank, the surface of which is about fifty feet above low water mark.* The present bridge of boats is about sixty-five yards between the abutments, and the river now at low water is eighty-seven yards wide. Three brigs have been built above the bridge, and sent down the Kentucky, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, but the Kentucky is not navigable during the low water of summer and fall. Coals are brought down it nearly three hundred miles and delivered in Frankfort at sixpence per bushel, but wood being yet tolerably plenty, they are used only in the penitentiary and by the blacksmiths.

There are several curious strata of marble, rising from the margin of the river, like steps of stairs, towards the top of the bank on the town side. The marble is covered by a stratum of blue limestone, which has over it a super-stratum of reddish clay and gravel mixed.

---

* For a calculation of the expence of the chain bridge about to be thrown over the Kentucky river at Frankfort, see appendix. [1]

After dinner we visited the penitentiary accompanied by our landlord and Mr. William Hunter, a respectable printer and bookseller, and a genteel man, to whom I had brought a letter of introduction. In our way we passed the government house, which is a good, plain, two story, brick building, and near it we met governour Greenup, who saluted us with much familiarity. He is a plain, respectable looking elderly man, much esteemed throughout the state.

The penitentiary is contained within a square area of an acre, consequently each side is two hundred and eight feet long. The work shops and store houses occupy the front and the other three sides are enclosed by a stone wall sixteen feet high, surmounted by a sort of entablature of brick about three feet high, rounded on the top and projecting about a foot from the wall on each side to prevent any attempts of the convicts to scale the wall. There are now twenty-four miserable wretches confined here for various limitations of time, in proportion to the enormity of their crimes, but none exceeding ten years, the longest period limited by law. The cells of the criminals are in a two story building with a gallery on the inside of the area, extending the length of one of the sides. Some of the convicts were playing fives, and the rest amusing themselves otherwise in the yard. It was Sunday, a day always devoted to amusement by those outcasts of society, who have their daily task exacted from them with rigour during the rest of the week. They are taught, and work at every trade for which they have a taste, and of which they are capable, so that some who were useless burthens on society previous to their confinement, carry with them, on their return to the world, the means of earning a decent subsistence; though at the same time, perhaps the majority, instead of being reformed, become more prone to vice, through despair of ever gaining their lost reputation. The institution had like to have failed about two years ago, through the insufficiency of the superintendants, when a captain Taylor, a man of good property in Mercer county, who was an enthusiastick admirer of it, was prevailed on by the governour to undertake the management and superintendance, and it has since not only supported itself, but has earned a surplus, which goes into the state treasury. Taylor is a stern man of steady habits, and a great mechanical genius. He superintends every class of workmen himself, and has invented several machines for the improvement of mechanicks. He has nailors, coopers, chair makers, turners, and stone cutters, the latter of whom cut and polish marble slabs of all sizes, and he has taught most of them himself.

He is a large and strong man, about fifty years of age, and either through eccentricity, or to give himself a terrifick appearance, he wears his dark brown beard about two inches long, from each ear round the lower part of the chin. It is surely a strange taste, which prompts him to separate himself from his family and the world, to exercise a petty tyranny over felons, and to live in such constant apprehension from them, that, as I was informed, he always carries pistols.

We resisted the polite and friendly importunity of Mr. Hunter, to spend the day with him, and quitting Frankfort, we took a different route to that by which we had come, which brought us, after riding ten miles mostly through woods, to Coles's, who keeps an inn on this road, in opposition to Daly, on the other. But any traveller, who has once contrasted his rough vulgarity, and the badness of his table and accommodations, with the taste, order, plenty, and good attendance of his mulatto competitor, will never trouble Mr. Coles a second time, especially as there is no sensible difference in the length or goodness of the roads, and that by Daly's, is through a generally much better settled country.

We got back to Lexington on Monday, 3d August, in time for breakfast, which I partook of at the publick table of the Traveller's Inn, merely for curiosity, but notwithstanding the apparent elegance of the house, my other landlord's (Wilson) suffered nothing in the comparison.

I whiled away the day in expectation of the post, which was to decide whether or not I should have the pleasure of my friend A——'s company on my return to Pittsburgh, but owing to some unaccountable irregularity, which is a cause of general complaint in this country against the post-office department, it did not arrive until ten at night, although it was due at eleven in the morning. Another very just cause of complaint against the same department is the slowness with which the mail is conveyed. A trifling improvement and a very small additional expence, would forward the mails through the whole western country, where the roads are comparatively good, and the climate very fine, at the rate of fifty or sixty miles a day, except during floods in the winter, where, for want of bridges, the roads are sometimes impassable in particular spots for a few days, whereas, now, in the best season, the average progress of the mails, does not exceed thirty miles daily.

Mr. A—— having an engagement, the day would have passed very heavily, had it not been for the coffee house, where I amused myself with the wonderful mass of political contradiction to be found in forty different newspapers, where scarcely any two editors coincided in opinion.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Departure from Lexington---Bryan' station---Wonderful fertility of soil---Paris---Sameness of prospect---Simplicity of election of state representatives---Frank bird.--Hasten on---Violent attack of fever at May's-lick---Washington---Occasional remarks on hospitality---Maysville---Good effects of fortitude and abstinence.

I LEFT Lexington on Tuesday the 4th August, by a different road to that by which I had first entered it, now taking the stage and post road direct to Paris.

The morning was fine, the road good, and the country well settled and improved, but the want of the company of my worthy friend A——, to which I had now been so long accustomed, was felt by me so sensibly as to make the miles appear uncommonly long.

At four miles I passed a celebrated old military post, called Bryan's station, where the first settlers of the state, repelled a desperate attack of the Indians, who soon after in their turn, ambushed and cut off Col. Todd's little army at the Blue licks, as before mentioned. This post is now the pleasant seat and fine farm of a Mr. Rogers.

I soon after overtook an Irishman named Gray, who was one of the first settlers. He rode two miles with me, and was intelligent and communicative. He informed me that the usual produce of an acre of this wonderfully luxuriant soil, is from forty to fifty bushels of shelled corn, or from twenty to thirty-seven of wheat clean from the threshing floor. And here I must observe, that I have not seen, nor heard of any of the threshing machines now so common in the British European Isles, in any part of America. As they save so much labour, I am astonished that they have not yet made their way across the Atlantic.—They would be of incalculable utility to the very wealthy farmers of Kentucky.

Crossing the North fork of Elkhorn, and Hewetson's branch of Licking, both good mill streams, I entered Paris, eighteen miles from Lexington. It is situated on Stoner's fork of Licking, and contains eighty-seven dwelling houses mostly good ones, several of them of brick, and six or seven building.

It is compact, in three small parallel streets, with a square in the centre, on which is a stone meeting house, a neat brick court house, a small but strong gaol, and a market house. It is the seat of justice of Bourbon county, and has much appearance of prosperity. From the cupola of the court house, there is an extensive view of a very rich country as far as the eye can reach in every direction, but though it is a country of hills and dales, there is too great a sameness to please the eye.

Perhaps there is not on the earth a naturally richer country than the area of sixteen hundred square miles of which Lexington is the centre, yet there is a something wanting to please the eye of taste—a variety, like the fertile plains of the Milanese, contrasted with the neighbouring Alpine scenery, and studded with the noble lakes, and streaked with the meandering rivers of that delightful region, which has given such inimitable taste and execution to the pencils of so many eminent painters.

It was the day of election for representatives in the legislature of the state. The voting was very simple. The county clerk sat within the bar of the court house, and the freeholders as they arrived, gave him their names and the names of those they voted for, which he registered in a book.—That done, the voter remounted his horse and returned to his farm.

The hostler at Buchanan's inn, where I stopped to breakfast, is a free negro man named Frank Bu

He was formerly owned by the great and good Washington, whom he accompanied and served in all his campaigns. He had learned farriery, cooking and hairdressing in England in his youth, so that he must have been a useful servant. He was liberated and got some land near Mount Vernon, by the general's will, and now at the age of fifty-seven, he is hostler here, and enjoys such health and strength, that a few days ago he carried eight bushels of salt, exceeding four hundred pounds weight. The old man repaid my complaisance in listening to him, by recounting as much of his own memoirs as my time would permit me to hear.

I left Paris, and passing Millersburgh, and one of the first settlements, called the Irish station, four miles further, just before entering the barren country three or four miles on that side of Blue licks, I spurred my horse past Nicholasville court house and tavern, where I counted above a hundred horses, fastened under trees. I was induced to hasten past this place, as the voters in that sterile part of the country did not appear quite so peaceable and orderly as those I had seen in the morning at Paris, and I was not sure but some of them might have been moved by the spirit of whiskey to challenge me to run a race with them, or to amuse the company with a game of rough and tumble, at both which the backwoods Virginians are very dexterous.

I arrived at May's lick about sunset, much fatigued with my ride of fifty-two miles, in one of the hottest days of the season. I was very feverish, yet I forced myself, though without appetite, to take a light supper, after which I bathed my feet in warm water, and retired to bed, where I passed a sleepless night in high fever and excessive thirst, which being no ways abated at the first dawn of day, I arose and called my host to prepare my horse, being determined not to sink under my indisposition, while capable of making the smallest exertion. My flushed countenance, black and parched lips, and frequent nausea, alarmed my host so as to induce him to dissuade me to proceed, but finding me decided he prescribed a strong infusion of tansey in Geneva—the bitterness of which a little relieved my thirst, but did not prevent its return accompanied by nausea and excruciating headache, in which situation I arrived at Washington at seven o'clock, and returned my horse to his hearty old owner with the young fat wife.

I reposed a while on a bed at my friendly host Ebert's, who as well as Mrs. Ebert, was truly kind and hospitable.

Apropos.—That last word just reminds me of a remark I have made in the course of my tour. I had letters of introduction to some very respectable merchants in different parts of this state, which were productive of some general advice and information, but without my being invited further into their houses than their shops, or (as they are called) stores, or without having it in my power to excuse myself from tasting their wine, cider, whiskey, or any thing else. I must except Mr. Hunter of Frankfort, from this general remark, and the polite invitation of general Russel on the road, was a specimen of the hospitality of the country gentlemen, which I have heard much boasted of, as brought with them from Virginia; so that I cannot absolutely tax Kentucky with a total want of this virtue.

After taking a couple of basons of strong coffee without milk, I found myself much relieved, and proceeded on foot to Maysville, where I arrived in something more than an hour. The exercise of walking had restored my perspiration, and after two hours repose at my host January's, I arose in a state of convalescence, sat down to the dinner table, and forced myself to partake of a chicken—after which I devoted the remainder of the day to quiet and reading.

—took a cup of coffee, retired early—had a good night's rest, and felt no more of my fever.

I am the more minute in describing my indisposition, partly to warn other travellers, to avoid excessive fatigue under a hot sun, and partly to shew the good effects to be derived from fortitude and patience under most diseases. I am persuaded that had I obeyed the dictates of my inclination, and my landlord's advice at May's lick, I should have experienced a most severe, and probably fatal attack of highly inflammatory and bilious fever—but by bearing up against it—by perseverance in exercise and rest alternately—checking my strong desire for liquids, and using only such as were proper for me, and that moderately, and especially by refraining from every thing which might have the smallest tendency towards keeping up the heat of the blood, with the exception of the emetic taken at May's lick, I precluded the necessity of either medicine or professional advice.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Hospitality of farmers—Primitive [illegible] [illegible]—Ellis's ferry, and Powers' tavern—Squire [illegible]—Union—[illegible]—A North Carolina cotton [illegible] [illegible]—J. Fisher's—A thunder storm—A [illegible] [illegible] Lindsey—M[illegible]'s.

THURSDAY, Friday, and Saturday, I was employed in rambling about the woods, exploring and examining a tract of land, of a thousand acres, in the state of Ohio, which I had purchased when in Europe last year, and which had been the principal object of my present tour. As it was only six miles from

Maysville, I crossed the Ohio and went to it on foot. I had expected to have found a mere wilderness, as soon as I should quit the high road, but to my agreeable surprise, I found my land surrounded on every side by fine farms, some of them ten years settled, and the land itself, both in quality and situation, not exceeded by any in this fine country. The population was also astonishing for the time of the settlement, which a muster of the militia, while I was there, gave me an opportunity of knowing—there being reviewed a battalion of upwards of five hundred effective men, most expert in the use of the rifle, belonging to the district of ten miles square.

And now I experienced amongst these honest and friendly farmers real hospitality, for they vied with each other in lodging me at their houses, and in giving me a hearty and generous welcome to their best fare. Robert Simpson from New Hampshire, and Daniel Ker and Thomas Gibson from Pennsylvania, shall ever be entitled to my grateful remembrance. I had no letters of introduction to them—I had no claims on their hospitality, other than what any other stranger ought to have.—But they were farmers, and had not acquired those contracted habits, which I have observed to prevail very generally amongst the traders in this part of the world.

On Saturday I returned to Ellis's ferry opposite Maysville, to give directions for my baggage being sent after me by the stage to Chillicothe.

On the bank of the Ohio I found squire Ellis seated on a bench under the shade of two locust trees, with a table, pen and ink, and several papers, holding a justice's court, which he does every Saturday.—Seven or eight men were sitting on the bench with him, awaiting his awards in their several causes.—When he had finished, which was soon after I had taken a seat under the same shade, one of the men invited the squire to drink with them, which he amounting to, some whiskey was provided from landlord Powers, in which all parties made a libation to peace and justice. There was something in the scene so primitive and so simple, that I could not help enjoying it with much satisfaction.

I took up my quarters for the night at Powers's, who is an Irishman from Ballibay, in the county of Monaghan. He pays squire Ellis eight hundred dollars per annum for his tavern, the farm and ferry. He and his wife were very civil, attentive, and reasonable in their charges, and he insisted much on lending me a horse to carry me the first six miles over a hilly part of the road to Hoffman's tavern, but I declined his kindness, and on Sunday morning, the 9th of August, after taking a delightful bath in the Ohio, I quitted its banks. I walked on towards the N. E. along the main post and stage road seventeen miles to West Union,—the country becoming gradually more level as I receded from the river, but not quite so rich in soil and timber.

The road was generally well settled, and the woods between the settlements were alive with squirrels, and all the variety of woodpeckers with their beautiful plumage, which in one species is little inferiour to that of the bird of Paradise, so much admired in the East Indies.

I stopped at twelve miles at the house of squire Lindlum, an intelligent and agreeable man, who keeps a tavern, and is a justice of the peace. I chose bread and butter, eggs and milk for breakfast, for which I tendered a quarter of a dollar, the customary price, but he would receive only the half of that sum, saying that even that was too much. Such instances of modest and just honesty rarely occur.

West Union is three years old since it was laid out for the county town of Adams county. The lots of one third of an acre in size, then sold for about seventy dollars each. There were upwards of one hundred lots, which brought the proprietor about three thousand dollars. It is in a healthy situation on an elevated plain, and contains twenty dwelling houses, including two taverns and three stores. It has also a court-house and a gaol, in the former of which divine service was performing when I arrived to a numerous Presbyterian congregation. One of the houses is well built with stone; one of the taverns is a large framed house, and all the rest are formed of square logs, some of which are two stories high and very good.

Having to get a deed recorded at the clerk's office of the county, which could not be done until Monday morning, I stopt Sunday afternoon and night at West Union, where my accommodations in either eating or sleeping, could not boast of any thing beyond mediocrity.

Monday the 10th August, having finished my business and breakfasted, I resumed my journey through a country but indifferently inhabited, and at four miles and a half from West Union, I stopped for a few minutes at Allen's tavern, at the request of a traveller on horseback, who had overtaken and accompanied me for the last three miles. He was an elderly man named Alexander, a cotton planter in the S. W. extremity of North Carolina, where he owns sixty-four negro slaves besides his plantation —all acquired by industry—he having emigrated from Larne in Ireland, in early life, with no property. He was now going to visit a brother in law near Chilicothe. He had travelled upwards of five hundred miles within the last three weeks on the same mare. He had crossed the Saluda mountains, and the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and had found houses of accommodation at convenient distances all along that remote road, but provender so dear, that he had to pay in many places a dollar for half a bushel of oats.

Allen's is a handsome, roomy, well finished stone ouse, for which, with twenty acres of cleared land, e pays a yearly rent of one hundred and ten dollars, Andrew Ellison, near Manchester. He himself s four years from Tanderagee, in the county Ar- agh, Ireland, from whence he came with his family o inherit some property left him by a brother who ad resided in Washington, Kentucky, but two undred acres of land adjoining my tract near Mays- ille, was all he had been able to obtain possession of, lthough his brother had been reputed wealthy. I ave met many Europeans in the United States, ho have experienced similar disappointments.

My equestrian companion finding that I did not walk st enough for him, parted from me soon after we ft Allen's. At two miles from thence I came to rush creek, a beautiful river about sixty yards wide. new state road crosses the river here, but as I had een informed, that there was no house on it for ten iles, I preferred keeping up the bank of the river n the stage road, which led through a beautiful but arrow unsettled bottom, with Brush creek on the ight, and a steep, craggy precipice on the left, for a ile and a half. I then ascended and descended a teep and barren ridge for a mile, when I forded the reek to Jacob Platter's finely situated tavern and arm on the opposite bank.

Having rested and taken some refreshment, the rowling of distant thunder warned me to hasten my urney, as I had five miles through the woods to the ext habitation. The road was fine and level—the ust approached with terrifick [illegible] flash f lightning succeeding another in most rapid suc- ession, so that the woods frequently appeared as in flame, and several trees were struck in every di- ection around me, one being shattered within fifty aces on my right, while the thunder without inter- mission of an instant was heard in every variety of sound, from the deafening burst, shaking the whole surrounding atmosphere to the long solemn cadence always interrupted by a new and more heavy peal before it had reached its pause. This elemental war would have been sublimely awful to me, had I been in an open country, but the frequent crash of the falling bolts on the surrounding trees, gave me such incessant warnings of danger, that the sublimity was lost in the awe. I had been accustomed to thunder storms in every climate, and I had heard the roar of sixty ships of the line in battle, but I never before was witness to so tremendous an elemental uproar. I suppose the heaviest part of the electrick cloud was impelled upon the very spot I was passing.

I walked the five miles within an hour, but my speed did not avail me to escape a torrent of rain which fell during the last mile, so that long before I arrived at the hospitable dwelling of the Pennsylvania hunter who occupied the next cabin, I was drenched and soaked most completely. I might have sheltered myself from some of the storm under the lee side of a tree, had not the wind, which blew a hurricane, varied every moment—but independent of that, I preferred moving along the road to prevent a sudden chill; besides, every tree being a conductor, there is greater danger near the trunk of one, than in keeping in a road, however narrow, which has been marked by the trees having been cut down.

My host and his family had come here from the back part of Pennsylvania only last May, and he had already a fine field of corn and a good deal of hay. He had hitherto been more used to the chace than to farming, and he boasted much of his rifle. He recommended his Pennsylvania whiskey as an antidote against the effects of my ducking, and I took him at his word, (though he was much surprised to see me use more of it externally than internally, which I did from experience that bathing the feet, hands and head with spirituous liquor of any sort, has a much better effect in preventing chill and fever, either after being wet or after violent perspiration from exercise, than taking any quantity into the stomach, which on the contrary rarely fails to bring-on, or to add to inflammatory symptoms.—A little internally however I have found to be a good aid to the external application.

I found at my friendly Pennsylvanian's, a little old man named Lashley, who had taken shelter at the beginning of the gust, which being now over, he buckled on his knapsack, and we proceeded together. He had travelled on foot from Tennessee river, through a part of the state of Tennessee, quite across Kentucky, and so far in Ohio in nine days, at the rate of thirty-six miles a day. He had assisted in navigating a boat from Indian Wheeling, where he lived, to Tennessee, for which he had got thirty dollars, ten of which he had already expended on his journey so far back, though using the utmost economy. He remarked to me, that although he was upwards of sixty years of age, and apparently very poor, he had not got gratuitously a single meal of victuals in all that route. Are not hospitality and charity more nominal than real virtues?

The country for the next five miles is tolerably well improved, and there is a good brick [illegible] which is a tavern owned by one Wickerham [illegible] mile, and a mile further is Horn's tavern, [illegible] the stage sleeps on its route to the N. E. towards Chillicothe.

Old Lashley complaining of fatigue, we stopped at Marshon's farm house, ten miles from Brush creek, where finding that we could be accommodated for the night, we agreed to stay, and were regaled with boiled corn, wheaten griddle cake, butter and milk for supper, which our exercise through this day gave us good appetites for, but I did not enjoy my bed so much as my supper, notwithstanding it was the second best in the house, for besides that it was not remarkable for its cleanliness, I was obliged to share it with my old companion; fatigue however soon reconciled me to it, and I slept as well as if I had lain on down between lawn sheets.

Marshon is from the Jerseys, he has a numerous family grown up, and is now building a large log house on which he means to keep a tavern. Three of his sons play the violin by ear—they had two shocking bad violins, one of which was of their own manufacture, on which they scraped away without mercy to entertain us, which I would most gladly have escaped, though I attempted to seem pleased, and I believe succeeded in making them think I was so.

The land is here the worst I had seen since I had left the banks of the Ohio; it had been gradually worse from about two miles behind squire Lockhart's, and for the last two miles before we came to Marshon's it had degenerated into natural prairies or savannas, with very little wood, and none deserving the name of timber, but well clothed with brush and low scrubby vegetation.

CHAPTER XXX.

[illegible]—Lazily goes on before—Sinking springs—[illegible] road—[illegible]—Musical [illegible]—[illegible] [illegible]—Bainbridge—[illegible]—Reeve's—Paint creek—Cat-tail swamp—[illegible] North fork of Paint—Arrival at Chillicothe—[illegible]'s.

ON Tuesday morning the 11th August, we rose with the dawn, and notwithstanding there was a steady small rain, we pursued our journey, having first paid Marshon fully as much for our simple and coarse accommodations, as the best on the road would have cost, but our host I suppose thought his stories and his son's musick were equivalent for all other deficiencies.

The land was poor, and no house on the road until we arrived at Heistant's tavern, four miles from Marshon's, where we met the Lexington stage.

My morning walk had given me an appetite for breakfast, which my fellow traveller not being willing to be at the expence of, declined, and saying that as I walked so much faster than him I would soon overtake him, he went on, intending to satisfy his stomach occasionally with some bread and cheese from his knapsack, and a drop of whiskey from his tin canteen, from which he had made a libation at first setting out, and had seemed surprised at my refusal of his invitation to partake.

Heistant is a Pennsylvania German, and his is a good and plentiful house, in a very pleasant situation, called the Sinking springs, from a great natural curiosity near it. On the side of a low hill, now in cultivation, are three large holes, each about twenty feet deep and twenty feet diameter, about sixty paces apart, with a subterraneous communication by which the water is conveyed from one to the other, and issues in a fine rivulet at a fourth opening near the house, where Heistant's milk house is placed very judiciously. The spring is copious and the water very fine.

After a good breakfast I walked on alone, and at about a mile, I entered on a dreary forest having first passed Irwin's tavern, a pleasant situation where the stage sleeps going towards the S. westward. Three miles from Irwin's, is over very broken, but well timbered hills, to the left of which on Brush creek, I was informed, that there is a fine settlement, but it is not in sight of the road. The next two miles was through a beech bottom, which was rendered so miry by the rain that poured on me all the time, that it was most laborious walking through it. About the middle of it, I met three men in hunting shirts with each an axe in his hand. Their appearance in that solitary situation was no ways agreeable; however, we gave each other good day, and they told me that old Lashley had desired them to inform me that he would await me at Bradley's, the next house, but when I came there, he had just departed, so that I might have very soon overtaken him, had I not preferred being alone, to effect which the more certainly, I stopped to rest, as it was a house of private entertainment. Bradley and his wife are about sixteen years from Stewartstown, county Tyrone in Ireland, and have a daughter lately married to a young shoemaker named Irons at the next cabin, where I stopped to get my shoes mended. I here found a dozen of stout young fellows who had been at work repairing the road, and were now sheltering themselves from the increasing storm, and listening to some indifferent musick made by their host on a tolerably good violin. I proposed taking the violin while he repaired my shoes. He consented and sat down to work, and in a few minutes I had all the lads jigging it on the floor merrily; Irons himself, as soon as he had repaired the shoes, jumping up and joining them.

Seeing no prospect of the storm ceasing, I satisfied my shoemaker for his trouble, with something more agreeable to him than my musick, and then set off to reach Talbot's, said to be a good tavern, three miles farther.

The road led over the highest hill which I had yet seen since I left the Ohio, and afterwards through a level, well wooded, but thinly inhabited country.

In an hour I was at Talbot's, which is a good two story house of squared logs, with a large barn and excellent stabling, surrounded by a well opened and luxuriant farm, with a fine run of meadow.

The landlord and his family are seven years from Nenagh in the county Tipperary, and is the first Irish settler, I had seen on my tour, from any other part than the north of Ireland. He had kept Ellis's ferry on the Ohio, where Powers now resides, for some years, and has lately rented this house and farm from Mr. Willis of Chilicothe, the contractor for carrying the mail from Wheeling to Lexington.

Observing a new stage wagon in the yard, my host informed me that it was one which Mr. Willis intended in a few days to commence running between Chilicothe and Ellis's ferry, so that it, and the one already established, will each run once a week on different days.

I shifted my wet clothes, and then (there being no doctor nearer than Chilicothe, twenty-four miles) prescribed medicine and regimen for Talbot's little daughter, who was suffering under a severe and dangerous attack of a nervous fever.

Three young men on horseback arrived soon after me, and were shewn into the same room. They talked a little largely, according to a very common custom among young travellers, intimating that they were just returning from the Olympian springs in Kentucky, a place of very fashionable resort, where they had been on a party of pleasure, and where they had attended more to cards, billiards, horse jockeying, &c. than to the use of the waters for medicinal purposes. I am however much mistaken, if they had not been travelling on business, and took the opportunity of visiting those celebrated springs, which are the Bath of Kentucky, and which they now affected to speak of as the sole cause of their journey. I listened with much amusement to their dashing conversation, knowing tolerably well how to estimate it, in a country where vanity in the young and ambition among the more advanced in life are predominant features. I do not confine this remark to the state of Ohio, where probably there is less of either than in the older states, in which, particularly to the southward of New England, they seem to be national characteristicks.

We supped together and were then shewn to our beds by the landlord, who probably thought that the custom of two in a bed was general in America, by his shewing the whole four into a room with two beds: I followed him however down stairs, and soon had a good bed prepared for me in a room by myself.

On Wednesday morning the 12th August, I proceeded through a wilderness of fine land well adapted for cultivation, and finely timbered to Bainbridge, a hamlet of eight cabins, a large stone house building, a blacksmith shop, a post-office, and a store kept by William Daly for Humphrey Fullerton of Chilicothe. Daly told me that he had a good deal of business for the five months he had been here, there being a populous and well cultivated country in the neighbourhood on Buckskin and Paint creeks, at the falls of the latter of which, about a mile to the northward of Bainbridge are some of the best mills in the state, owned by Gen. Massey, who is also proprietor of Bainbridge, which he laid out for a town about a year ago, selling the lots at about thirty dollars each.

The reason assigned for the lands being generally so badly settled along the roads, is, that they belong to wealthy proprietors, who either hold them at a very high price, or will not divide them into convenient sized farms.

From Bainbridge to Reeves's on the bank of Paint creek, is through a fine well wooded level, with hills in sight from every opening in the woods, about a mile distant. I passed a finger post on the left, a mile from Bainbridge, pointing to the westward and directing to Cincinnatti seventy-three miles, and immediately after I left Platter's tavern and well cultivated farm on the right, a little beyond which is a school-house, where I observed the school-master, an Irish looking old man, with silver grey locks and barefooted, his whole appearance, and that of the cabin which was the school, indicating but little encouragement for the disseminating of instruction.

A mile from Platter's I stopped at Reeves's, where I had been informed I could be well accommodated, although it was not a tavern, and I proved my information to be correct, as I immediately got the breakfast I asked for, excellent bread, and rich milk, neatly served, in a large handsome and clean room, for which it was with difficulty I could prevail on Mrs. Reeves to accept any recompence.

This house is charmingly situated near the bank of Paint creek, and was the best I had seen since I entered the state of Ohio, it being spacious, of two lofty stories, and well built with very handsome stone. It is surrounded on all sides by a noble and well improved farm, which nine years ago, when Reeves came here from Washington in Pennsylvania, was a wilderness. He built his handsome house about five years ago, and at some distance on the bank of the creek, he has a large tanyard and leather shop, from whence one of his men, ferried me across the creek in a canoe.

Paint creek is a beautiful little river about forty yards wide, running easterly to join the Scioto near Chilicothe.

My walk from hence to the north fork of Paint creek, was a most fatiguing one, being thirteen miles, mostly along a very rich bottom, with the creek on the right, and steep hills on the left, over spurs of which the road sometimes leads, which was always a relief to me, after wading for miles through the mud below. This tract is tolerably well settled, the soil being esteemed as rich as any in the state. At eleven miles from Reeves's, is a hamlet of six or seven cabins called Cat-tail swamp, and two miles further I came to Rogers's on the bank of the north fork of Paint.

Reeves's appears to be the best land and the best improved farm on this side the Ohio, but Rogers's, nearly as good a soil, is I think superiour in beauty of situation. The house which is a story and a half high is of square logs, and commodious enough for a farm house. It is on a moderately high bank, from whence they descend to the river by a flight of wooden steps, at the foot of which is a most beautiful spring which flows into a cask sunk on purpose, and from thence is conveyed by a small spout into the the river, whose bank is guarded by a natural wall of soft slate, which I think could be easily wrought into good covering for houses. Nature has formed natural stairs of the slate, by which one may descend to any depth into the river for bathing, washing linen, or for any purpose which may be necessary, in proportion as the river rises or falls. A swimmer may also enjoy that invigorating exercise charmingly, as though the river is only about thirty yards wide, it is at this place sufficiently deep, and the current is moderate. Rogers has been here about nine years from Virginia, and was one of the first settlers in this part of the country.

I supped and slept here, and next morning, Thursday the 13th August, after refreshing by swimming in the river, I pursued my way to Chilicothe four miles, the first mile and half of which was over a chain of moderately high and not very steep hills of a tolerably good soil, to colonel M'Arthur's elegant stone house and noble farm. The other two miles and a half was through a level plain, passing a neat house and handsome improvement of Mr. Henry Massey's, just before entering Chilicothe, which I did at eight o'clock, stopping at Muker's tavern, as the breakfast bell rang, which summoned seventeen or eighteen boarders and travellers to an excellent breakfast with good attendance, to which I did ample justice, after my bath and walk.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Scioto---Chilicothe---Indian monument---Fine prospect---Colonel M'Arthur's---Colonel Worthington's.

CHILICOTHE, which signifies town in most of the Indian dialects, is most beautifully situated on the right bank of the Scioto, about forty-five miles by land, and nearly seventy following its meanders from the confluence of that river with the Ohio, between Portsmouth and Alexandria. In all that distance the river has a gentle current, and unimpeded navigation for large keels, and other craft for four feet draught of water. It continues navigable for smaller boats and batteaux upwards of one hundred miles above Chilicothe, towards its source to the northward, from whence it glides gently through a naturally rich, level, and rapidly improving country.

The situation of the town, which is the capital of the state,* is on an elevated and extensive plain of nearly ten thousand acres of as fine a soil as any in America, partly in cultivation and partly covered with its native forests.

This plain is nearly surrounded by the Scioto, which turning suddenly to the N. E. from its general southerly course, leaves the town to the southward of it, and then forms a great bend to the eastward and southward.

Water street which runs about E. by N. parallel to the Scioto, is half a mile long, and contains ninety houses. It is eighty-four feet wide, and would be a fine street, had not the river floods caved in the bank in one place near the middle, almost into the centre of it. There is now a lottery on foot, to raise money for securing the bank against any further encroachments of the river. Main street, parallel to Water street, is one hundred feet wide, as is Market street which crosses both at right angles, and in which is the market-house, a neat brick building eighty feet long. The court-house in the same street is neatly built of freestone, on an area of forty-five by forty-two feet, with a semicircular projection in the rear, in which is the bench for the judges. It has an octangular belfry rising from the roof, painted white with green lattices, which is an ornament to the town, as is the small plain belfry of the Presbyterian meeting-house, a handsome brick building in Main street; in which street also is a small brick Methodist meeting-house. These are the only places of publick worship in the town, if I except the court-house, which is used occasionally by the Episcopalians and other sects.

---

* By a law of the last session of the legislature, the seat of the state government was removed to Zanesville, on the Muskingum river.

The whole number of dwelling houses in Chilicothe, as I counted them, is two hundred and two, besides four brick and a few framed ones now building. I reckoned only six taverns with signs, which small proportion of houses of that description, speaks volumes in favour of the place. There are fourteen stores, a post-office, and two printing offices, which each issues a gazette weekly.

The scite of the town being on a gravelly soil, the streets are generally clean. The houses are of free-stone, brick, or timber clap-boarded, the first of which is got in the neighbourhood, is of a whitish brown colour, and excellent for building. They are mostly very good and are well painted.

On the whole I think Chilicothe is not exceeded in beauty of plan, situation, or appearance, by any town I have seen in the western part of the United States.

There is a remarkable Indian monument in Mr. Watchup's garden in the very heart of the town.—Like that at Grave creek, it is circular at the base, about seventy or eighty feet diameter, but differs from that, by being round, instead of flat on the top, which has an elevation of about thirty feet perpendicular from the level of the plain. It is formed of clay, and though it has been perforated by the proprietor, nothing has been found to justify the common opinion of these mounts having been barrows or cemeteries. They talk of having it levelled, as it projects a little into Market street, but I think it a pity to destroy any of the very few vestiges of aboriginal population, which this country presents to the curious and inquisitive traveller.

From a steep hill, about three hundred feet perpendicular height, just outside the western extremity of the town, is a most charming view of the streets immediately below, under the eye like a plan on paper: Then the Scioto, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards wide, winding on the left, and some low hills about two miles beyond it terminating the view, to the N. E. while to the eastward and westward, as far as the eye can reach both ways, is spread a country, partly flat, and partly rising in gentle swells, which if cultivation proceeds in equal proportion, to what it has done since Chilicothe was first laid out about ten years ago, must, in a very short time present one of the finest landscapes imaginable.

Colonel M'Arthur coming to town was polite enough to invite me to take a bed at his house, which I had passed about two miles back in the morning. I found the situation surpassed what I had thought of it then, when I only saw it from the road, it commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect including the town of Chilicothe, which, however is now seen rather indistinctly on account of the foliage of some trees on the brow of a small projecting hill, which will probably soon be cut down.

Next morning, Friday, 14th August, I walked before breakfast half a mile through the woods to the northward, to an elegant seat belonging to Col. Worthington. It will be finished in a few weeks and will be one of the best and most tasty houses not only of this state, but to the westward of the Allegheny mountains. It is about sixty feet square, with a square roof, and two large receding wings. It has two lofty stories, with six rooms on each floor, and cellars and vaults beneath. The wings contain kitchen, scullery, apartments for servants, &c.

Like colonel M'Arthur's it is built with freestone, but the stone of the front is all hewn and squared, like the generality of the houses in the new part of Glasgow in Scotland, the stone being very similar both in colour and quality. The situation is like Col. M'Arthur's, being on the brow of the same ridge of hills, and affording nearly the same prospects. Both houses were built by two young Virginians of the ame of Morris, who are almost self taught masons nd architects, and whose work and style does them much credit.

I returned to town on Friday after breakfast, and dined, supped and slept at Muker's, which is a very good and well freqnented inn, and at five o'clock on Saturday the 15th August, I left Chilicothe in the stage with a Mr. M'Cammon of Charleston and two other passengers.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Congo---Crouse's mill---Pickaway plains---Beautiful prairies---Tarleton and Lybrant's excellent inn---Vestiges of a great fire---River Hockhocking---New Lancaster---Babb's---Jonathan's creek---Springfield---River Muskingum and falls---Zanesville.

WE crossed the Scioto at a ferry from the town, the stage and four horses being all carried over in the boat.

The first two miles were over a rich bottom, subject to inundation from the river floods in the winter. We had then three miles of a hilly country to Congo, a fine settlement in and round a beautiful prairie, a mile long to Crouse's mill. This Crouse is a wealthy man, having a good house and offices, a farm of two sections, containing thirteen hundred acres, and an excellent mill house and mill wrought by a creek which crosses the road and falls into the Scioto half a mile on the left. Another mile brought us to Rickey's tavern, from whence a road leads to the left to Pickaway Plains, which is a noble and rich prairie, on the west side of the Scioto, fourteen miles long, formerly a principal settlement of the Indians, and now well inhabited by their white successors, who have a town called Levingston on the Prairie.

From Rickey's to M'Cutchin's tavern is four miles, across a beautiful savanna, variegated with clumps of trees, and fine groves, with farms at every half mile. We here stopped for a few minutes to water the horses, and I exchanged my seat in the stage, with a Mr. Willis of Chilicothe, who had accompanied us on horseback, on his way to the federal city, Washington, to make some arrangements respecting the mails. The exchange suited us both, as on horseback I had a better view of the country, and his health being delicate, he preferred the stage.

The next six miles were through a thinly wooded but rich plain, with a farm every mile, and a tavern every three miles. The road was so far level but very miry, then another mile and a half over some hilly and broken land brought us to Lybrant's tavern.

Had I not been informed, I should not have known that I was now in the town of Tarleton, as there was but one other house besides the tavern; three or four more were however just going to be built, and our landlord had no doubt of its soon becoming a smart town. The lots were sold at from sixteen to twenty-five dollars each.

Lybrant's is one of the best and most reasonable inns I had met with in my tour. At one o'clock we set down to a most excellent breakfast of good coffee, roast fowls, chicken pie, potatoes, bread and butter, and cucumbers both sliced and pickled, all not only good, but delicate and fine even to the pastry, which is very uncommon in this country, and our charge was only a quarter of a dollar.

For eight miles from Tarleton, the road runs through low, rich and miry black oak woods, and now and then a small prairie, and settlements not nearer each other than every two miles. The country then rising into hills the road improves, but it continues equally thinly inhabited, the settlements being mostly on what is called the old county road, which runs parallel to the state road about a mile and a half to the northward of it, and is better and shorter by a mile between Chilicothe and New Lancaster.

After riding a mile among the hills I passed Stukey's tavern, for six miles beyond which the face of the country is very picturesque; the tops of the hills terminating in rocks, some impending and some perpendicular, while the road leads through a defile winding round their bottoms. The whole country is covered with dwarf oak, and other low shrubs and bushes and some thinly scattered black oaks of stunted growth. This scarcity of timber is partly owing to the poverty of the soil, and partly to the effect of fire, which must have gone through this whole district of six or seven miles, and that at no very distant period back, from many evident marks still remaining. What a grand yet awful scene must have been such a tract of woods in flames!

There is no house for three miles from Stukey's tavern, and from that to within a mile of New Lancaster, there are but two other settlements.—Then, on descending a low hill, and emerging from the woods into an extensive natural meadow on the western bank of the Hockhocking, that town presents itself suddenly to view, well situated on a rising ground on the opposite side of the river, and making a better appearance at that distance than it has on entering it. A wooden bridge crosses the river, which is here only a rivulet just below the town, and here I passed a number of men engaged in racing their horses.

New Lancaster is a compact little town of one wide street, about six hundred paces long, containing sixty houses, amongst which is a neat little court house of brick, forty-two by thirty-six feet, just built, with a cupola belfry. There are six stores and nine taverns. There is but one brick house, all the rest being of wood, amongst which conspicuously the best is that of Mr. Bucher a lawyer. In most towns in the United States, the best houses are chiefly inhabited by gentlemen of that profession.

After supping at the inn where the stage stopped, I was shewn to bed up stairs in a barrack room the whole extent of the house, with several beds in it, one of which was already occupied by a man and his wife, from the neighbouring country, who both conversed with me until I feigned sleep, in hopes that would silence them, but though they then ceased to direct their discourse to me, they continued to talk to each other on their most private and domestick affairs, as though there had been no other person in the room. In spite of their conversation I at last fell asleep, but I was soon awoke in torture from a general attack made on me by hosts of vermin of the most troublesome and disgusting genii. I started from the bed, dressed myself, spread a coverlet on the floor, and lay down there to court a little more repose, but I was prevented by a constant noise in the house during the whole night, beginning with church musick, among which some sweet female voices were discernible, and ending in the loud drunken frolicks of some rustick guests, who kept Saturday night until late on Sunday morning.

Previous to going to bed I had sauntered round the town, and I observed all the taverns filled with guests in the roughest style of conviviality, from which I infer that the last day of the week is generally devoted to the orgies of Bacchus; by the same classes of people who on the succeeding day, attend with pious regularity the dogmatick lectures of some fanatick dispenser of the gospel. What an heterogeneous animal is man!—sometimes exalted to an approach towards divinity, sometimes debased to lower than brutality:—A perpetual struggle between the essence and the dregs.

The dawn of morning relieved me from my uncomfortable couch, and going down stairs, I found all as silent as an hour before it had been noisy. I walked out into the town, where the same stillness prevailed, so I lounged along the banks of the Hockhocking enjoying the morning air, until a thick mist rising with the sun envelopped me, when I returned to the inn and finding the stage ready to depart, I again mounted Mr. Willis's horse, and set out in advance of it.

Leaving New Lancaster and the fog below, I proceeded eighteen miles through a hilly country, with settlements within every mile, many of which were taverns. I then stopped at Babb's, the sign of the house, appropriate to its being the half way house between Lancaster and Zanesville. Here an old father, two sons and three daughters, (spruce, well formed girls, with a most wonderful volubility of tongue) worried me with questions, until I excused myself from further gratifying their inexhaustible curiosity by pleading fatigue, and throwing myself on a bed, I awaited the arrival of the stage, about an hour, when we got an excellent breakfast, every article of which served as a topick for conversation to our garrulous entertainers, who affected to know a little of every thing and of every body.

Nine miles from Babb's, through a similar country and very bad road with houses and taverns as in the morning, brought me to Jonathan's creek, a handsome little river, about twenty yards wide, which I forded. The road was now generally level seven miles to Springfield, mostly through pleasant and rich little bottoms, with the creek close on the right more than half the way, and the country so thickly inhabited, that was it not for the dead girdled* trees every where in the corn and wheat fields and meadows, it would have the appearance of an old settlement.

About a mile from Springfield I passed through a fine plain of a light sandy soil very proper for small grain, such as wheat, rye and oats, which has been cleared previous to this country being known to the whites. It is now covered with dwarf oak, hazle, and other copse wood, and contains probably fifteen hundred acres.

Springfield is a long straggling village, on a fine flat, sheltered on the north by a small chain of low but abrupt hills, and bounded on the south by the beautiful river Muskingum. The road or street is of clean gravel, and the cabins are distinguished from those I had hitherto seen by their chimneys of brick, instead of stone or logs. There are some good brick houses building, and some taverns and some stores, which give it a thriving appearance. There is also a fine grist and saw mill at the falls of the Muskingum at the upper end of the town. That river is about a hundred yards wide at the ferry just below the falls, which are formed by its being precipitated in a sheet, over a rock of about three feet perpendicular depth, which extends quite across, and is a fine object in the surrounding picturesque scenery. Another good object is a cliff impending over the falls, which terminates the chain of low hills behind Springfield.

I crossed the ferry to Zanesville, and dismounted at an inn where the stage generally stops. On entering I walked into a room the door of which was open, where the first object that met my eye was the corpse of a female, laid out in her shroud on a bier. There was no person in the room but another female who was seated near the corpse, and to whom I apologized for my abrupt entrance, explaining my reasons as being in advance of the stage. She answered by wishing she had some mode of preventing the stage from driving up to the house, as her sister had died that morning, and it would be inconvenient to accommodate travellers that night, on which I remounted, rode to the post office, where I found the stage delivering the mail, from whence in consequence of my information, the driver took us to Harvey's very good inn, where we found an excellent supper, clean beds, a consequential host and hostess, and the highest charges I had hitherto paid in Ohio.

---

* A hasty and temporary way of clearing land, by notching the bark all round the trunks of the large trees, which kills them, and in a few years they fall by their own top weight aided by the least gust of wind, if not cut down in the interim at the increasing leisure of the cultivator.

Zanesville was laid out for a town six or seven years ago. It contains forty houses much scattered and does not seem to thrive so much as Springfield, which is only two or three years old, contains fifty houses, and bids fair to become of more consequence than Zanesville,* notwithstanding the latter is the county town of Muskingum county. It was named after Mr. Zane of Wheeling, who as a recompense for opening the first road from Wheeling to Chilicothe, got a grant of three sections of land of six hundred and forty acres each. On one section he founded Zanesville; on another, New Lancaster, and the third is part of the rich bottom on the bank of the Scioto opposite to Chilicothe.

---

* Since it has been determined that Zanesville is to be the seat of the state government at least for a time, the town is making a rapid progress in population, buildings, and improvements generally. The country around it is also opening into fine farms on both sides of the river. Furnaces and forges are erecting in the neighbourhood, saw and grist mills, and a paper mill not far distant.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Brown's---Extensive prospect---Anticipation---Ensloe's---Will's creek plains---Will's creek---European and American drivers compared---Cambridge---Beymer's---Drove of cattle---Two travelling families --Good effects of system.

ON Monday 17th August, I proceeded from Zanesville before breakfast. The first nine miles were through a hilly country with houses every mile or two, the road tolerably good except in a few steep or miry spots. I then passed Brown's tavern, most romantically situated in a deep and narrow valley, with Salt creek, a rivulet which I crossed, running through it. Two genteel looking travellers were at Brown's door as I passed. It was about breakfast time. My appetite tempted me to stop and join them, but reflecting the stage would then get before me, I repressed it, and trotted on towards the usual place of breakfast of the stage.

From Salt creek, I ascended half a mile of a steep road to the highest hill which I had been yet on in this state, and keeping two miles along its ridge, I had there to ascend a still higher pinnacle of it, from whence there is a most extensive view in every direction, of ridges beyond ridges covered with forests, to the most distant horizon; but though grand and extensive, it is dreary and cheerless, excepting to a mind which anticipates the great change which the astonishingly rapid settlement of this country will cause in the face of nature in a few revolving years. Such a mind will direct the eye ideally to the sides of hills covered with the most luxuriant gifts of Ceres; to valleys divested of their trees, and instead of the sombre forest, strengthening the vision with their verdant herbage, while the rivers and brooks, no longer concealed by woods, meander through them in every direction in silvered curves, resplendent with the rays of a glowing sun, darting through an unclouded atmosphere; while the frequent comfortable and tasty farm house—the mills—the villages, and the towns marked by their smoke and distant spires, will cause the traveller to ask himself with astonishment, "So short a time since, could this have been an uninhabited wilderness?"

This lofty ridge continues with various elevations five miles and a half farther to Ensloe's tavern, and is well inhabited all the way, and well timbered, though the soil is rather light. I here stopped to await the stage and breakfast, after which I rode on through a hilly country, rather thinly inhabited, five miles, and then three more on a flat, of the most wretched road imaginable, from the frequency of sloughs of stiff mud and clay. Travellers have ironically nicknamed this part of the road Will's creek plains. It is really almost impassable for even the strong stage wagons which are used here.

After getting safely through the plains, and a mile further over a ridge, I came to Will's creek, which is a small muddy river with a very slow current. The banks are steep and the bottom muddy, so that it has to be crossed by a wooden bridge, which has become extremely dangerous, from some of the posts having been unplaced by floods, so that it is shelving, one side being a good deal higher than the other, and the balustrade is so much decayed that it would not support a man, much less a carriage, yet bad as it was, I had to pay a toll of an eighth of a dollar for my horse. Though the European drivers far exceed the American in dexterity and speed, on their fine roads, in this country they would be good for nothing, and would pronounce it impossible to get a carriage through roads, that the American driver dashes through without a thought.—So much for habit.

On crossing the bridge, I was astonished to find myself in a town of cabins in the midst of a forest, which I had heard nothing of before. It is called Cambridge, and was laid out last year by Messrs. Gumber and Beattie the proprietors, the first of whom resides in it. The lots sell at from thirty to thirty-five dollars each. There are now twelve cabins finished and finishing, each of which contains two or three families; about as many more and some good houses, are to be commenced immediately. The settlement being very sudden, there was not as yet house room, for the furniture, utensils, and goods of the settlers, those articles were therefore lying out promiscuously about the cabins. The settlers are chiefly from the island of Guernsey, near the coast of France, from whence eight families arrived only four months ago.

I think Cambridge bids fair to become the capital of a county very soon. The lands in the neighbourhood are equal in richness of soil to any I have seen on this side of Paint creek bottoms near Chilicothe.

Four miles from hence through a hilly country, brought me to Beymer's tavern, passing a drove of one hundred and thirty cows and oxen, which one Johnston was driving from the neighbourhood of Lexington in Kentucky, to Baltimore. The intercourse between the most distant parts of the United States is now so common, that imported merchandize is wagonned all the way to Chilicothe and the intermediate towns, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, nearly six hundred miles, and then retailed as cheaply as at the ports of entry.

The drover with six assistants, two horsemen, two family wagons, and the stage wagon, put up at Beymer's for the night, so that the house which was only a double cabin, was well filled, though not so much crowded as might have been expected, as the cattle drivers made a fire and encamped without doors, convenient to where they had penned the cattle, and one of the travelling families slept in their wagon.—This family consisted of a man and his wife, and a neighbour's daughter, who had removed to this state last year, from near Washington in Pennsylvania, and were now returning two hundred miles for some effects they had left behind. The other family, named Hutchinson, had emigrated from Massachusetts to Franklinville in this state, four years ago. By clearing and cultivating a farm and keeping a store, a distillery, and a saw mill, and then selling their property at its increased value, they had in that short time acquired a sufficiency to think themselves independent, and were now returning, to settle in some place in the neighbourhood of Albany, in the state of New York, where the old man said, "he would be once more in the world." The systematick order which this family observed in travelling, and the comparative ease and comfort they enjoyed in consequence, were circumstances noticed by me with much admiration. The family consisted of Hutchinson and his wife, two daughters from fifteen to seventeen years of age, a grown up son they called doctor, another son about ten, and a young man who had had the charge of the mill, and who still continued with the family. They had a wagon, with four horses, and a saddle horse rode by one of the girls. On their stopping, the daughters began directly to prepare supper, as though they were at home, baked bread enough to serve them that night and next day, and then they sat down to sewing as composedly, as if they had been in their own house, and not on a journey; while the boys took care of the horses, and the old couple, though still active and healthy, sat at their ease, chatting and enjoying themselves. At all events *they* were reaping the benefit of having brought up their family in orderly and industrious habits, and the cheerfulness and hilarity which pervaded each individual, was a proof that they were all equally sensible of the blessings which their own good conduct had put them in the enjoyment of.

I had a good supper and bed, and found Beymer's double cabin a most excellent house of accommodation. He is one of the proprietors of the stage waggons, and owns very considerable property in the state.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Proceed on foot---Washington---Frankfort --Morristown--Usual consequences of a militia muster—St. Clairsville—Another traveller---Indian Wheeling---Canton---River Ohio and Zane's island---Wheeling---Part with my fellow traveller.

ON Tuesday the 18th August, the stage being only to go fifteen miles, and the same distance next day, on account of the arrangement of the carriage of the mails, rather than travel such a snail's pace, I proceeded on foot, leaving my baggage to follow in the stage. The first five miles were excellent road, over a long but not very high ridge of hills, without a single house to Washington, or Beymerstown, as it is more generally called, from its being owned by the family of Beymer, two of whom keep taverns in it.—It has twelve cabins, four of which are taverns, and a blacksmith's shop.

Four and a half miles further have no inhabitants; the road is still good, but is led over several high, short and steep ridges, which generally run from north to south. Then passing a cabin and farm, in half a mile more I came to Frankfort or Smithstown, where I breakfasted. This is a small village or rather hamlet of eight or ten houses and cabins, some of which, as well as several in the neighbourhood, are inhabited by families from Peeks-hill in New York, many of whom regret their having removed from thence to this place, and with great reason, if one may judge from the appearance of the soil, which is all a red and yellow clay, very stiff, and apparently very unproductive.

The country now became better settled, but still continued very hilly. I walked on, passing Wherry's tavern where the stage was to sleep at five miles, and stopping at Bradshaw's, where I rested about half an hour, and got some refreshment. This family is from the county Monaghan in Ireland. Their house is too small for an inn, but they have a good farm. Ten miles further brought me to Morristown, through a similar hilly country, with a succession of woods and farms, the latter at every mile, and a tavern at every two miles.

On the road I met in straggling parties above fifty horsemen with rifles, who had been in Morristown at a militia muster, for the purpose of volunteering, or of being drafted to serve against Britain, in case of a war with that country, now much talked of. Most of them were above half seas over, and they travelled with much noise—some singing, some swearing, some quarrelling, some laughing, according to their different natural dispositions, which are always most manifest when in that unguarded situation.

I found Morristown, where I arrived just before dark, all in a bustle from the same cause, many of the country people remaining to a late hour, drinking and fighting.

My host Morrison who is a justice of the peace, and a major of the militia, had shut his house against them, but there was another tavern, where squire Morrison, while commanding the peace, during an affray, came in for his share of the blows, and had his shirt torn.

I got a very good supper—bathed my feet and went to bed in a room where a man and his wife, a young married couple, in another bed, acted over a similar scene to what I had experienced at New Lancaster, keeping me awake chatting to me until a very late hour.

After a short but sound sleep, I awoke at an early hour well refreshed, and pushed on eleven miles to St. Clairsville, through a fine, well improved, and well inhabited country, which was still hilly, but the ridges were neither so steep nor so high, as they are in general at this side of Chillicothe.

I stopped, at Thompson's stage inn, where Mrs. Thompson who was very civil, prepared me a good breakfast.

St. Clairsville, or Newelstown, as it is more frequently improperly called, is the capital of Belmont county, and is pleasantly situated on the point and top of the highest hill within sight, from whence twelve or fourteen miles of ridges and woods may be seen in every direction, some of them across the Ohio, which I was now again approaching. The town is only about four years old, and already contains eighty good houses, including several stores and taverns. It has a court-house and gaol, and altogether it has the greatest appearance of wealth and business of any town between Chillicothe and itself. There are several Quakers, settled in the neighbourhood, who are a snug, wealthy and industrious people, and who enhance the value of real property to a wide extent around the focus of their settlements.

Leaving St. Clairsville at eleven o'clock, I joined a footman named Musgrave, who was going to Morgantown in Virginia, to collect money to pay off some incumbrances on his lands below Limestone. He was a plain man, but an intelligent, expeditious and economical traveller, whose company shortened the road to Wheeling. It is a well settled country and a fine road, the first six miles from St. Clairsville. We then descended a long hill into the river bottom of Indian Wheeling, where we came to a good grist and saw mill. Keeping down that fine little mill river five miles to its confluence with the Ohio, we forded it five times in that distance.

On the banks of the Ohio is a new town called Canton, laid out by Mr. Zane last year, which has now thirteen houses. We here crossed a ferry of a quarter of a mile to Zane's island, which we walked across, upwards of half a mile, through a fertile, extensive, and well cultivated farm, the property of Mr Zane, some of whose apples, pulled from the orchard in passing, were very refreshing to us, while we sat on the bank nearly an hour awaiting the ferry boat. At last the boat came, and we crossed the second ferry of another quarter of a mile to Wheeling.

Here my fellow traveller took leave of me, purposing to go five or six miles further ere night, though it was now five o'clock, and we had already walked upwards of thirty miles since morning.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Economy of my late fellow traveller---Proceed towards Washington---Fine view of Wheeling and the Ohio---Lose my road---Get right again by descending a precipice---A fine valley with several handsome seats and mills---Stop at Mr. [illegible]'s---A well regulated family---Little Wheeling creek---An obliging traveller---Roney's point---Beautiful and picturesque country---Alexandria or Hardscrabble---M'Cracken's---Good effects of temperance and cleanliness in travelling.

I STOPPED at Knox's inn, where I asked for some beer, not daring to drink wine or spirits. They had none, so I walked out to a small house where I had observed on a sign *Beer and Cakes.* On entering I found Musgrave making a hearty meal on a cent roll and a pint of beer. He appeared as glad to see me again as if we had been old acquaintances, and had been long parted, and was easily prevailed on to make a second libation with me to the prosperous termination of our journies, in that humble, but wholesome and refreshing beverage. I then returned to Knox's, where I supped and slept. Next morning at dawn, I took a plunge in the river, and after breakfast, finding my strength invigorated and my spirits renovated by the cold bath, I continued my journey on foot by the most direct road to Washington, instead of awaiting for the stage according to my first intention, as it had to go ten miles out of the direct road to deliver the mail at Charlestown.

I set out at half past nine o'clock, and soon gained the top of the hill immediately over Wheeling, from whence there is a handsome bird's eye view of that town, Zane's island in fine cultivation, the two ferries across the Ohio, and the village of Canton beyond; while on the left the Ohio is seen winding among hills five or six miles below, and the view is bounded in that direction, by one ridge rising beyond another to a great distance. Turning round on the narrow ridge over which the road leads, I had Wheeling creek directly under me at the foot of a precipice, it running in such a manner as to make the scite of the town with the hill behind, almost a peninsula, between it and the Ohio.

I had proceeded about a mile, when meeting a traveller, of whom I inquired, I found I had taken a wrong road, in consequence of which I had to descend a steep precipice on my right, letting myself down with my hands from one tree to another, to the bottom. Here I got into the right road, which follows the meanders of the creek up a fine valley that has been settled about thirty years, and is now in a state of excellent cultivation.

At two miles from Wheeling I passed a very handsome house, a fine farm, and a mill of a Mr. Woods on the left. Here I could not help being struck with the difference of appearance between this wooden house painted white, with green jalousie window shutters and red roof, and the stone and brick houses of Ohio and Kentucky, much in favour of the former, however better in reality the latter may be. A mile farther I passed Mr. Chaplin's fine merchant mill, and about a mile and a half beyond that, where the valley narrows, I observed on the left, some very remarkable large loose rocks, which seem to have fallen from a rocky cliff which impends above.

Half a mile beyond this, I stopped at a Mr. Eoff's neat cottage and good farm, where every thing had an air of plenty and comfort. Four or five genteel looking young women were all engaged in sedentary domestick avocations, and an old lady served me with some milk and water which I had requested, after which I resumed my walk.

A mile up the side of the creek brought me to Mr. Shepherd's mill, and elegant house of cut stone. Here the creek forks and the road also, one of the forks called Big Wheeling coming from the S. E. and the right hand road leading along it to Morgantown; the left fork called Little Wheeling, which forms Mr. Shepherd's mill race, coming from the eastward, and my road towards Washington leading along it, through a narrow valley with small farms, wherever a bottom or an easy declivity of the hills would permit.

I was here overtaken by a man on horseback, who very courteously insisted on my riding his horse, while he walked above a mile. He was a county Tyrone man in the north of Ireland, settled twelve years in America, the last six of which has been in this neighbourhood, where he cultivated a farm with good success. Indeed industry and sobriety in all that is necessary in any part of the United States, to the westward of the mountains, to insure a comfortable independence in a very few years.

My companion stopping at a house on the road, I again proceeded alone to M'Kinley's tavern, four miles from Shepherd's. I here left the creek on the left, crossing a smaller one which falls into it from the right, and I then ascended a steep and high hill, called Roney's point, from its being the point of a ridge, and first owned by one Roney. It was above half a mile to the top of hill, from whence a fine, thickly settled and well cultivated, but very hilly country broke on my view, beautifully variegated with cornfields in tassel—wheat and oat stubble—meadows—orchards—cottages—and stacks of grain and hay innumerable, with a small coppice of wood between every plantation.

Descending a little, a mile and a half further brought me to William Trusdale's cottage, where I rested, and refreshed with some buttermilk and water, and then went on through the same kind of country, four miles from Trusdale's, to the Virginia and Pennsylvania boundary line, half a mile beyond which I entered the village of Alexandria. A gust approaching fast I stopped about half an hour at John Woodburn's tavern. This village is named from a Mr. Alexander, the proprietor of the soil, and is nicknamed Hardscramble, either from the hilly roads by which one arrives at it, or from the difficulty experienced by the first settlers to obtain a subsistence. It contains about a dozen houses and cabins, a meeting house, and three taverns, but it does not seem to thrive.

After the gust I proceeded six miles through a very fine country, charmingly variegated, but hilly, to M'Crackan's tavern. The rain had rendered the road so slippery, that I could travel but slowly, so that it was almost dark when I arrived there.

I found another traveller in the house, who was going from the western part of Massachusetts near Albany, to the western part of Virginia, as an agent to dispose of some large tracts of land there, owned by some people in Albany. Having got some thickened milk for supper, and bathed my feet in cold water, I had a fine night's rest.

I would not mention so often my mode of living and treating myself while on this journey, only to shew the good effects of temperance and cleanliness, which enabled me, though in so warm a season, to travel either on foot or on horseback, without fatigue or injury to my constitution.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Fine morning---Clement's tavern---Washington---Go on in the stage---Meet an acquaintance---Canonsburgh---Morganza---Colonel Plummer's---Coal Hill---Frightful road---Charming views----Monongahela ferry---Arrive at Pittsburgh.

THURSDAY, twenty-first August, I walked on with the first dawn of a fine morning, nothing being wanting to render it delightful, except the carrol of the winged inhabitants of the woods, which throughout this whole country is very rare. I stopped to rest a few minutes at Clement's tavern, five miles on the road, where I found a number of young men and women up, and drest decently, and even genteelly, though so early; indeed many of them had the appearance of not having been in bed all night. On inquiry I learned that there had been a wedding here last night, which had occasioned such a concourse of young people. Several of the males joined the landlord in civilly pressing me to take my morning dram of bitters with them, and they were not a little astonished at my excusing myself, and requesting in lieu, a little milk and water.

Wishing to arrive in Washington in time to join the stage for Pittsburgh, I walked very fast, on a good road, through a pleasant but hilly country, and got to M'Cammont's tavern, as the family were rising from breakfast. The table was however soon replenished with plenty and variety, to which I did ample justice from the excellent effect on my appetite, of early rising, and a ten miles' walk.

Having a little time before the stage would depart, I walked through the town, and was much pleased with it. Washington is surrounded by a fertile, well cultivated, and well inhabited country, rather hilly, but the hills not very steep. The town occupies a hill itself, and consists of one main street, intersected at right angles by four shorter ones, the whole containing one hundred and seventy-five dwelling houses, a good brick court house and a stone gaol adjoining; two meeting houses, one of brick for Presbyterians, and an old one of logs for Methodists; a neat masonick lodge of stone and lime, and a small market house. There are several stores and taverns, and on the whole it is a thriving town, and a pleasant residence for either trader, mechanick or private man, the inhabitants being a spirited and polished people, mostly descendants from the northern Irish.

At noon I left Washington in the stage, having the pleasure of a fellow traveller in my old acquaintance Dearborn, who was returning to Pittsburgh after an excursion to Washington for the purpose of taking some likenesses. His anecdotes of domestick and social occurrences at Pittsburgh during my absence, beguiled the time pleasantly, and we were in Canonsburgh, without being sensible of the seven miles between Washington and it. The road leads mostly along Chartier's creek, crossing it three times in that distance. We stopped at Westbay's excellent tavern, where is also the post office. They were making preparations for dinner, which (having breakfasted so late) we declined partaking of, and amused ourselves with a walk through the town. It is on the S. western declivity of a steep hill, having Chartier's creek at the bottom. It contains eighty eight houses of different descriptions, exclusive of the college, which is a plain stone edifice, much out of repair, with a cupola belfry. There is also a small market house, but the town does not seem flourishing; indeed was it not for the college, it would probably soon go to decay, in favour of its more successful neighbour Washington. The most striking thing I saw here was my landlord's garden, which is both good and handsome, being laid out with taste, abounding in a variety of the best culinary vegetables, and having some very pleasant shady bowers, where the student, or man of leisure, sheltered from the noonday sun, and inhaling the fragrance of the surrounding aromatick plants, might luxuriantly roam into the realms of fancy.

Two miles from Canonsburgh, we passed Morganza, the seat of general Morgan, on the left. It is a long and narrow frame building, with two ends lower than the body of the house, by way of wings—the whole ornamented with green jalousie window shutters. The situation, immediately on the road side, does not appear well chosen, especially as the general apparently had a choice of a variety of situations, any of which I should have supposed, would have merited a preference. One is more apt to be struck with any thing like false taste in any work which has been finished under the direction of a man of education and refinement, which in addition to liberal hospitality, is general Morgan's character, as well as that of his amiable and accomplished lady.

At Fosset's, three miles further, we changed an excellent set of grey horses, for as good a one of bays, owned by my friend M'Cullough of Pittsburgh.—For four miles from Fosset's to M'Cully's, the country is neither so fertile, nor so well cultivated as before, but it there improves again a little, and is ornamented at two miles further, by colonel Plummer's fanciful but handsome house and fine farm on the left. Rather exceeding three miles more brought us to the top of the Coal hill, the descent of which to the Monongahela, almost a mile, is so steep that two of the wheels of the stage wagon had to be locked, and I frequently wished myself out of it, but it was impossible to stop to get out, so I comforted myself with the reflection that no unfortunate accident had yet happened to the stages on this hill, which giving me courage, I was enabled to enjoy the views so inexpressibly fine, which are perpetually varying, as the road winds down the hill.

From a bird's eye view on the top, the town of Pittsburgh, Grant's hill, and even Boyd's hill so much higher than Grant's, appear as a plain, enclosed by the Monongahela from the S. E. directly under one, and the Allegheny meeting it at a point below the town, and both together forming the Ohio, which glides off majestically towards the N. W.—keeping the course of the Monongahela rather than that of the more rapid Allegheny, which flowing into it at a right angle from the N. E. is seen several miles upwards in that direction, with some beautiful islands about three miles above Pittsburgh. Descending the hill, the Monongahela gradually opens more on the right from its breadth assuming the appearance of a beautiful lake surrounded by irregular hills, with Mr. Beelen's finely situated country house, shewing to great advantage, at its upper end.

When near the bottom of the Coal hill, a sudden precipice on the right, and a short turn of the road to the left, brought back our thoughts home to ourselves, but the well trained horses seeming to know exactly where they should place their feet, soon removed us from the object of terror, and without stopping, trotted directly with the stage and us into the ferry flat, which was prepared to receive us—after which, ten minutes sufficed to land us at Pittsburgh.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Pittsburgh—Panorama round it.

AT the conflux of the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, the French when possessed of Canada, had the principal of a line of posts extending from that country round the back frontier of the British settlements, for the purposes of awing the aborigines and commanding their trade, and to prevent the spreading of the Anglo-American colonization beyond these limits. It was named Fort Du Quesne, after the Marquis Du Quesne, a governour of Canada. It was always kept well garrisoned by European troops, and in time of war, was never without an army of auxiliary Indians encamped under its protection. This continual state of preparation cost the British much blood. In the year 1757, general Grant, with a regiment of eight hundred Scotch highlanders, arrived without discovery on a hill immediately commanding the fort, since named after him Grant's hill, where thinking himself secure of conquest, he alarmed the enemy by beating the reveille at sunrise. The garrison, without awaiting to be attacked in the fort, which would not have been tenable, and reinforced by a strong body of Indians, stole out under the high river banks, and divided itself into two parties, one of which took the route upwards of the Monongahela, and the other that of the Allegheny, until they flanked Grant's little army, when profiting by the woods, with which the hill and surrounding country were then covered, they suddenly attacked it in flanks and rear, cut to pieces, tomahawked and scalped the greater number, while the rest with the general saved their lives by becoming prisoners to the French, on whose mercy they threw themselves.

The following year 1758, was productive of greater slaughter to the British, by the defeat of general Braddock's army of five thousand men, being surprised by the French and Indians in great force on the banks of the Monongahela, when within eight miles of Fort Du Quesne, then a wilderness, but now well inhabited and ornamented on the very spot by the handsome brick house and fine farm of judge Wallace. The general and three fourths of the army, were shot down from behind trees, while in the parade of European tacticks, presenting four bold open fronts to the enemy, being formed in a hollow square. The few who escaped, did so under the protection of Col. since Gen. Washington's provincial militia, who by opposing a similar warfare against the savage enemy, covered the retreat of the few remaining regulars.

Some time afterwards in the same year, the fort capitulated to general Forbes, and the river Allegheny having made some encroachment on it by undermining its banks; a new and more extensive fortification of a square with four bastions was erected by general Stanwix just above, and named Fort Pitt, in honour of the then prime minister of England.—— It cost government £ 60,000 sterling. A garrison was kept here for several years after the peace of 1763, but it was withdrawn on the commencement of the disputes between the Britain and America, and the inhabitants of the surrounding settlement, which had not yet taken the form of a town, occasionally forted themselves for defence against the Indians, and so late as the year 1781, there were only a few small houses and cabins on the banks of the two rivers, under protection of the fort, a noble row of brick and stone houses built by the French Indian traders on the banks of the Allegheny, having been undermined and swept away by that river since 1766, in the memory of some of the present inhabitants of Pittsburgh.* After 1781, Pittsburgh began to improve slowly, and in 1784 a gazette† was established in it. In 1783 Fort Pitt was repaired by general Irwin, but was afterwards neglected, and a stoccade fort called Fort Fayette, was erected on the bank of the Allegheny, half a mile above Fort Pitt. Fort Fayette is now used as a barrack and place of deposit of stores, but is useless for either offence or defence. The surrounding grounds were handsomely laid out, planted, and ornamented by general Wilkinson some years ago, and considering the smallness of the field he had to work on, shew much taste, and are an ornament to the eastern and principal approach to the town, in which situation the fort stands.

The town or borough, as it now is, has increased in a very rapid degree both in size and consequence since the last ten years. The plan, by its being designed to suit both rivers, is rather irregular, Penn and Liberty streets which are very fine streets, running parallel to the Allegheny, while the principal part of the town is parallel and at right angles with the Monongahela.

---

* Brackenridge's Gazette Publications.

† Published by Mr. John Scull, the first press established west of the Allegheny mountains.

In seventeen streets and four lanes or alleys in March 1808, were two hundred and thirty-six brick houses, of which forty-seven were built in the last twelve months, and three hundred and sixty-one wooden ones, seventy of which were added last year. There are fifty stores generally well assorted and supplied, and which divide the retail business of the town and adjacent country in tolerably good proportion. Some however have rather a superiority of custom, the owner of one of which, a man of veracity, assured me that he received in ready money, one market day with another, one hundred and fifty dollars, and that he had once taken one hundred and eighty besides the credit business. Either as a trading or a manufacturing town, I think Pittsburgh for situation, is not excelled in the United States, and that it bids fair to become the emporium of the centre of the federal union. There are 24 taverns, four or five of which are excellent ones, and the rest of every grade. An account of the manufacturies and tradesmen was taken in the fall of 1807, the result of which was—A cotton manufactury, having a mule of 120 threads, a spinning jenny of 40 threads, 4 looms and a wool carding machine under the same roof; a glass-work for green glass on the opposite side of the Monongahela, and another just erected for white glass on the town side of the same river; two breweries, where are made excellent beer and porter, equal to any in the United States; an air furnace, where all sorts of hollow iron utensils are cast; four nail facturies, at one of which one hundred tons of cut and hammered nails are made annually; seven coppersmiths, tinplate workers and japanners; one wire weaving and riddle factury; one brass foundery; six saddlers and harness-makers; two gun-smiths; two tobacconists; one bell-maker; three tallowchandlers; one brush maker; one trunk-maker; five coopers; thirteen weavers; ten blue-dyers; one comb-maker; seven cabinet-makers; one turner in brass, ivory and wood; six bakers; eight butchers; two barbers; six hatters; two potteries of earthen ware; eight straw bonnet-makers; four plane-makers; six milliners; twelve mantua-makers; one stocking weaver; two book-binders; four house and sign painters; two portrait painters; one mattress-maker; three wheelwrights; five watch and clock-makers and silversmiths; five bricklayers, five plasterers; three stonecutters; eight boat, barge and ship builders; one pump-maker; one looking-glass plater and maker; one lock-maker; seven tanners; two ropemakers; one spinning wheel maker; seventeen blacksmiths; one machinist and whitesmith; one cutler and tool-maker; thirty-two house carpenters and joiners; twenty-one boot and shoemakers; five windsor chair-makers; thirteen tailors; one breeches-maker and skin-dresser; twelve schoolmasters; four schoolmistresses; four printing offices; six brick-yards; three stone masons; two bookstores; four lumber yards; one maker of machinery for cottton and woollen manufacturies; one factory for clay smoking-pipes; and one copper-plate printing press.*

The tradesmen above mentioned are all master-workmen, who employ more or less assistants in proportion to their business.

Besides the fine situation of Pittsburgh for manufacturies, another circumstance encourages much the settlement of industrious tradesmen in it, which is the cheap, plentiful and various market. There are two market days weekly, and the common prices of necessaries are,—good beef, from 2½ to 4 cents per lb. pork 3½, mutton 4, veal 3, venison 3 to 4, bacon 6 to 10, butter 10 to 18, cheese 8 to 12, hogs lard 8, fowls each 10 to 12, ducks 25, geese 33 to 37, turkies 40 to 75, flour $ 1 75 to 2 50 per cwt. or from 3 50 to 4 50 per barrel, corn 33, potatoes 40, turnips 18, Indian meal 40 cents per bushel, onions a dollar, white beans a dollar, dried apples and peaches a dollar, and green 40 cents per bushel, eggs 10 to 18 cents per dozen, fresh fish 3 to 6 cents per lb. maple sugar, very good, made in the country, 10 to 12 cents a pound, whiskey 30 to 40 cents per gallon, peach brandy 75 to 80, beer 5 to 7 dollars a barrel, and cider 3 to 4, 700 country linen 40 cents, and tow cloth 33 cents per yard;* but salt comes high, being generally 2½ dollars per bushel, which is occasioned by its being supplied from the Onondago salt works, in the upper part of the state of New York, from whence it is brought by water with a few portages, through part of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and down French creek and the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where it is a great article of trade, giving employment to several keel boats on the river.

---

* See appendix [K] for account of manufactures in 1810.

The situation of Pittsburgh is unrivalled with respect to water communication, with a great extent and variety of country; and would also be so in beauty was it not hemmed in too closely by high and steep hills. It may notwithstanding be called a beautiful situation, as there is a variety in those very hills, which all differ in appearance from each other, and admit between them fine vistos up the Allegheny and Monongahela, and down the Ohio, which river is formed by the confluence of the other two, and which after flowing eleven hundred miles through all its sinuosities, is itself lost in the Mississippi, at a point about W. S. W. from Pittsburgh, from whence eleven hundred miles more carry that chief of Atlantick rivers (whether with regard to unimpeded navigation, or the immense body of water discharged through it) into the ocean below New Orleans, in about a south direction from its confluence with the Ohio.

---

* Ohio and Mississippi Navigator—sixth edition.

Standing on the point which was the scite of the old French Fort Du Quesne, about the middle of the last century, and of which there is now no vestige, and looking up the Allegheny to the northward, a chain of hills, with a narrow bottom partially cultivated between the hills and the river, bound the view on the left, while two beautiful little islands, the uppermost one cultivated, and owned by a Mr. Wainwright from England, terminate the water prospect in front.

Turning gradually to the right, the eye looks over the dry ditch and old ramparts of the former English Fort Pitt, which succeeded Fort Du Quesne, beyond which are a few straggling apple and pear trees, being all that remains of the king's and artillery gardens, planted and cultivated by the first British garrison, and now laid out in streets and town lots. Looking onward up the bank of the river, which is about thirty feet above the surface, when the water is lowest, houses, trees, and cultivated fields, are seen for three miles to Mr. Davis's large, and handsomely situated house, about half a mile beyond the race course, and the same distance above Wainwright's island. Hills covered with wood, rising amphitheatre-like behind Davis's, terminate the view that way.

Turning a little more to the right, the eye follows the Quarry hill, which is a ridge of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet perpendicular height, crowned with lofty forest trees, under which is a quarry of fine building stone, about half a mile long, with a good wagon road along its whole length, from every part of which are most charming views of the town and rivers, the cultivated sides of the hill below, and the rich and luxuriant plain of a quarter of a mile wide between the foot of the hill and the Allegheny, with the post and stage road from Philadelphia and the eastern states running through the middle of it two miles from Hill's tavern to the town, which in its most compact part, with the belfry of the court-house, the Episcopal brick octagonal church, a handsome Presbyterian brick meeting house, and the roofs of the dwelling houses intermixed with lombardy poplars and weeping willows, the eye still approaching itself, is the next object.

A little to the right of the last line of view, Grant's hill, with its sloping sides and regular ascent to about one hundred feet perpendicular height, covered with delightful short green herbage, seems to obtrude itself into the town, affording to the citizens a charming mall or promenade both for exercise and air. It lies within the bounds of the borough; but it is to be hoped that general O'Hara, who is the proprietor, will with true patriotism, reserve it for its present use, and not permit one of the greatest ornaments of Pittsburgh to be destroyed, by having it cut down and levelled for building lots. Its belonging to a man of such extensive property is a fortunate circumstance for the inhabitants, as that may prevent its being changed from pleasure to profit, to which it might be more liable was it owned by some needy person. Was the general to fence it in, terrace it, which could be done at a small expense, ornament it with clumps of evergreens and flowering shrubs, and erect a few banqueting houses in the forms of small temples according to the different orders of architecture, it would be one of the most beautiful spots, which not only America but perhaps any town in the the universe could boast of.

Grant's hill is united to the Quarry hill, by a plain at first flat, then rising gradually, over the middle of which on a very commanding situation, is seen the handsome cottage of Mr. Tannehill, a continental officer during the revolutionary war, who now enjoys the evening of life in the shade of the finest fruit trees of this climate, of his own planting, for which rational and delightful employment as well as horticulture in general, he has a good taste.[*]

Still continuing to turn to the right, the next prominent object is the house of Mr. James Ross, an eminent lawyer, which he purchased from a Mons. Marie, a Frenchman, who had taken great pains to cultivate a good garden, which Mr. Ross does not neglect, and in which, on the top of an ancient Indian tumulus or barrow, is a handsome octangular summer house of lattice work, painted white, which forms a conspicuous and pleasing object.

From Mr. Ross's, which is immediately behind the top of Grant's hill, there is a gradual slope to a small but elevated plain, called Scotch or Scots hill, from its being the residence of several families from the northern Hebrides. It is improperly called a hill as it is no higher than the general level of the town, which is about forty feet above the low water mark of the Monongahela, to the bank of which river this plain extends, from the foot of the hill below Mr. Ross's house.

A valley commencing at the upper extremity of this plain, divides Grant's and Grove hills (the latter the seat of Mr. Tannehill before mentioned) from Boyd's hill, which equally steep and twice as high as Grant's, is the most striking feature in the view, still looking to the right over the principal part of the town. This valley is watered by a little rivulet called Suke's* run, which flows past a pleasant retired situation, said to have been formerly inhabited by one Anthony Thompson, long before Pittsburgh was a town. A few indigenous plum trees are the only vestiges of its former occupancy. The rivulet passes Mr. Watson's large brick house, supplies a tanyard owned by general O'Hara, then crossing the Monongahela road, falls into that river at the ship-yards, at a low inlet between Scots hill plain and Boyd's hill, where several vessels have been built, some as large as four hundred tons. The coal which supplies Pittsburgh with fuel, is brought on wagons from a distance not exceeding two miles, and is delivered in the town at six cents a bushel.

---

[*] What adds to the beauty of Mr. Tannehill's seat is, a handsome grove of about two acres of young black oaks, north-west of his dwelling, through the middle of which runs a long frame bowery, on whose end fronting the road, is seen this motto, " 1808, *Dedicated to Virtue, Liberty and Independence.*" Here a portion of the citizens meet on each 4th of July, to hail with joyful hearts the day that gave birth to the liberties and happiness of their country. On the opposite side of the road to the bowery, is a spring issuing from the side of the hill, whose water trickles down a rich clover patch, through which is a deep hollow with several small cascades, overhung with the willow, and fruit trees of various kinds.

Boyd's hill was formerly named Ayre's hill, from a British engineer of that name who wished to have it fortified, but it changed its appellation about twenty years ago in consequence of one Boyd, a printer, hanging himself there on a tree. It was first cleared and cultivated by a Highland regiment, which built huts on it, no remains of which now exist.

The view from Boyd's hill exclusive of the Allegheny, which is veiled by Grant's and the Quarry hills, is as fine as that from the Quarry hill exclusive of the Monongahela, shut out from it by Boyd's, and is more uninterrupted down the Ohio to Robinson's point and Brunot's island, almost three miles.

The Monongahela is then the next object to the right of Boyd's hill. It is four hundred and fifty yards wide, and is seen to the N. E. in a vista of about two miles, when it takes a sudden bend to the eastward, and disappears behind the hills, at the extremity of this vista, at the Two mile run, Mr. Anthony Beelen, a respectable merchant, has a neat ornamented cottage, opposite the bend, on the left bank, which commands a view of the reach above, as well as of that below to the town. The intermediate bank between Mr. Beelen's country seat and Pittsburgh, has a pleasant road along it, which is one of the principal avenues to the town, and which is surmounted by the ridge, of which Boyd's hill is the termination, whose round regular bluff verges into a bare rock, crowned with trees, impending romantically over the road in the whole distance from Two mile run.

---

* This rivulet derives its appellation from the circumstance of a woman named Susan, nicknamed Suke, having either hung herself in a thicket of plum trees here, or drowned herself in the run, about thirty-five years ago.

Still turning to the right the opposite bank of the Monongahela presents to the eye a fine level bottom well cultivated and settled, with a ridge of hills half a mile behind it, which gradually approach the river until immediately opposite the town, where rising abruptly from the water's edge to the height of about five hundred feet perpendicular, they take the name of the Coal hill, from that fuel being formerly dug out of it for the use of the town, before pits were opened more convenient on this side of the river. It still supplies the coal for general O'Hara's glass-works, which, with the houses of the overseer and and workmen, forms a village at the foot of the hill on the river bank, immediately opposite the point where the spectator stands, who has now gone round rather more than half a circle since his first view up the Allegheny. Window glass of a good quality and quart bottles, are made at this manufactury, which with a rival one at New Geneva, about sixty miles up the Monongahela, supplies all the western country.

The face of the Coal hill is very steep, and on the summit, major Kirkpatrick has a farm house and barn, which seem to hang immediately over Pittsburgh, to a traveller approaching from the north eastern avenues. The bird's eye view from thence of the town and rivers is very striking. Every street, lane, alley, house and object, however minute (if visible to the eye) being delineated under the spectator, as a plan on paper, the inequalities of surface not being discernible, and even Grant's hill being flattened to a plain on the optick sense.

Continuing to turn to the right from our original centre, the point, we see the Ohio for about two miles, with Elliot's mills on Saw mill run below Coal hill on the left, an amphitheatre of lower hills about Charties creek and M'Kee's farm to Brunot's island in front, and Robinson's point and Smoky island at the mouth of the Allegheny on the right.

The eye still keeping its circuit, looks over a fine level of three thousand acres, once intended as the scite of a town to be called Allegheny, to be the capital of the county, but the situation of Pittsburgh being very properly judged more convenient, it has eventually become the seat of justice of the county, and the most flourishing inland town in the United States. A chain of irregular hills, not so steep, but nearly as high as Coal hill, bounds this level, and completes the Panorama.

The plan of Pittsburgh by being designed to suit both the rivers, is in consequence irregular. The ground plot is a triangle. Some of the streets run parallel to each river, until they meet at the point, and they again are intersected by others at right angles, meeting at acute angles in the centre. At one of those acute angles at a corner of Wood street, is the Episcopal church, an octagonal building of brick not yet finished, and nearly opposite on the other side of the same street is a Presbyterian meeting-house of brick also, well built, neat, and roomy. In a remote street near Grant's hill, is a small old framed Presbyterian meeting-house, used by a sect a little differing from the other, and the German Lutherans have a small house of worship near it—at the N. E. end of the town is a very good brick meeting-house for a large congregation of Covenanters—and without the town, near Mr. Woods's handsome seat, a handsome brick church is building for a society of Roman Catholicks. The court-house in the centre of the town is the only publick building which remains to be mentioned.

It is well built of brick, is spacious, and convenient for judiciary purposes, and serves for a place of worship for the Episcopal society until their own church is finished, as also occasionally for itinerant preachers to display their oratory—and the jury room up stairs is sometimes converted into a very good temporary theatre, where private theatricals are practised in the winter by the young gentlemen of the town.

A respectable society of Methodists meet at each others houses, not having yet any house for that express purpose.

From the number of religious houses and sects, it may be presumed that the sabbath is decently observed in Pittsburgh, and that really appears to be the case in a remarkable degree, considering it is so much of a manufacturing town, so recently become such, and inhabited by such a variety of people.

Amusements are also a good deal attended to, particularly concerts and balls in the winters, and there are annual horse races at a course about three miles from town, near the Allegheny beyond Hill's tavern.[*]

On the whole let a person be of what disposition he will, Pittsburgh will afford him scope for the exercise of it.

---

[*] We are sorry to have it to acknowledge that *horse racing*, contrary to an express law of the state, has been more or less practised within the vicinity of this place a few years back, but are pleased with the prospect of having it totally abolished by the influence of its evident impropriety, danger, and wickedness, operating on the minds of the more thoughtful and judicious.

NOTES made in descending the rivers Ohio and Mississippi in the spring of 1808—from Maysville.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Columbia—Newport—Cincinnati—Port William—Louisville and the falls.

MAY 7th, at 8 P. M. departed from Maysville—8th, the Ohio is safe and clear of obstructions from Maysville to the Little Miami river, fifty-six miles.

Little Miami is a beautiful river, sixty or seventy yards wide, falling into the Ohio on the right from the northward.

The village of Columbia just below, is beautifully situated on an extensive bottom. Seven miles lower we passed on the left the village of Newport, containing a large brick arsenal and magazine, the property of the general government. It is just above the conflux of Licking river, which is about one hundred yards wide. The banks of the Ohio display a great sameness so far, they having a gentle slope, and rich soil, thickly wooded and thinly inhabited.

We stopped at Cincinnati which is delightfully situated just opposite the mouth of Licking river.—This town occupies more ground, and seems to contain nearly as many houses as Lexington. It is on a double bank like Steubenville, and the streets are in right lines, intersecting at right angles. The houses are many of them of brick, and they are all in general well built, well painted, and have that air of neatness which is so conspicuous in Connecticut and Jersey, from which latter state, this part of the state of Ohio is principally settled. Some of the new brick houses are of three stories with flat roofs, and there is one of four stories now building. Mr. Jacob Burnet, an eminent lawyer, has a handsome brick house beautifully situated just outside the west end of the town. Cincinnati, then named Fort Washington, was one of the first military posts occupied by the Americans in the western country, but I observed no remains of the old fort. It is now the capital of Hamilton county, and is the largest town in the state.

After remaining at Cincinnati from three o'clock until half past five, we then proceeded, passing Col. Suydam's very handsome stone house with piazzas and balconies, in the French West India style, three or four miles below.

May 9th, having passed the Big Miami, the boundary between Ohio and the territory of Indiana in the night, at seven in the morning we were abreast of Big Bone Lick creek, so called from a skeleton of the mammoth being found here.* This is fifty-nine miles below Cincinnati. The tiresome sameness of the banks continued until noon when being abreast of one Reamy's, thirty-two miles further, the settlements became thicker on the Kentucky side, and the river assumed a more cheerful appearance. I observed some farms on the opposite shore of Indiana, at one of which I was informed was a vineyard.

At three P. M. we stopped at Port William, delightfully situated just above the embouchure of Kentucky river, which is from eighty to a hundred yards wide. This is the capital of Gallatin county, and contains twenty-one houses, many of which are of brick, but all rather in a state of decay. The lands appear good, but probably the country is not in a sufficient state of improvement to admit of a town here yet. Frankfort the capital of the state, is on the Kentucky, only sixty miles above Port William.

---

* For an account of some enormous bones, mammoths' and others, found at the Big Bone Lick, see appendix. [L.]

At four we gave our boats to the stream, and after floating all night seventy-eight miles, past some islands and some thinly scattering settlements, we rowed into Bear Grass creek, which forms a commodious little harbour without current for Louisville, May 10th, at 9 A. M.

Louisville is most delightfully situated on an elevated plain to which the ascent from the creek and river is gradual, being just slope enough to admit of hanging gardens with terraces, which doctor Gault at the upper, and two Messrs. Buttets at the lower end of the town have availed themselves of, in laying out their gardens very handsomely and with taste. From the latter, the view both up and down the river is truly delightful. Looking upwards, a reach of five or six miles presents itself, and turning the eye to the left, Jeffersonville, a neat village of thirty houses, in Indiana, about a mile distant, is next seen. The eye still turning a little more to the left, next rests upon a high point where general Clark first encamped his little army, about thirty years ago, when he descended the river to make a campaign against the Indians, at which time Louisville, and almost the whole of Kentucky was a wilderness covered with forests. The rapids or falls (as they are called) of the Ohio, are the next objects which strike the observer. They are formed by a range of rocks and low islands, which extend across the river, the deepest channel through which is near the Indiana shore, and has only six feet water, and that even very narrow when the river is low. The fall here has been proved by a level to be twenty-two inches and a half in two miles, from Bear Grass creek to Shipping Port, which causes a velocity of current of about twelve miles an hour in the channel. Clarksville, a new village in Indiana at the lower end of the rapids, is next seen, beyond which Silver creek hills, a moderately high and even chain, bound the view five or six miles distant. Continuing to turn to the left, Rock island, and the same chain of hills appearing over it, finish two thirds of a very fine panorama. The town and surrounding forests form the other third.

Louisville consists of one principal and very handsome street, about half a mile long, tolerably compactly built, and the houses generally superiour to any I have seen in the western country with the exception of Lexington. Most are of handsome brick, and some are three stories, with a parapet wall on the top in the modern European taste, which in front gives them the appearance of having flat roofs.

I had thought Cincinnati one of the most beautiful towns I had seen in America, but Louisville, which is almost as large, equals it in beauty, and in the opinion of many excels it. It was considered as unhealthy which impeded its progress, until three or four years ago, when probably in consequence of the surrounding country being more opened, bilious complaints ceased to be so frequent, and it is now considered by the inhabitants as healthy as any town on the river. There is a market house, where is a very good market every Wednesday and Saturday. The court house is a plain two story stone building, with a square roof and small belfry. There are bells here on the roofs of the taverns as in Lexington, to summon the guests to their meals. Great retail business is done here, and much produce is shipped to New Orleans.

May 11.—At four P. M. Mr. Nelson, a pilot, came on board and conducted the boats through the falls, by the Kentucky schute, and in forty-five minutes we moored at Shippingport, where we found commodore Peters's boat and officers, and captain Nevitt's gun boat, all bound to New Orleans in a few days.

Shippingport is a fine harbour, there being no current in it, but the banks are rather low, so as to be inundated at very high floods.

Mr. Berthoud, who has a handsome house here, is connected with Mr. Tarascon of Louisville in one of the finest rope walks in the United States. It is twelve hundred feet long, of which seven hundred and fifty are covered.

A little above the port is a mill wrought by the Ohio, the race being formed by a small bank, which has been cut through purposely.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Doe run---Blue river---Wheatley's---Conversation with Wheatley about the Indians---Squire Tobin's---Horse machinery boat.

MAY 12.—At six A. M. proceeded down the river, and seven miles from Shippingport, passed Sullivan's ferry, from whence a road is traced one hundred and twenty miles to Post Vincennes, the capital of Indiana. The current of the Ohio now carried us five miles an hour, passing settlements on the right every mile with a range of picturesque hills behind them.

Twenty-five miles from the falls, we passed Salt river, about eighty yards wide, on the left, with some neat settlements on each side of it, and also on the opposite bank of the Ohio, which latter bank is overhung by some very high rocky precipices. Twelve miles further on the left, we stopped at Doe run to purchase necessaries. This is a small creek, but has a thriving little settlement of half a dozen families on its banks. The price of provisions is here as we had found it generally, viz. Butter 12½ cents per lb. eggs 6¼ cents per dozen, milk 6¼ cents per quart, fowls 12½ cents each, and turkies in proportion to their size from 25 to 50 cents each. At half past six, P. M. we passed Buck creek on the right, five miles from Doe run, and half a mile lower on the same side, we stopped and moored at an excellent landing under a house on the bank.

May 18th, at dawn of day we went on, passing at two miles and a half, on the right, a very remarkable rocky cliff overhanging a cabin and small settlement. We passed Indian creek and two islands in twelve miles more, and then came to Blue river, on the right, fifty yards wide.

The river hills, which are generally a considerable distance behind the banks below Louisville, now approached quite close on each side.

On each side of Blue river is a settlement, the uppermost one three years old, but very little advanced, has a large family of children and their mother almost naked. Nothing apparently flourishing except a large garden of onions, for a few of which with a pound or two of Indian meal to make leaven, the woman would fix no price, but thinking herself badly paid with a quarter of a dollar, I gave her an eighth more to satisfy her. The lower settlement was began two years ago by one Thomas Davidson, from Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, and must become a fine property if Mr. Harrison, the present governour of Indiana, succeeds in establishing, according to his intentions, a ship yard on Blue river, which is a most eligible situation for it. He has already erected a grist and saw mill about eight miles up it, where it is joined by a rivulet, which rising suddenly from a spring in a prairie seventeen miles above the mill, tinges the water from its source to its discharge into the Ohio with a clear blue colour, which however does not affect its goodness, it being of an excellent quality.

The river itself is navigable for batteaux forty miles.

An old Indian trace, now the post road from Louisville to Vincennes, crosses it at twenty-five miles from its mouth.

The distance from the governour's mills to Vincennes, is about one hundred miles.

After leaving Blue river we went sixteen miles without any settlement, and then passed a small one on the left. The river having narrowed in that distance to less than a quarter of a mile wide, and very crooked, with gently sloping hills rising from the banks. Ten miles lower, on the left, we came to the next settlement just began, and three miles further passed Flint island, one mile long, with the hull of a small ship on the upper end, stranded there in descending last winter from Marietta.

When about three miles below Flint island, the wind blowing very fresh ahead and causing a good deal of sea, we stopped on the right shore abreast of Wheatly's cabin, and moored. Wheatly comes from Redstone in Pennsylvania, and first lived on the opposite bank in Kentucky, where he owned one thousand acres of land, which he was obliged to part with from following boating and neglecting farming. He has now three hundred and forty acres here, from six of which that he has cleared, he raised last year five hundred bushels of corn. He told us that a small tribe of Miami Indians were encamped on Oil creek about two miles distant. On asking if they were troublesome, he replied with much sang froid, still splitting his log, "We never permit them to be troublesome, for if any of them displease us, we take them out of doors and kick them a little, for they are like dogs, and so will love you the better for it." This doctrine might suit an athletick, active man, upwards of six feet high and in the prime of life, like Wheatly, but I question whether the Indians would submit to it from people less powerful. He informed us, that they frequently get the Indians together, take their guns, knives and tomahawks from them, then treat them with whiskey until they are drunk, when they set them by the ears, to have the pleasure of seeing them fight, at which they are so awkward (like young bears, according to his phrase) that they scuffle for hours without drawing blood, and when their breath is exhausted they will sit down quietly to recruit, and then "up and at it again."

We picked some fine wild greens (lamb's quarters) and got some milk, and next morning,

May 14th, proceeded. At eight miles below we passed some good settlements on the right, and a ferry, from whence a trace is opened seventy-five miles, to Vincennes. Leaving Sinking creek on the right, and a large double log cabin and very fine settlement on the left, ten miles more brought us to squire Tobin's on the Indiana side, where we landed in the skiff. The squire has opened a fine farm in the three years he has been from Redstone, Pennsylvania.

A keel of forty tons came to the landing at the same time we did. She was worked by a horizontal wheel, kept in motion by six horses going round in a circle on a gallery above the boat, by which are turned two cog wheels fixed each to an axle which projects over both gunwales of the boat, one before and the other behind the horizontal wheel. Eight paddles are fixed on the projecting end of each axle, which impel the boat about five or six miles an hour, so that she can be forced against the current about [illegible]ty miles a day. One Brookfield, the owner, who conducts the boat, had her built last year about [illegible] miles above Louisville, in Kentucky, and then went in her to New Orleans, from whence he was now returning, disposing of a cargo of sugar from place to place in his ascent. He expected to get home and to commence a second voyage in about a month. Seven horses had died during the voyage, and he had only two remaining of the first set he had commenced with.

CHAPTER XL.

Scuffletown—A good military position—Green River—Scarcity of stone—A hospitable Scotchman—Town of Henderson—Cotton machine—Diamond island—Banditti and their extermination—Former dangers in descending the rivers.

WE continued to float down the river the remainder of the 14th and all night, fifty miles—passing Deer creek, Windy creek, Anderson's river and Crooked creek, and some islands,—the banks having settlements at every mile or two. The shores of the river now became low, the hills being lost in the distance on each side.

May 15th.—Having passed two more islands, and some new farms, in nine miles and a half, we came to a string of six or seven good looking settlements, called Scuffletown, on the left, and two miles and a half farther on the right, we observed two new settlements, a small creek, and a bluff rock, serving as a base to an elevated conick promontory, terminating a wide reach, and narrowing the river so by its projection, as to make it an eligible situation for a fortified post. Seven miles from hence we came to Green river on the left, about two hundred yards wide. It falls into the Ohio from the eastward, and at the junction the latter river, changing its direction from S. W. to west, the view of it upwards is lost, and looking back to the eastward, Green river appears to be a continuation of the Ohio. Several new settlements are forming on the banks of Green river, the climate and soil being well adapted to the culture of cotton, but the former is esteemed unhealthy, the inhabitants being very subject to intermittent fevers. A skiff boarded us here from an ark astern, which was bound to the mouth of the Ohio, from whence the people on board were to proceed in a keel up the Mississippi to St. Genevieve in Upper Louisiana. A few miles farther we spoke two large loaded canoes bound upwards.

Nine miles below Green river, we passed a point of rocks on the right—the only stone on the river between this and Shawanee town, a distance of seventy miles, on which account the section it lies in was bid up at publick sale to ten dollars an acre, though the usual price is two. Three miles from hence we left Blair's ferry on the right, where a road crosses from Kentucky, fifty-four miles to Vincennes. A mile more brought us to Patterson's on the right, where we landed in the skiff. Mr. Patterson is a Scotchman from Aberdeen, which he left before the revolutionary war, going to Grenada in the West Indies, where he managed the noble estate of Harvey's plains (noted for its rum of much superiour quality) nine years. The liver complaint forced him to remove from thence to New York, where he married and resided several years. He brought his family from thence to this place last year. Mrs. Patterson thought they were to find a country abundant in every thing, with little or no trouble, but now, being undeceived by experience, she jocularly remarked, that if the current of the river would change, she would most gladly seize the occasion to return immediately to where she came from. This family is settled in a much more comfortable manner than the generality of new planters. There were some neighbours on a visit, and the table was covered for supper in a very neat and plentiful manner, which, with much hospitality, we were pressed to partake of, but the boats having passed, we could not stop.

Five miles from hence we stopped and moored for the night at Henderson or Redbank. This is the county town of Henderson county in Kentucky. It contains about twenty wooden houses and cabins, including two stores and two large tobacco warehouses. At a squire M'Bride's we saw a patent machine, which gins, cards and spins cotton, all at once, by one person (it may be a child) turning a wheel. Eight threads are spun at once, and wound upon eight spools. It is ingenious and simple, and occupies no more room than a small table.

About five hundred hogsheads of tobacco are shipped here every year, and the place now begins to thrive a little, since several wealthy people have settled in the neighbourhood, and on Green river. From the opposite bank a road leads to Vincennes, which is only fifty-two miles distant.

May 16th.—Proceeding, we went to the right of Redbank island, and at twelve miles passed a ferry on the right, and entered the right hand channel of Diamond island—there being settlements every half mile. Nothing can be more beautifully situated than this fine island. It is four miles and a half long, and contains eight hundred acres of the finest land, well timbered.

It takes its name from its form, which is that of a rhombus or diamond. The river is above a quarter of a mile wide all around it, and above half a mile wide below in a straight reach of two or three miles. It is owned by a Mr. Alvis, a Scotchman, of great property in South Carolina, who bought it about two years ago of one Wells, the original locator. Alvis has a negro quarter, and near one hundred and fifty acres of land cleared on the Kentucky shore opposite the island. This used to be the principal haunt of a banditti, from twenty to thirty in number, amongst which the names of Harper, five Masons, and Corkendale, were the most conspicuous. They attacked and plundered the passing boats, and frequently murdered the crews and passengers. At length the government of Kentucky sent a detachment of militia against them. They were surprised, and Harper, one of the Masons and three or four more were shot, one in the arms of his wife, who escaped unhurt though her husband received eleven balls. The rest dispersed, and again recruiting, became under Mason the father, the terrour of the road through the wilderness between Nashville in Tennessee and the Mississippi Territory. About four years ago, two of the gang, tempted by the reward of five hundred dollars for Mason dead or alive, offered by the governour of Mississippi Territory, shot him, carried his head to Natchez, received the promised reward, which they expected, and a more just one which they did not expect, being both found guilty of belonging to the gang, and being executed accordingly.

It is impossible to convey even a faint idea of the dangers to which people descending those rivers were liable, until within a few years that the population of the banks has become general.

The Indians could not brook the intrusion of the whites on the hunting grounds and navigable waters which they had been in habits of considering as their own property from time immemorial, and partly through revenge for the usurpation of their rights, partly to intimidate others, but chiefly from the hopes of booty, all the nations in the neighbourhood of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi, and even those more remote, used to send detachments of warriours and hunters to lie in wait in the narrow passes, and do their utmost to cut off all travellers, in which they often succeeded through their expertness with the rifle; and it is not improbable but some white desperadoes, under the appearance of Indians, were guilty of atrocities of the same nature against their countrymen, without the shadow of any of the excuses afforded to the aborigines.

CHAPTER XLI.

Highland creek and good settlements---Carthage---Wabash island---Wabash river---Shawanee town---Saline river and salt works---Remarkable cavern---The Rocking cave.

SEVEN miles below Diamond island, we came to Straight island, and nine miles further, to Slim island, which is three miles and a half long, with a settlement on its upper end.

Highland creek, the mouth blocked up with drift, is three miles below Slim island on the left, and opposite on the Indiana shore are three families of Robinsons, the first settlements in that distance. There is a fine landing just below Highland creek, and two beautiful settlements owned by Messrs. Cooper and Austin, and a framed house rented by a Mr. Gilchrist, a temporary settler. We observed several boats laid up here, which had lately brought families down the river, which are all settled in the neighbourhood, and a mile lower down, we passed the scite of an intended town called Carthage, but where there is yet but one house.

Two miles and a half below, we entered the Indiana sound of Wabash island, in a west direction, leaving the Kentucky sound (forming a beautiful coup d'œil with a small island and clump of trees directly in the centre) running S. W. on the left.

We would have gone through the inner channel, but for a wish to see the Wabash, the largest river in Indiana, and upon which its capital Vincennes is situated. Its mouth is overlapped from three miles above to two below by Wabash island, which is five miles long and contains three thousand acres.

The Wabash is a noble river, about three hundred yards wide at its mouth, but its banks are so low, that they are overflowed up to the eaves of two cabins which are just above its embouchure, at every high flood. The inhabitants had their cattle all drowned last spring, and were obliged to save themselves by going some miles from the banks. The cabin next the point where the two rivers join, is [illegible] by a tavern sign.

About three miles below the end of Wabash island, leaving Brown's island, and the two uppermost of the Three Sisters on the right, we rowed to the Kentucky shore, and moored for the night just under the cabin and well improved farm of Peter Lash, who has been here four years, and informed us, that there was a fine populous settlement of several families behind us.

May 17th, we cast off at the dawn of day, passed the third Sister, and a lake on the right which extends about ten miles into the country, and abounds in fish, and at seven miles from Lash's we rowed in among some trees, and moored and landed at Shawanee town.

This was formerly an Indian settlement, the only vestiges of which now remaining, are two barrows for interment at the upper end, and a growth of young trees all around the town, which evince that the land has been cleared, at no great distance of time back. The town now contains about twenty-four cabins, and is a place of considerable resort on account of the saline salt-works about twelve miles distant, which supply with salt all the settlements within two hundred miles, and I believe upon the whole of Upper Louisiana.

The United States' general government having reserved to itself the property of the scite of this town, the salt licks, and all the intermediate tract from Saline river, the inhabitants have no other tenure than the permission of the governor of the territory to reside there during his pleasure, so they make no considerable improvements, although they appear to be in a very prosperous situation from their trade; so much so, that they say, that it would immediately become one of the most considerable towns on the river, if they could purchase lots in fee simple. There were several trading boats at the landing, and more appearance of business than I had seen on this side Pittsburgh. We walked to the Indian burying ground, where we saw several human bones, and picked up some of the small copper bells, used by the Indians as ornaments, which had been interred with them, and which had become as thin and light as paper.

May 18th, proceeded nine miles to Saline river on the right. This is a fine stream, fifty yards wide, navigable for keels and batteaux. The salt-works are about twenty miles up it with the turnings of the river, though not over ten in a right line. There is a considerable hill on the right, on the lower bank of this river where it joins the Ohio.

Five miles from Saline river, we passed Battery rock, which is a very remarkable point of rocks on the right, with a cabin and farm beautifully situated on the hill above. We now began to see river hills again, rising to a moderate height, from a little behind the banks on each side.

Four miles from hence we left Flinn's ferry, where is a very handsome settlement on the left. Three miles and a half further brought us to the upper end of [illegible] cave island, just above which the river is a mile wide, and in another mile we saw on the right Carey's farm, where the landing abounds in curious limestone petrifactions. Two thirds of a mile from hence, we thought we saw the Rocking cave, when we observed a cavern forty-five feet deep, three wide, and nine high, the floor ascending gradually to the vault at the end, where it is terminated by a petrifaction, like the hanging pipes of a large organ.— The sides which meet at the top, forming a Gothick arch, are of limestone, with several large masses of flint, which seem to have been broken off designedly to smooth the inside of the cavern.

Rowing along shore with the skiff, we were soon undeceived as to that's being the Rocking cave, as a third of a mile lower down, one of the finest grottos or caverns I have ever seen, opened suddenly to view, resembling the choir of a large church as we looked directly into it. We landed immediately under it and entered it. It is natural, but is evidently improved by art in the cutting of an entrance three feet wide through the rock in the very centre, leaving a projection on each hand extended above to the whole breadth of the cavern, the projections resembling galleries. The height of the mouth is about twenty-two, and that of the rock about thirty. It is crowned by large cedars and black and white oaks, some of which impend over, and several beautiful shrubs and flowers, particularly very rich columbines, are thickly scattered all around the entrance. The length (or depth) of the cavern is fifty-five paces, and its breadth eleven or twelve.

Standing on the outside, the appearance of the people of the company at the inner end of the cave was strongly picturesque, they being diminished to the eye to half their size, and removed to three times their real distance.

On advancing twenty paces within, the path or aisle gradually ascending has risen to the level of the gallery, and from thence to the end is a spacious apartment of the whole breadth, ascending until it meets the rocky vault, which is of bluish grey limestone. Twelve paces from the end is a fissure in the vault, to which is fixed a notched pole, to serve for a ladder, but the cavity has the appearance of nothing more than a natural cleft in the rock, large enough to admit the entrance of a man, and perhaps extending some little distance sloping upwards.

There is a perpendicular rocky bluff, just opposite the lower end of Cave island, about two hundred yards above the cave, where the river narrows to less than half a mile wide, forming a fine situation for a fortification.

CHAPTER XLII.

[illegible] of a [illegible]—Robins's ferry—Lusk's ferry—Cumberland river—Smithland—Tennessee river—Fort Massac—Wilkinsonville—Ship Rufus King—Enter the Mississippi.

HALF a mile below the Rocking cave, we stopped at Perkins's finely situated farm, where we feasted on some good buttermilk, and bought some eggs, but on demanding the price, and being asked by Mrs. Perkins, with an unblushing face, four times as much as we had hitherto paid for the first article, and twice as much as had ever been demanded for the second, we left the eggs with her, and paid her for the buttermilk, not however without telling her, how much she ought to be ashamed to take such advantage of the necessities of travellers.

The right hand shore now consisted of bold projecting rocks, with openings at intervals, in all of which are settlements, while the Kentucky side being low is more thinly inhabited.

After passing Hurricane island, we came to Robins's ferry on the right, from whence is a road one hundred and thirty miles to Kaskaskias on the Mississippi, and about two miles lower on the left, we observed one of the finest situations we had seen on the Ohio; it was a hill occupied by a house and farm, opposite to a rectangular bend of the river which forms a beautiful bason. Three miles further on the right, is a hill with a remarkable face to the river, of perpendicular rocks of a reddish colour, below which, is a settlement and a creek, from whence Cumberland river is twenty-five miles distant.

Four miles more brought us to Lusk's ferry on the right, now owned by one Ferguson from South Carolina, who has a very good house and fine farm, with Little Bay creek joining the Ohio just above. The main road from Kentucky to Kaskaskias crosses here—the latter distant one hundred and fifteen miles.

Having passed the Three Sisters' islands and Big Bay creek on the right, at eleven miles below Ferguson's, we rowed in to the right shore, and moored to some trees, where we had a heavy storm all night, with thunder, lightning, and hail as large as pigeons' eggs.

May 19th, proceeding at early dawn, we passed Stewart's island on the left, and the first of Cumberland islands on the right, just below which, we observed on the Indian shore, the fine settlement we had seen from Big Bay creek, nine miles.

With some difficulty and much rowing, we forced our boats into the narrow Kentucky channel of the second Cumberland island a mile below the first, as otherwise we should not have been able to have got into Cumberland river, which the second island overlaps. A mile more brought us to the entrance of

Cumberland river, across which we rowed, and moored at the little town of Smithland.

This town contains only ten or a dozen houses and cabins, including two stores, two taverns and a billiard table. There appears to be only about thirty acres of land, badly cleared and worse cultivated around it, though the soil seems very good, but as it is as yet only considered as a temporary landing to boats bound up and down Cumberland river, the inhabitants depend on what they can make by their intercourse with them, and are not solicitous to cultivate more land than will suffice to give them maize enough for themselves and their horses. They live chiefly on bacon, which comes down the two rivers, and corn, being too indolent to butcher or to fish, though they might raise any quantity of stock, and doubtless the Ohio and Cumberland both abound in fish. On the whole it is a miserable place, and a traveller will scarcely think himself repaid by a sight of the Cumberland, for stopping at Smithland.

There is an old Indian burying ground at the upper end of the town, where we found several human bones enclosed in thin flattish stone tombs close to the surface.

Cumberland river mixes its clear blue stream with the muddy Ohio at an embouchure of about three hundred yards wide. It is the principal river for business in the state of Tennessee, Nashville the capital, being situated on its banks, one hundred and eighty miles by water, and one hundred and thirty by land, above its conflux with the Ohio.

May 20th, having parted with Mrs. Waters, her charming daughter, and the rest of her family, they being destined for Nashville, we cast off, and rowed out of Cumberland river against the back water of the Ohio, whose true current we took on turning the lower point of Cumberland.

The first three miles brought us abreast of Lower Smithland, a settlement on the left—having passed all Cumberland islands, and after dropping four miles lower, the sea ran so high, from a strong wind up the river, that we judged it prudent to row in and moor under a low willow point on the left, where we remained all the rest of the day and night, and had a violent tornado at midnight, of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain.

May 21st, we proceeded early this morning and at five miles and a half passed the mouth of Tennessee river joining the Ohio on the left from the S. E. and nearly half a mile wide. There are two islands at its mouth, the second one of which has an abandoned settlement on it. In the next eleven miles we passed three small settlements on the right, being the first habitations we had seen below Lower Smithland, and at noon, a mile below the last, we rowed into the mouth of a creek at the bottom of a bay, which forming an eddy, makes a fine landing for boats of all sizes, on the right shore.

On fastening the boat, a corporal from Fort Massack just above the landing, came on board, and took a memorandum of our destination, &c. We landed, and approaching the fort, we were met by lieutenant Johnston, who very politely shewed us the barracks, and his own quarters within the fort, in front of which is a beautiful esplanade, with a row of Lombardy poplars in front, from whence is a view upwards to Tennessee river, downwards about two miles, and the opposite shore which is one mile and a quarter distant—the Ohio being now so wide.

The fort is formed of pickets, and is a square, with a small bastion at each angle. The surrounding plain is cleared to an extent of about sixty acres, to serve for exercising the garrison in military evolutions, and also to prevent surprise from an enemy. On the esplanade is a small brass howitzer, and a brass carronade two pounder, both mounted on field carriages, and a centinel is always kept here on guard. The garrison consists of about fifty men. Some recruits were exercising. They were clean, and tolerably well clothed, and were marched in to the barrack yard preceded by two good drums and as many fifes. The house of captain Bissel the commandant, is without the pickets.

Though the situation of Massack is pleasant and apparently healthy, it is a station which will only suit such officers as are fond of retirement, as there is no kind of society out of the garrison, and there are only a few settlements in the neighbourhood, which supply it with fresh stock.

This was one of the chain of posts which the French occupied between Detroit and Orleans, when that nation possessed Canada and Louisiana. It had fallen into ruin, but it has been reconstructed by the United States' government. It keeps its original name, which it derived from a massacre of the French garrison by the Indians.

At one o'clock we proceeded on our voyage, and in half a mile turning a little to the right with the river, we entered a very long reach in a W. N. W. direction, and at three miles passed a new settlement on the right where the river is two miles wide, with a very gentle current. The current carried us twelve miles and a half farther, without our perceiving any signs of inhabitants on either shore, we then rowed in to Cedar Bluffs or Wilkinsonville, where we found an eddy making a fine harbour, and an ascent up a low cliff by sixty-two steps of squared logs, to a beautiful savannah or prairie of about one hundred acres, with well frequented paths through and across it in every direction. We observed on it, the ruins of the house of the commandant, and the barracks which were occupied by a small United States' garrison, until a few years ago, when it was removed to Fort Massack; some time after which, about two years ago, the buildings were destroyed by the Indians.

Though our harbour here was a good one, yet we did not spend our night with perfect ease of mind, from the apprehension of an unwelcome visit from the original lords of this country, recent vestiges of whom we had seen in the prairie above us.

May 22nd, at day break we gladly cast off, and at a mile below Wilkinsonville, turned to the left into a long reach in a S. W. by S. direction, where in nine miles farther, the river gradually narrows to half a mile wide, and the current is one fourth stronger than above. Three miles lower we saw a cabin and small clearing on the right shore, apparently abandoned, five miles below which we landed in the skiff, and purchased some fowls, eggs, and milk, at a solitary but pleasant settlement on the right just below Cash island. It is occupied by one Petit with his family, who stopped here to make a crop or two previous to his descending the Mississippi, according to his intention on some future day.

Two miles and a half from hence we left Cash river, a fine harbour for boats about thirty yards wide at its mouth, on the right, and from hence we had a pleasant and cheerful view down the river, in a S. S. E. direction five miles to the Mississippi.

First on the right just below the mouth of Cash river, M'Mullin's pleasant settlement, and a little lower a cabin occupied by a tenant who labours for him. A ship at anchor close to the right shore, three miles lower down, enlivened the view, which was closed below by colonel Bird's flourishing settlement on the south bank of the Mississippi.

We soon passed and spoke the ship, which was the Rufus King, captain Clarke, receiving a cargo of tobacco, &c. by boats down the river from Kentucky, and intended to proceed in about a week, on a voyage to Baltimore. It was now a year since she was built at Marietta, and she had got no farther yet.

At noon we entered the Mississippi flowing from E. above, to E. by S. below the conflux of the Ohio, which differs considerably from its general course of from north to south.

CHAPTER XLIII.

River Mississippi—Iron banks—Chalk bank—Remarkable melody of birds—Bayou St Jean—New Madrid—Delightful morning—Little Prairie—An Indian camp—[illegible] Island.

WE had thought the water of the Ohio very turbid, but it was clear in comparison of the Mississippi, the two rivers being distinctly marked three or four miles after their junction. The Ohio carried us out almost into the middle of the Mississippi, so that I was almost deceived into thinking that the latter river ran to the westward instead of to the eastward; by the time however that we were near mid-channel the Mississippi had gained the ascendancy, and we were forced to eastward with encreased velocity, its current being more rapid than that of the Ohio. We soon lost sight of the labyrinth of waters formed by the conflux of the two rivers, and quickly got into a single channel, assuming gradually its usual southerly direction. We now began to look for Fort Jefferson, marked in Mr. Cramer's Navigator as just above Mayfield creek on the left, but not seeing either we supposed they were concealed by island No. 1 acting as a screen to them.

At fifteen miles from the Ohio, we observed a fine new settlement on the right, with the boats moored a the landing which had brought the family down the river.

Five miles lower we passed the Iron banks on the left. These are very remarkable, being a red cliff near the top of a high ridge of hills about a mile long, where the river is narrowed to little more than a quarter of a mile wide.

From the Iron banks a fine bay of a mile in breadth is terminated by the Chalk bank, which is a whitish brown bluff cliff, rising from the water's edge, surmounted by a forest of lofty trees. Having passed some other islands, we made a harbour for the night on Wolf island just opposite Chalk bank, about three miles below the Iron banks.

May 23d.—A steady rain did not prevent our proceeding this morning. We found the river generally from half to three quarters of a mile wide, and the navigation rather intricate on account of the number of islands and sand-bars, which gave us some trouble to keep clear of. The rain ceased about three o'clock, when it cleared up calm and hot. At 4 o'clock we passed Island No. 10, on the right. The singing of the birds on this island exceeded every thing of the kind I had ever before heard in America. Notes resembling the wild clear whistle of the European black birds, and others like the call of the quail, or American partridge, were particularly distinguishable among a wonderful variety of feathered songsters. The island probably bears some vegetable production peculiar to itself, which attracts such uncommon numbers of small birds.

At seven, P. M. we rowed into Bayou St. Jean, on the right, at the upper end of New Madrid, to which settlement it serves for a harbour,—having only advanced about fifty miles this whole day. We found here several boats bound down the river.

New Madrid contains about a hundred houses, much scattered, on a fine plain of two miles square, on which however the river has so encroached during the twenty-two years since it was first settled, that the bank is now half a mile behind its old bounds, and the inhabitants have had to remove repeatedly further back. They are a mixture of French creoles from Illinois, United States Americans, and Germans. They have plenty of cattle, but seem in other respects to be very poor. There is some trade with the Indian hunters for furs and peltry, but of little consequence. Dry goods and groceries are enormously high, and the inhabitants charge travellers immensely for any common necessaries, such as milk, butter, fowls, eggs, &c. There is a militia, the officers of which wear cockades in common as a mark of distinction, although the rest of their dress should be only a dirty ragged hunting shirt and trowsers.—There is a church going to decay and no preacher, and there are courts of common pleas and quarter sessions, from which an appeal lies to the supreme court at St. Louis, the capital of the territory of Upper Louisiana, which is two hundred and forty miles to the northward, by a wagon road which passes through St. Genevieve at 180 miles distance.—On account of its distance from the capital, New Madrid has obtained a right to have all trials for felony held and adjudged here without appeal.

The inhabitants regret much the change of government from Spanish to American, but this I am not surprised at, as it is the nature of mankind to never be satisfied.

We had observed no settlements between the Ohio and New Madrid except one new one before mentioned.

May 24th.—At eight, A. M. we left New Madrid, and after toiling until three, P. M. against a fresh southerly wind, when we had advanced only eleven miles, we were forced to shore on the left, and hauling through some willows which broke off for us, moored and remained there until four A. M.

May 25th—when we were awoke to the enjoyment of a delightful morning, by the enchanting melody of the birds saluting the day, while the horn of a boat floating down the far side of the river, was echoed and re-echoed from both shores, to all which we added, with fine effect, some airs on the clarionet and the octave flute. When we hauled out of the willows, several boats were in sight, which added much to the cheerfulness of the morning.

Having passed several islands, we saw on the right the settlement of one Biddle, being the first on the river since four miles below New Madrid.

Four miles lower we landed in the skiff at the town of Little Prairie on the right, containing twenty-four low houses and cabins, scattered on a fine and pleasant plain inhabited chiefly by French creoles from Canada and Illinois. We were informed that there were several Anglo-American farmers all round in a circle of ten miles. We stopped at a tavern and store kept by a European Frenchman, where we got some necessaries.

Every thing is excessively dear here, as in New Madrid—butter a quarter of a dollar per pound, milk half a dollar per gallon, eggs a quarter of a dollar a dozen, and fowls half to three quarters of a dollar each.

We found here five lumber loaded boats owned by Mr. Holmes of Meadville, which had left Pittsburgh about the 20th of March. Three of them had been stove, and they were going to unload and repair them.

Continuing to coast along in the skiff, while our ark fell down the river with the current, we landed about a mile below Little Prairie, at an Indian camp formed by the crews of three canoes, all Delawares except one Cherokee. They had sold their peltry and were now enjoying their whiskey, of which they had made such liberal use as to be most of them quite drunk. They did not seem to like our intrusion, but on our demanding whiskey from them, and drinking with them, they became more social.

Two miles below the Indian camp we again overtook our boat from which we had been absent the last fourteen miles, and seven miles lower, met a canoe with two Indians, who wanted to sell us skins.—After passing several islands as far as No. 21, of Mr. Cramer's Navigator, in twelve miles farther, we came to one not mentioned in the Navigator, which we named Mansfield's island, from one of our passengers who was the first to land on it. It was a beautiful little island, and the evening being far advanced, we were tempted to moor at its west point, to some willows on a fine hard sand, but we had nothing to boast of our choice of situation, as myriads of musquitoes effectually prevented our sleeping all night.

CHAPTER XLIV.

Visit from Indian warriors—Our apprehensions—Indian manners and customs not generally known—First, Second and Third Chickasaw Bluffs, and several islands.

MAY [illegible].—We drifted forty-three miles, between five o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock P. M.—passing several islands and sand-bars, and had got between island No. 31 and Flour island, when an Indian canoe from the left shore boarded us, with a chief and three warriors of the Shawanee nation. They laid their rifles in the boat, and [illegible] and tomahawks in their belts, and it is my opinion that their intentions were hostile had they seen any thing worth plundering, or found us intimidated—but by receiving them with a confident familiarity, and treating them cautiously with a little whiskey, they behaved tolerably well, and bartered a wild turkey which one of them had shot for some flour, though it might have been supposed that they would have made a compliment of it to us in return for our civility to them, as besides giving them whiskey to drink, we had given them good wheat loaf bread to eat, and had filled a bottle they had in their canoe with whiskey for their squaws at the camp. It is remarked, that the Indians are not in habits of generous acts, either through the niggardliness of nature, or selfish mode of bringing up; or it may be owing to their intercourse with the white hunters and traders, who take every advantage of them in their dealings, and so set them an example of selfishness and knavery, which they attempt to follow. Our skiff which had been absent with some of the passengers now coming on board, encreased our numbers so as to render us more respectable in the eyes of our troublesome visitors, and being abreast of their camp, where the party appeared pretty numerous, they shook hands with, and left us, to our great joy, as we were not without apprehension that they would have received a reinforcement of their companions from the shore, which in our defenceless state would have been a most disagreeable circumstance.

They were well formed men, with fine countenances, and their chief was well drest, having good leggins and mockasins, and large tin ear-rings, and his foretop of hair turned up, and ornamented with a quantity of beads.

Evening approaching, we plied our oars diligently, to remove ourselves as far as possible from the Indians [illegible] we should stop for the night, and by six o'clock, we had the upper end of Flour island on our right, three miles below where the Indians had left us. The river making a sudden bend here from east to south, we lost sight of the smoke of the camp, and of our apprehensions also, and about a mile farther, seeing a South Carolina and a Pittsburgh boat moored at the left bank, we rowed in and joined them. Near the landing was a newly abandoned Indian camp, the trees having been barked only within a day or two. To explain this it may be proper to observe, that the Indians, who are wanderers, continually shifting their hunting ground, form their temporary huts with two forked stakes, stuck in the ground, at from six to twelve feet apart, and from four to six feet high. A ridge pole is laid from fork to fork, and long pieces of bark stripped from the neighbouring trees, are placed on their ends at a sufficient distance below, while the other ends overlap each other where they meet at the ridge pole, the whole forming a hut shaped like the roof of a common house, in which they make a fire, and the men, when not hunting, lounge at full length wrapped in their blankets, or sit cross legged, while the women do the domestick drudgery, or make baskets of various shapes with split cane, which they do with great neatness, and a certain degree of ingenuity. If any of the men die while on an excursion, they erect a scaffold about five feet high, on which they place the corpse covered with the skin of a deer, a bear, or some other animal they have killed in hunting. The dead man's rifle, tomahawk, bow and arrows are placed along side of him on the scaffold, to which the whole is bound with strings cut from some hide. It is then surrounded with stout poles or stakes, ten or twelve feet long, drove firmly into the ground and so close to each other as not to admit the entry of any small bird. Some of the female relations, are left at the hut close to the scaffold, until the encampment is [illegible] they [illegible] the corpse with much privacy [illegible] persons, who are called the bone pickers, [illegible] bones from the flesh even [illegible] state of putrefaction, that the bones might be carried home and interred in the general cemetery; but I had frequent opportunities of proving the error of this assertion. As to the women, when they die, (which is very rare, except from old age) they are buried in [illegible] with little or no ceremony. While on the subject of Indians, it may not be amiss to mention a trait in their character, of courage and [illegible] in their laws, of which numberless instances have happened, particularly amongst the Choctaws, on the frontier of the Mississippi Territory, and I believe common to all the Indian nations, which I do not remember being noticed by any writer on the subject of their manners and customs. If any one [illegible] or accidentally [illegible], [illegible] or private [illegible], he must forfeit his life. A few days (or if necessary) even a few months, are allowed the criminal to go where he pleases and settle his affairs, at the expiration of which it has rarely if ever happened that he does not surrender himself at the place appointed, or substitute himself in the [illegible] of the injured party, or one of his nearest relatives, who [illegible] the full penalty, by [illegible] the criminal. This is a very common circumstance, and [illegible] instance of national intrepidity and [illegible] of the laws, not excelled in the proudest annals of the Roman republic.

We were [illegible] plentifully [illegible] by [illegible] with [illegible] game, particularly [illegible], [illegible]

---

* For a [illegible] of the [illegible] Old [illegible] [illegible]

to the bank. By [illegible] [illegible] in the middle of the river, they were [illegible] [illegible]. I could [illegible] a [illegible] along [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible], to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] off, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] on one night's [illegible] [illegible] on their journey, during the spring [illegible] or [illegible].

May 20th.—We proceeded this morning early with the other two boats in company, and passed Flour island (so named from the number of flour loaded boats which formerly were thrown on it by the [illegible]) the first [illegible] through [illegible] of the first Chickasaw Bluffs, on the left. It is a cliff of [illegible] [illegible], rising from a base of [illegible] on the bank of the river, and surmounted by [illegible]. Half a mile below, another similar cliff rises [illegible] from the water's edge, the two being connected by a [illegible] rugged [illegible] [illegible] down the bank, having a small willow bottom in front of them.

The river winding [illegible] [illegible], formed a [illegible] [illegible], past the beginning of island No. [illegible] of Cramer's Navigator, which is four miles and a half long at the end of which, another large island (not mentioned in the Navigator, but probably included in No. 34, from which only a narrow channel separates it) begins. Two miles from hence a [illegible] little creek or river, about forty yards wide, joins the Mississippi from the N. E. and nearly a mile lower is another small creek from the eastward with [illegible] at its mouth.

The second Chickasaw Bluff, which we had seen in a long reach down the river ever since we passed Flour island, commences [illegible] a mile below the last creek, on the left hand. The cliff, of a yellowish brown colour, has fallen in from the top of the bluff, which is about one hundred and fifty feet high, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a deep [illegible], [illegible] which a small creek or run enters the river. Half a mile lower down, the foundation of the cliff, formed apparently of petrified clay, assumes the appearance of the battlements of an ancient fortification, projecting in [illegible] large [illegible] [illegible] red cliff above, the [illegible] of the whole next the water being [illegible] of ruins in [illegible] and various [illegible], [illegible]ually tumbling from the cliff, which is beautifully streaked with horizontal lines, separating the different strata of sand and clay of which it is composed.

The second bluffs are about two miles long, and form the [illegible] of a great bend of the river, which [illegible] from S. W. by S. to N. W. [illegible] being [illegible] to a quarter of a mile wide between the bluff and the island, (on which the passengers had [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] island) the current is [illegible] and [illegible] the bend [illegible] the greatest exertion of the oars to keep the boat [illegible] the [illegible]. The river then turns a little to the left, and [illegible] a W. by N. course for three or four miles, then resumes its general direction, [illegible] to the southward.

[illegible] and a half below the bluffs, island No. [illegible] [illegible] over [illegible] Island, where [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] No. [illegible] is [illegible] long. From the lower end of this island we [illegible] Bluffs [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] at the end of a view formed by the left hand [illegible] of the land No. [illegible] and [illegible] to be a little higher than the First or Second Bluffs, but without any [illegible] at that distance.

CHAPTER XIV.

[illegible] the Devil's Race-ground—the Devil's Elbow [illegible]—settlements after the wilderness [illegible]

ROWING into the right hand channel of No. [illegible], we entered the Devil's Race-ground, as the current is called, between the island and the main, from the numberless snags and sawyers in it, and the current setting strongly on the island, which renders it necessary to use the oars with continued exertion, by the aid of which we got safely through this dangerous passage of three miles, leaving several [illegible] the right.—At the end of the Devil's Race-ground the river turns from S. W. by W. to N. N. W. and here, opposite a small prairie of twenty yards wide on the left, we met a large [illegible] and [illegible] up the river.

After three miles on the last reach the river turns gradually [illegible] to its general [illegible] direction, the bank being [illegible] by a low bank covered with [illegible], which keeps the traveller in constant dread of falling on the bank, which, in spite of the utmost exertion is forced by an irresistible current close into the bend. The [illegible] boats stopped here [illegible] on account of a [illegible] northerly wind.

Three miles from the Devil's Race-ground, we came to the Devil's Elbow, which is a low point on the left, round which the river turns suddenly from S. W. to S. and from that to E. an island being in front to the southward, which increases the difficulty and fills the river about half channel over with snags and sawyers. [illegible] a very large flock of swans on the low sandy point of the Elbow. These were the first swans we had seen on the river, although they are said to abound throughout this long tract which is destitute of inhabitants. We had been long accustomed to see numbers of bitterns and cranes, mostly white as snow, and a few grey ones, and some duck and teal sometimes shewed themselves, but took care to keep out of gun shot. Travellers descending the river have but little chance of obtaining any game, as its having become so great a thoroughfare, has rendered both the four footed, and feathered tribes fit for the table so wild, that it is rare that any of them, even when seen can be shot, and if one lands for the purpose of hunting, the boat must stop, or else he is in danger of being left behind, as the current runs never or in no place slower than three miles an hour, and mostly four or five.

The easterly bend is six miles long, and about a mile wide, gradually inclining to the south, and on the right are eight creeks or outlets of the river, five of them divided from each other by narrow slips of land about fifty paces wide each, and the other three by slips of one hundred and fifty paces. Their general direction from the river is S. S. W. and a point rounds the whole way from E. to S. E.—This is one of the most remarkable situations on the river.

Two miles lower we stopped at island No. 40, for the night, and moored by some willows at a sand beach, near a drift tree, the trunk of which was one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and from its thickness where broken towards the top, it must have been at least fifty feet more to the extremity of the branches, making in the whole the astonishing length of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Capt. Wells with two boats from Steubenville passed and stopped a little below us.

The Musquitoes as usual plagued us all night, and hastened our departure at four o'clock in the morning. Wells's boats were in company, and after floating six miles, we overtook two other boats from Steubenville under the direction of captain Bell.—The four boats had twelve hundred barrels of flour for the New Orleans market

This accession to our company served to enliven a little the remainder of this dreary and solitary part of the river, the sameness of which had began to be irksome.

In a league more Bell's boats took the right hand channel round an archipelago of islands, while we kept to the left through Mansfield's channel, which is very narrow and meanders among several small islands and willow bars.

This archipelago which is designated by No. 41 in the Navigator, is three miles long. At the end of it we rejoined Bell's boats, and passed a settlement pleasantly situated on the right, which was the first habitation since Little Prairie (one hundred and thirty-two miles.) Here we observed a fine stock of horses, cows, and oxen, and half a mile farther we landed in the skiff at Mr. Foy's handsome settlement and good frame house. Foy was the first settler fourteen years ago on the Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, which are opposite his present residence, to which he removed eleven years ago; since when five families more have settled near him, and about half a dozen on the Chickasaw side, just below Wolf river. Soon after Foy's first settlement, and very near it, the Americans erected a small stoccado fort, named Fort Pike, from the major commandant. After the purchase of Louisiana by the United States from the Spaniards, Fort Pickering was erected two miles lower down at the end of the bluffs, and Fort Pike was abandoned. There are two stores on each side the river, one of which is kept by Mr. Foy, who owns a small barge which he sends occasionally for goods to New Orleans, from whence she returns generally in forty days, and did so once in thirty. Mrs. Foy was very friendly, amongst other civilities sparing us some butter, for which she would accept no payment. This was the first instance of disinterestedness we had experienced on the banks of the rivers.

Wolf river is the boundary between the state of Tennessee and the Mississippi territory. It is not more than about forty yards wide. The bank of the Ohio and the Mississippi, the whole way from Tennessee river is still owned by the Chickasaw nation, who have not yet sold the territorial right.

On the point immediately below Mr. Foy's (whose negro quarter gives his pleasantly situated settlement the appearance of a village or hamlet) was formerly a Spanish fort no vestige of which now remains.

Rowing across the river and falling down with the current, we landed under Fort Pickering, having passed the Fourth Chickasaw Bluffs, which are two miles long, and sixty feet perpendicular height. They are cleared at the top to some little distance back, and the houses of the settlers are very pleasantly situated near the edge of the cliff.

An Indian was at the landing observing us. He was painted in such a manner as to leave us in doubt as to his sex until we noticed a bow and arrow in his hand. His natural colour was entirely concealed under the bright vermillion, the white, and the blue grey, with which he was covered, not frightfully, but in such a manner as to mark more strongly, a fine set of features on a fine countenance. He was drest very fantastically in an old fashioned, large figured, high coloured calico shirt—deer skin leggins and mockesons, ornamented with beads, and a plume of beautiful heron's feathers nodding over his forehead from the back of his head.

We ascended to Fort Pickering by a stair of one hundred and twenty square logs, similar to that at [illegible]onville. There was a trace of fresh blood the whole way up the stair, and on arriving at the top, we saw seated or lazily reclining on a green in front of the entrance of the stoccado, about fifty Chickasaw warriours, drest each according to his notion of finery, and most of them painted in a grotesque but not a terrifick manner. Many of them had long feathers in the back part of their hair, and several wore breast plates formed of tin in the shape of a crescent, and had large tin rings in their ears.

On seeing so many Indians and the trace of blood before mentioned, an idea started in my imagination that they had massacred the garrison, but on advancing a little farther, I was agreeably undeceived by seeing a good looking young white centinel in the American uniform, with his musquet and fixed bayonet, parading before the gate of the fort. He stopped us until permission was obtained from the commanding officer for our entrance, and in the interim he informed me that he was a Frenchman, a native of Paris, that he had been a marine under Jerome Bonaparte, when the latter commanded a frigate, and that he had deserted from him on his arrival in the Chesapeak. We were ushered by a soldier to the officers' quarters where we were received by lieut. Taylor the commandant, with civility not unmixed with a small degree of the pompous stiffness of office. He however answered politely enough a few interrogatories we made respecting the Indians. He said they were friendly, and made frequent visits to the garrison, but except a few of the chiefs on business, none of them were ever admitted within the stoccado, and that this was a jubilee or gala day, on account of their having just received presents from the United States' government. They have a large settlement about five miles directly inland from the river, but the most populous part of the Chickasaw nation is one hundred miles distant to the south eastward.

[illegible] Indians offered to sell us for a mere trifle a pair of [illegible] which we were obliged to decline, from having neglected to bring any money with us.

Fort Pickering is a small [illegible] clear and [illegible] the surrounding country, which, however, [illegible] sufficiently cleared of wood to make a [illegible] active [illegible]. There are some small [illegible] and several [illegible] of these [illegible] well supplied with the [illegible]

CHAPTER XLVI.

[illegible]

A [illegible] below Fort Pickering, we passed [illegible] on the left, and [illegible] the lower [illegible] on the right. We found the [illegible] very good, though the Navigator [illegible] to the [illegible] of the first and largest island [illegible]ed No. 46. Having passed Council Island, four miles long, and several [illegible] the twenty [illegible] miles which we floated during the remainder of the day, we [illegible] at [illegible] and moored [illegible] a little [illegible] under a [illegible] on the left [illegible] several [illegible] above [illegible] frequented by [illegible]. We found adjoining the landing, a beautiful little prairie, and our [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] would be [illegible] on that account for the night. The morning, May [illegible], we continued our voyage, [illegible]

We passed several islands, and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] a large [illegible] with [illegible] we heard from Fort Adams, [illegible] [illegible] thirty-two miles, we passed the mouth of the river St. Francis on the right, but we could not see it on account of the overlapping of two willow points, which veil it from passengers on the Mississippi.

The river St. Francis rises near St. Louis in Upper Louisiana, and runs parallel to the Mississippi, between three and four hundred miles, between its source and its embouchure into that river.

The tract of land between the two rivers, is only [illegible] is liable to [illegible] great floods. There is a chain of hills along the [illegible] bank of the St. Francis, [illegible] St. G[illegible] [illegible] the Ohio and the Mississippi, and all their tributary streams, [illegible] The St. Francis rarely exceeds one hundred yards in breadth; its current is [illegible]

[illegible] of St. Francis, [illegible] This is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Carolina, [illegible]

[illegible] with no kind of [illegible] having made shore in the evening, so we [illegible] down three miles and a half to [illegible] landed [illegible] on the *Big Prairie*, where [illegible] large stock of cattle, yet we were not [illegible] milk, as he kept no [illegible] and a half [illegible] where we [illegible] and spent a pleasant night [illegible] very little troubled by mosquitoes.

We had passed [illegible] and [illegible] boats at the Big Prairie, and about an hour after we stopped at Anthony's, the South Carolina and Pittsburgh boats arrived and made fast a little above us.

The *Big Prairie* is a natural savanna of about [illegible] acres, open to the river on the right bank. It is covered with a fine, rich, short herbage, very good for sheep. Immediately behind it at least [illegible] mile from the river is a small lake eight or nine miles in circumference, formed in the spring and summer by the Mississippi, which [illegible] (in the language of the country) bayou, and spreads itself over a low prairie. As the river falls the lake discharges its water [illegible] with a tall [illegible] and [illegible] grass. [illegible] every species [illegible] to the Mississippi, and [illegible] is capable of feeding innumerable herds of cattle. It is [illegible] a valley which [illegible] about three miles to the [illegible]

There are [illegible] fronting the river, and five or six others [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] miles. The inhabitants are all from [illegible], except [illegible], who is from Natchez, and one family from Georgia. The soil here is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. The settlers have [illegible] of fine looking cattle, but they raise [illegible] grain nor cotton, except for their own consumption. They would go largely into the latter, which succeeds here equal to any other part of the United States, but they want machinery to clean it, and none of [illegible] [illegible] enough to procure and erect a cotton gin.

From [illegible] to Arkansas is seventy miles, the road crossing White river at thirty-five. At the [illegible] (Arkansas) is a good settlement of French, Americans, and Spaniards, who before the cession to the United States, kept there a small garrison, and on the banks of White river, some wealthy people had fixed themselves, one of whom had thirty negroes, but they were all forced off by general Wilkinson a few years ago, as they had no titles from the United States. This was bad policy, as the White river lands were in such repute, that a great settlement would have been founded there ere this.

[illegible] May [illegible], we proceeded in company with [illegible] and Wells, and to the latter's boat lashed ours, that we might drive the faster, from his loaded boat drawing more water, and being of course more commanded by the current than our light one. [illegible] [illegible] miles below Anthony's, the river banks began to be very low, generally overflowed; the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], of which we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] miles further, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and were devoured by musquitoes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

June 1st, after [illegible] fourteen miles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], we passed the [illegible] of White river on the right, which appears more inconsiderable than it actually is, by its mouth being almost concealed by willows. Seven miles lower down we met a small barge with seven hands rowing up; she had come down Arkansas river, from the settlement of Arkansas, and was about returning by the channel of White river, which communicates with the Arkansas by a natural canal, so that we were puzzled to understand the steersman, who said he was from Arkansas and bound to Arkansas, until he explained it. Eleven miles from hence, we had Arkansas river, two hundred yards wide, on the right, and Ozark island two miles and a half in front below, the Mississippi being about a mile wide.

The settlement of Arkansas or Ozark is about fifty miles above the junction of that river with the Mississippi. It consists chiefly of hunters and Indian traders, of course is a poor place, as settlers of this description, never look for any thing beyond the mere necessaries of life, except whiskey. Had the White river settlement been fostered, instead of being broken up, Arkansas would have followed its example in the cultivation of the lands, and would have become very soon of considerable importance.

Having passed Ozark island (No. 75) two miles long, on the right, we came to a mooring eight miles below, where we had our usual torment of musquitoes all night.

June 2nd, we proceeded thirty-five miles, tired with the perpetual sameness of low banks, willow islands and sand bars, we then came to a settlement, the first below Big Prairie, from whence it is one hundred and thirty-six miles, and just fifteen leagues below Arkansas river.

This settlement was commenced two months ago by a Mons. Malbrock, from Arkansas, who has a large family and several negroes. He has named his place Ville Aussipot, and he is clearing away with spirit, having already opened twelve or fourteen acres. His mode of providing meal for his people, was by pounding corn in a wooden mortar, with a wooden pestle, fixed to a spring sweep.

The neighbouring lands are all parcelled out and granted to settlers, who are to commence directly. There is a fine prairie a league inland. The river bank is sufficiently high to be secure from inundation, being now six feet above the surface of the water, and the soil is very fine.

We stopped for the night on the right bank, seven miles below Mr. Walbrock's.

CHAPTER XLVII.

Grand lake—Seary's island—Extraordinary effect of the power of the current—Musquitoe island—Crow's nest island—Humorous anecdote of a Carolinean—A battle royal—New settlements—Fine situations—Cuming's island.

JUNE 3d, after proceeding three miles, the river was narrowed by a point of willows on the right to a quarter of a mile wide, and five miles after, it widens gradually to half a mile.

In the next nineteen miles we passed several islands, giving a relief to the eye, by their variety and some fine views.

We then passed on the right, the Grand lake, now grown up with willows, where the river formerly entered, and encircled a cotton tree island, which still rears itself predominant over the surrounding willow boughs. Two miles below, the old willow channel returns again, diagonally, to the present river bank, on the opposite side of which, on the left, the old channel seems to have been continued, there surrounding another clump of cotton trees, called Seary's island, (No. 90) which is about a mile long, and which confines the present channel within a limit of a quarter of a mile, which contraction shoots the river so strongly against the low willow bend of the old channel below, that not being able to bear the impetus of the torrent in the present flooded state of the river, the tall willows are undermined, and falling every moment, dash up the white foam in their fall, and sometimes spring up again, as the root reaches the bottom of the river, in such a manner as to impress the beholder with astonishment.

Fourteen miles more brought us to island No. 92, where we moored for the night. We found abundance of blackberries on this island, but in gathering them, we were attacked by such myriads of musquitoes, generated by a pond in the middle, that we named it Musquitoe island.

June 4th, in eleven miles we arrived at Crow's nest island, where invited by the beauty of its appearance, some of us landed in the skiff. It is a little narrow island, about a hundred and fifty paces long by forty broad. It is sufficiently raised above inundation, and is very dry and pleasant, with innumerable blackbirds, which have their nests amongst the thirty tall cotton-wood trees it contains. It is covered with brush, through which is an old path from one end to the other. A quantity of drift wood lies on its upper end, which projecting, forms a fine boat harbour just below it, quite out of the current. There are but few musquitoes on the dry part, but a low, drowned point, covered with small poplars, and extending a hundred yards at the lower end swarms with them, and many of the largest size, called galnipers. These venemous and troublesome insects remind me of a humorous story I have heard, which I take the liberty of introducing here.

Some gentlemen in South Carolina had dined together, and while the wine circulated freely after dinner the conversation turned on the quantity of musquitoes generated in the rice swamps of that country. One of the gentlemen said that those insects never troubled him, and that he believed people in general complained more of them than they had occasion to do—that for his part he would not notice them, were he naked in a rice swamp. Another of the company (according to the custom of the country, where all arguments terminate in a wager) offered him a considerable bet that he would not lie quietly on his face, naked, in the swamp, a quarter of an hour. The other took him up, and all the party immediately adjourned to the place fixed on. The gentleman stripped, lay down, and bore with the most resolute fortitude the attack of the hostile foe. The time had almost expired, and his antagonist fearing he must lose his wager, seized a fire brand from one of the negro fires that happened to be near, and approaching slyly applied it to a fleshy part of his prostrate adversary, who, not able to bear the increased pain, clapped his hand on the part, jumped up, and cried out "A gunniper by G——." He then acknowledged he had lost his wager, by that "damned gunniper," and the party returned to the house to renew their libations to Bacchus, and to laugh over the comical termination of the bet.

Crow's nest island is a beautiful little spot, and is about a mile from the right bank, and half a mile from the left, and only a mile below the commencement of a noble reach of the river, which is perfectly straight for nine miles (therefore called the Nine mile reach) in a S. S. W. direction, and upwards of a mile wide.

Eighteen miles from the lower end of the Nine mile reach, we came to three new settlements on the left, within a mile of each other. The banks here are not more than three feet above the present level of the river. Eleven miles farther, in an intricate pass between two islands captain Wells's inside boat was driven by the current against a quantity of drift wood, the shock of which parted her from his other boat and mine. She stuck fast, and we continued down the sound between the islands about two miles, when seeing a convenient place for stopping, we rowed in, and made fast in a fine eddy, among willows at the lower point of the right hand island, where we were soon after joined by Wells with his boat which he had got off again without damage.

Whiskey having been dealt liberally to the boatmen to induce them to exert themselves while the boat was in danger, it began to operate by the time they rejoined us, the consequence of which was a battle royal, in which some of the combatants attempted to gouge each other, but my boat's company interfering, separated them, and quelled the disturbance, after which I delivered them a long lecture on that shameful, unmanly, and inhuman practice, condemning it in such strong terms, as to almost provoke an attack against myself, but I at last succeeded, or thought I succeeded, in making them ashamed of themselves.

The two islands between which we had just floated, are mentioned improperly in the Navigator as one island, which is numbered 100. The channel between is very narrow, the ship channel in this stage of the water being evidently to the right of both, and a small willow island besides to the right of them.—The second of the islands is properly No. 100.*

The musquitoes were this night, as usual, insupportable, spite of smoke which we used almost to suffocation.

---

* Noted in the seventh edition of the Navigator.

June 5th, having lashed the boats together again, we cast them loose from their moorings at an early hour, and trusted them to the current, but after floating six miles we had to use our oars with the utmost exertion, to avoid some broken and hanging trees, with a whirling eddy just below them, occasioned by a point on the left projecting far into a bend on the right, and being rendered rapid by the channel above being narrowed by island 101. Inside of these broken trees, the canes were burnt, as if with intention to make a settlement. The canes or reeds, which grow to an immense size on the river banks, had now began to take the place of brush or copse wood, but they do not prevent the growth of the forest trees, which appear to gain in size the lower we descend.

A mile below the intricate pass, we came to a settlement commenced this spring by a Mr. Campbell from Bayau Pierre, who has made a good opening. The family which had commenced near the whirlpool above, were residing with him. The river in general at its greatest height never rises more than a foot higher than it was now. It is ten miles from hence to Yazoos river, and twenty to the Walnut hills, [illegible] below the last three new settlements, and one hundred below Ville Aussipot.

A mile and a half lower, is a beautiful situation on the right, partly cleared, with a cabin on it, but no inhabitants. The river trenches from hence E. S. E. and a mile lower is another new settlement on the right, from whence is a fine reach of the river downwards E. ½ S. In the next half league, are three more new settlements also on the right, all commenced this spring.

A mile lower is a charming situation for a settlement, at present unoccupied. It is opposite island No. 103, and continues three miles to a point where the river resumes its S. S. W. direction, at the end of that island, which is itself a delightful and most eligible situation for an industrious and tasty farmer.

There are some settlements opposite the end of the island on the right bank, and on the left, opposite, is discernible the bed of an old schute of the Mississippi, or rather a mouth of the Yazoos, as the low willows which mark this old bed join that river two miles above where it enters the Mississippi. From my admiration of No. 103, my fellow voyagers named it Cuming's island, and indeed I should have been tempted to have settled on it, had every thing been perfectly convenient for that purpose.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The Walnut hills and Fort M'Henry----Palmyra---Point Pleasant---Big Black---Trent's point---The Grand Gulph---Bayau Pierre.

A MILE below Cuming's island, is a settlement on the right, and four others immediately below it, all within a quarter of a mile of each other, and all apparently commenced last year. Three miles below Cuming's island, we passed the mouth of the river Yazoos on the left. It is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, and affords a fine view up it four or five miles. Opposite, on the right, is the fine settlement of George Collins, with the Walnut hills in sight over the trees at the end of the reach. Three quarters of a mile below Collins's there is another small settlement, from whence the Mississippi takes a curve to the N. E. and then again turns to the left, where at the end of a short easterly reach, we saw over the trees, a cliff of the Walnut hills three miles lower down, and soon after, two large, well cleared farms, cultivated from the bank to the top of the hills, where are seen the earthen ramparts of Fort M'Henry, now abandoned. These hills are about as high as the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, but differ from them by rising gradually with a gentle slope, having a most delightful effect on the eye after the level banks with which it has been fatigued, since passing the Bluffs.

Five miles below the hills, we lost sight of them, having passed several new settlements on the right, but none on the left below the hills for seven miles, where we observed a good large framed house with a piazza. Two miles farther we landed at a farm with a good negro quarter, belonging to a Mr. Hicks from Tennessee, where we got some milk, and returning to our boat, we boarded in the way the barge Adventurer, twenty-nine days from New Orleans, bound to Nashville.

There are a few new settlements in the next seven miles, when on a point on the left we passed the first farm in Palmyra, and rowing strong in to prevent being carried to the right of Palmyra island, we stopped and moored at the bank.

It is about seven years since several families from New England commenced this beautiful settlement. The situation is almost a peninsula, formed by a continued bending of the river in an extent of four miles, the whole of which is cultivated in front, but the clearing extends back only one hundred and fifty rods, where is a lake, and some low swampy land, always inundated during the summer freshes. There are sixteen families, who occupy each a front of only forty rods, so that the settlement has the appearance of a straggling village. The soil is very fertile, as a proof of which, Mrs. Hubbard, to whose house I went for milk, informed me that last year she had gathered seventeen thousand pounds of cotton in seed, from nine acres, which, allowing it to lose about three quarters in cleaning, left five hundred pounds of clean cotton to the acre, which is a great excess of produce over the West India or Georgia plantations, where an acre rarely yields more than two hundred and seventy-five pounds. At this early season the corn was well advanced, and I observed some in tassel.

Palmyra is one of the most beautiful settlements in the Mississippi Territory, the inhabitants having used all that neatness and industry so habitual to the New Englanders. They now complain that they have too little land, and several of them have appropriated more on the banks of a lake about a mile behind the opposite bank of the Mississippi, in Louisiana. I think the lake and swamp behind Palmyra must render it unhealthy, and the pale sallow countenances of the settlers, with their confession that they are annually subject to fevers and agues, when the river begins to subside, confirms me in my opinion. Indeed this remark may be applied to the banks of the Mississippi in the whole of its long course, between the conflux of the Ohio and the Gulph of Mexico.

June 6th.—We proceeded this morning through the channel between Palmyra and Palmyra island, which at low water is almost dry.

The Mississippi has a westerly course past Palmyra, from which it crooks gradually to the southward, and then to the eastward, so that Point Pleasant in Louisiana, fifteen miles by the river below Palmyra, is only two miles distant by a road across the swamp from the opposite bank. There are some islands in the river in that distance, but few settlements on either bank, until we came to Point Pleasant, from whence downwards the banks gradually become more thickly inhabited.

Let it be remarked that the river is generally fro half to three quarters of a mile wide, except in su parts as I have particularised its breadth.

Big Black river, which is deep, but only fo yards wide at its mouth, after a S. W. course fro the Chickasaw nation, discharges itself into the Mi sissippi on the left, seven miles below Point Ple sant. There are several settlements on the banks Big Black, for forty miles above its mouth, and town was laid out on it which has not succeeded, an on account of its unhealthy situation, probably neve will. A quarter of a mile below Big Black, a ridg of hills called the Grand Gulph hills, terminat abruptly at a bluff on the left bank. At the base o the bluff, are a heap of loose rocks, near which is quarry of fine granite, from which some industrio eastern emigrants have cut some excellent mill an grindstones. These hills form a barrier which turn the river suddenly from the eastern course it ha held for a few miles above, to a S. W. direction, an it is at the same time narrowed by a projecting poi on the right, called Trent's point, to about a quarter o a mile wide. The acute angle and the sudden com pression of the waters of the river, form what is calle the Grand Gulph, immediately below the narrows making two great eddies, between which the tru current runs in so narrow a limit for about half mile, that some skill and dexterity are necessary to keep a boat in it, and to prevent her being sucke into one or the other eddy, in which case, particularly in that on the left, she will be carried round in circle of a mile or two, and require the greatest exertions of the oars to extricate her. Delay is the only inconvenience attending the getting engulphed, as there is no whirlpool of sufficient suction to draw down even a skiff. Trent has a good house and farm, and a most delightful situation on the right hand point, which is as high above common inundation, any other part of the river level banks, but the swamp approaching close behind, contracts the fields more than a proprietor would wish.

I may here observe that the banks of the Mississippi form a natural dam, barrier or levèe, more or less broad, from fifty paces to three or four miles, behind which the land slopes to nearly the level of the bed of the river, so that in every summer flood, there is a general back inundation, on the subsiding of which, so much stagnant water remains, as to cause annual attacks of fever and ague, which accounts for the sallow complexion of the inhabitants of the banks.

In the eight miles between the Grand Gulph and Bayau Pierre, there are several settlements on the right, and but three or four on the left bank of the river, the most conspicuous of which is that of Major Davenport, began about a year ago.

At three, P. M. having cast off from Mr. Wells's boats, we rowed into the mouth of Bayau Pierre, up which we advanced a quarter of a mile, and then fastened to a willow, in the middle of the river.

The contrast between our situation now, and while in the Mississippi was very striking. From a noble, majestick, stream, with a rapid current, meandering past points, islands, plantations and wildernesses, and bearing the produce of the inland states, in innumerable craft of every kind, to New Orleans and the ocean. To find myself suddenly in a deep, dark, narrow stagnate piece of water, surrounded closely by a forest of tall willows, poplars, and other demi aquatick trees, and not a sound to be heard, except the monotonous croakings of frogs, interrupted occasionally by the bull like roaring of an alligator*—the closeness of the woods excluding every current of air, and hosts of musquitoes attacking one in every venture. The tout ensemble was so gloomy, that an Irish seaman, one of Wallis's boat's crew, who had volunteered to assist in getting our boat into the bayou, looking round, exclaimed emphatically—

---

* For an account of the alligator, see appendix. [illegible]

"And is it here you stop, and is this the country to which so many poor ignorant devils remove, to make their fortunes!—D—n my precious eyes if I would not rather [illegible] allowance of a mouldy biscuit a day, in any part of Old England, or even New York, Pennsylvania, or Maryland, than I would be obliged to live in such a country as this two years, to own the finest cotton plantation, and the greatest gang of negroes in the territory."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Commence my tour by land—Bruinsbury—A primitive clergyman—Bayou Pierre swamp—Hilly country—Plantations—Thunder storm—A benevolent shoemaker—Harris's—Cole's creek—A consequential landlord—Greenville—Union town—A travelling painter.

ON Monday 22d August, I set out from Bruinsbury on horseback, for the purpose of visiting the most improved part of the Mississippi territory, and the adjacent part of the Spanish province of West Florida.

Bruinsbury was the property of judge Bruin, until lately, that he sold it together with a claim to about three thousand acres of the surrounding land to Messrs. Evans and Overaker of Natchez, reserving to himself his house, offices and garden.

It is a mile below the mouth of Bayou Pierre, the banks of which being low and swampy, and always annually overflowed in the spring, he projected the intended town of Bruinsbury, where there was a tolerably high bank and a good landing which has only been productive of a cotton gin, a tavern, and an overseer's house for Mr. Evan's plantation, exclusive of the judge's own dwelling house, and it will probably never now become a town notwithstanding many town lots were purchased, as Mr. Evans means to plant all the unappropriated lots, preferring the produce in cotton to the produce in houses.

I was accompanied from the judge's by an elderly Presbyterian clergyman, a native of New England, who had been a missionary among the Chickasaw or Cherokee nations. He was a man of great simplicity of manners, and wonderfully ignorant of all established modes. During the short time we rode together, the characteristick feature of his country was displayed in the innumerable questions he asked me relative to whence I came, where I was going, and my objects and intentions, particularly in my present journey. I at last discovered a mode of parrying his wearisome curiosity, by becoming curious in my turn. This seemed to gratify him equally, as it led to a circumstantial account of a life as little chequered by incident as can be conceived. He had been the scholar of the family, one of the sons of a farmer's family in New England being always selected for that purpose. He had graduated at college—been ordained—went to Carolina—kept a school there—was appointed by a synod a missionary for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians, in which situation for several years, he had raised a family, and leaving his eldest children to possess and cultivate lands granted him by the Indians, he had removed with his wife and his youngest children to this territory, where, by keeping a school, preaching alternate Sundays, at two or three different places, twelve or fourteen miles asunder, and cultivating a small cotton plantation, he made a very comfortable subsistence.

Although I could not agree with him with respect to the comfort of a subsistence so hardly earned, yet I could not help admiring the truth of the old adage, that *custom is second nature*, and always fits the back to the burthen.

Our first two miles was through the river bottom, the most remote part of which from the river, is inundated annually by the back waters of bayau Pierre, which overflows all the neighbouring low lands for forty miles from its mouth, when its current is checked by the rising of the Mississippi. On the subsiding of the floods, so much water remains stagnant, as to cause the fever and ague to be endemick in all the tract of country washed by the bayau Pierre, from ten miles above the town of Port Gibson.

On leaving the swamp we ascended a hill, on the brow of which is a charmingly situated plantation owned and occupied by a Mr. Smith. The increased elasticity of the air, renovated our spirits, and seemed to increase the good parson's garrulity. A mile of a delightful road through open woods on a dry ridge brought us from Mr. Smith's, to Mr. Robert Cochran's fine plantation. It was near dinner time, and a thunder cloud rising before us, gave my companion a pretext for wishing to stop, but I having declined before that I would not, and now refusing Mr. Cochran's invitation, who from the stile as we passed told us dinner was on the table, the good man good humouredly sacrificed his desire to mine, and proceeded with me, by which complaisance he got wet to the skin. He only accompanied me another mile, turning off to the left to go to Greenville, while I continued my route to the southward along the lower Natchez road, which runs nearly parallel to the Mississippi, on the ridges behind the river bottoms.

A thunder cloud which had been threatening at a distance for some time before, now began to rise and spread rapidly. It was in vain that I put spurs to my horse—I was instantly deluged with torrents of rain, accompanied by as tremendous thunder and lightning as I ever had before witnessed, and a heavy gust of wind at the same time, blew down several trees in every direction close round me. My horse though an old steady traveller, was so affrighted that I could not manage him but with great difficulty. Three miles and a half through the storm brought me to Glascock's small plantation, where I fortified against a chill with a glass of gin presented to me by the good lady of the house, who also regaled me with some fine peaches. The rain soon subsiding, I resumed my journey in my wet clothes, but I had scarcely advanced a mile, when another shower forced me to take shelter at a small, but pleasantly situated farm, rented by a Mr. Hopper from Mr. Cochran.

The face of the country became now more broken, but the soil improved, and the road degenerating to a bridle path through the woods, and being hilly, and forked and intersected by cattle paths, was both difficult to find and disagreeable to travel. A mile from Hopper's, I stopped at an old school-house, where I observed a shoemaker at work under a shed in front of the cabin, to get my boot mended. He was named Ostun, had lately arrived from South Carolina with his family, and had made the unoccupied school-house his temporary abode, until he should find an eligible situation for a settlement. He repaired my boot, entertained me with his intentions, hopes, and expectations, regretted he had no shelter to offer me for myself and my horse, that he might prevent my going farther that night through the rain (which was literally the case, as the old little cabin let the water in at almost every part) and would accept of nothing for his trouble. It would be unpardonable to neglect noticing the kindness of this plain honest shoemaker, in a country where benevolence is a virtue not too much practised.

A mile from hence, by the advice of my friendly shoemaker, I turned to the left, to seek shelter for the night, at the hospitable cabin and fine farm of Mr. James Norris, half a mile farther, instead of keeping the usual road to the right, two miles to Mr. Joseph Calvet's. I was well recompensed for my deviation, by a frank and hearty welcome, a pleasant fire, a good supper, an excellent bed, and the intelligence that I was on the best and plainest road, and the shortest by four miles. This neighbourhood consists of half a dozen families, chiefly from South Carolina, from which state Mr. Norris came a few years ago. I found him fully deserving the high character Mr. Ostun gave me of him for hospitality. He strongly recommended my settling some place near, and recommended it to me to purchase, if possible, a tract of land owned by Mr. Cochran, near Hopper's.

August 23d, departing from Mr. Norris's at early dawn, the road, which had been opened wide enough for a wagon, but now much overgrown by poke and other high weeds, (the dew from which as I pressed through them, wet me as much as a shower of rain would have done) led me along the top of a narrow and very crooked ridge in generally a S. E. direction nearly four miles, where coming to three forks, I kept the left one which brought me in a mile more through some beautiful open woods on a light soil to a small corn field on the right, with no habitation visible, beyond which I crossed up to my horse's knees the North fork of Cole's creek, which now was a pretty little, transparent, sandy bottomed stream, but after heavy rains it swells suddenly and becomes a frightful and deep torrent, sometimes impassible for several days. Turning to the left beyond the creek I had one mile to an old deserted field, now an arid plain, affording a very scanty pasture of poor grass to a few lean cattle. The distant crowing of a cock advertised me of my approach to a settlement, and I soon after came to a corn field and a hatter's shop, on the banks of the middle fork of Cole's creek, a stream in size and appearance similar to the North fork. Crossing it, the road led through some small plantations on a light thin sandy soil, a mile and a half to Greenville, where I put up at Green's tavern and breakfasted. My host affected a little consequence, but when he understood that I was in search of land to settle on, he became more attentive, and persuaded me much, to purchase from him, a tract of land in the neighbourhood, which he recommended very highly.

Greenville (or Huntstown, its old name) the capital of Jefferson county, is very handsomely situated, on a dry sandy plain near the middle branch of Cole's creek. It is surrounded at a little distance by small farms and woods, which add variety and beauty to its appearance. A stranger would suppose it healthy, but my information respecting it was rather the reverse, particularly in the autumnal months, when it is subject to bilious disorders. Perhaps this may be owing to the excessive heat occasioned by the reflection of the sun from the sandy soil, as it is sufficiently elevated, and there is no stagnant pond, nor low marsh, near it to generate fevers. This is probably one cause of its being in a state of decay; another may be the difficulty of approaching it during floods in Cole's creek, which happen after every rain, and which in a manner insulate it while they last. It consists of one wide straight street nearly half a mile long, running N. by W. and S. by E. intersected by two small cross ones, containing in all forty tolerably good houses, many of which are now unoccupied, and offered for sale, at little more than a quarter of their cost in building. It has a small church for general use of all christian sects, a small court-house, a gaol and a pillory, a post-office, two stores, two taverns, and an apothecary's shop. The town is well watered by wells dug to about thirty feet deep.

Proceeding to the S. S. W. keeping to the right at the south end of the town, at one mile I crossed a deep ravine, with a spring well and a washing camp in it, overhung by a house on the projecting corner of a small plantation, on a hill on the left.

The road was well opened, but hilly, through the woods, for two miles farther, when on crossing a water course (now dry) and rising a hill, I had a view on the right, over the extensive plantation of colonel West, who has upwards of two hundred acres in one field in cultivation. The soil seems very thin, as in the whole neighbourhood of Greenville, but the crop of cotton and corn now looked luxuriant, from the wetness of the season.

Two miles farther I passed on the right Parker Cardine's delightfully situated plantation, with an excellent dwelling house, and good apple and peach orchards, with the south branch of Cole's creek, winding round on the right below, and which I crossed soon after. The soil however is very light, and is soon washed off, and worn out, where it has been cultivated a few years, on the whole tract between Greenville and Natchez.

The country here is well opened and inhabited to a little beyond Uniontown, which is a small village of three or four houses in decay, about a mile beyond Cardine's.

I stopped at Uniontown to *feed* my horse, (I make use of the active verb *feed*, instead of the passive one, *to have my horse fed*, as travellers in this country, who will not take the trouble of giving corn and fodder to their horses themselves, may expect to have them soon die of famine, although they pay extravagantly for food and attendance.) I was here joined by a trig looking young man mounted on a mule, who requested to accompany me on the road towards Natchez. In riding along, he entertained me with his history. He said his name was Jackson—that he was born in London—was bred a painter, and was sent to a rich uncle in St. Vincents, when only fourteen years old. That aided by his uncle, he had traded among the West India islands, until he was seventeen, when being concerned with a son of colonel Haffey, in a contraband adventure to Martinique, he lost every thing, and then came to the continent, where he had supported himself as an itinerant house and landscape painter, in which capacity he had travelled over most parts of the United States. Unfortunately for the credit of his veracity, he described my old friend colonel Henry Haffey, as a native French creole of Martinique, when in reality, he was born in the North of Ireland, and had nothing of the Frenchman, either in manner or character. Besides, having no children himself, he had adopted Henry Haffey Gums, a nephew of his wife's. On this discovery I humoured my companion, and affected to believe all he said, which betrayed him into many laughable absurdities and contradictions.

CHAPTER L.

Sulsertown---Washington---Mr. Blennerhasset's---Natchez---Historical sketch of Mississippi territory---Col. Sargeant's---Col. Scott's---Fine country---Mr. Green's.

THE road turning more to the S. W. led us through a wood along a high ridge a little broken by hills, descending abruptly on each hand at intervals, with only one small settlement in the six miles to Sulsertown, which is a village of ten small houses, three of which are taverns. After passing it, I observed to the N. W. an extensive cotton plantation, with a good house in a very picturesque situation, occasioned by an insulated hill near it, with a flat plain on the top, cultivated in cotton, supported on every side by a cliff, clothed with wood, rising abruptly from the cultivated plantation below, which beyond the insulated hill, was bounded by a range of broken higher hills, cultivated to near the tops, and crowned with woods.

Six miles more brought us through a tolerably well inhabited country, to Washington, the capital of the territory, where we stopped at Hill's tavern.—This tavern (as I find is the custom in this country) is kept in a front building by Mr. Hill, assisted by some negro servants, while Mrs. Hill and her daughters live in a detached building in the rear, where I was received by them kindly, in remembrance of their having descended the Ohio and Mississippi in my boat with me.

Before supper I walked through the town, in which I counted thirty scattering houses, including one store, one apothecary's shop, three taverns and a gaol, all in one street on the Natchez road. The dress of some ladies I met in my ramble was tasty and rather rich. Water is well supplied by wells about forty feet deep, and about a quarter of a mile from the east end is a delightful spring, near the bank of St. Catherine's creek, where is a hot and cold bath—the price of bathing is three eighths of a dollar. Wine, liquors, and spirits are sold—and I found three or four companies of males and females, seated in the shade of some spreading forest trees, enjoying the cool transparent water, either pure or mixed to their taste. I was informed that this was a fashionable resort of the neighbouring country, for several miles round, and from Natchez, between which city and Washington a stage coach plies, arriving here every evening and departing every morning.

Hearing a drum beat, on enquiry, I was informed, that it was the evening roll call of three or four companies of foot, at a barrack a little beyond the bathe.

Governour Williams has a plantation adjoining the town, and resides in a neat cottage upon it.

Wednesday 24th August.——After a sleepless night, I arose early and found it raining, so I breakfasted, and awaited until ten o'clock, when it clearing up a little, I rode three miles in a southerly direction deviating a little to the right of the main road, to a farm rented from Mr. Forman by Mr. Blennerhasset, at whose hospitable dwelling, I was received by Mr. B. and his accomplished and amiable lady with the utmost kindness and politeness. I could not help contrasting their present temporary residence in a decayed cabin, with their splendid and tasty habitation on the Ohio. Blest however in each other, with kindred souls and similar tastes—possessing a noble library, and still a sufficiency left after all their losses, with a well regulated but liberal economy, for all the necessaries, and many of the indulgencies of life.

After dinner I tore myself with difficulty from the social and intellectual feast I was enjoying, and proceeding on my journey through a woody country, and a light soil, I arrived at Natches a little before dark.

I was much struck with the similarity of Natches to many of the smaller West India towns, particularly St. Johns Antigua, though not near so large as it. The houses all with balconies and piazzas—some merchants' stores—several little shops kept by free mulattoes, and French and Spanish creoles—the great mixture of colour of the people in the streets, and many other circumstances, with the aid of a little fancy to heighten the illusion, might have made one suppose, in the spirit of the Arabian Knight's Entertainments, that by some magick power, I had been suddenly transported to one of those scenes of my youthful wanderings. When the illusion was almost formed, a company of Indians meeting me in the street dispelled it, so bidding adieu to the romance of the fancy, I sat down to supper at Mickie's tavern, or hotel, by which appellation it is dignified.

On Thursday the 25th, I arose early, and sauntered to the market-house on a common in front of the town, where meat, fish and vegetables were sold by a motley mixture of Americans, French and Spanish creoles, Mulattoes and negroes. There seemed to be a sufficiency of necessaries for so small a town, and the price of butcher's meat, and fish was reasonable, while vegetables, milk and butter were extravagantly dear.

Natchez, in latitude 31° 33′ N.—longitude 91° 29′ W. of Greenwich, contains between eighty and one hundred dwelling houses, as nearly as I could enumerate them. It is situated on a very broken and hilly ground, but notwithstanding the irregularity and inequality of the surface, the streets are marked out at right angles, which makes them almost impassible in bad weather, except Market street and Front street which are levelled as much as the ground will permit. A small plain of a hundred and fifty yards wide in front of the town rising gradually to the edge of the high cliff or bluff which overhangs the river, veils the view of that interesting object from the inhabitants, but at the same time contributes to defend the town from the noxious vapours generated in the swamps immediately on the river banks, yet not so effectually as to prevent its being sometimes subject to fevers and agues, especially from July to October inclusive, when few strangers escape a seasoning, as it is called, which frequently proves mortal. The surrounding country at a little distance from the Mississippi, is as healthy as most other countries in the same parallel of latitude. The landing, where are a few houses immediately under the bluff, is particularly fatal to the crews of the Ohio and Kentucky boats, who happen to be delayed there during the sickly season.

Though Natchez is dignified with the name of a city, it is nevertheless but a small town. It is however a place of considerable importance in consequence of its being the principal emporium of the commerce of the territory, and of its having been so long the seat of government, under the French, English, and Spaniards, which caused all the lands in the vicinity to be cultivated and settled, while those more remote were neglected, though in general a much better soil. There is a Roman Catholick church, which is an old wooden building in decay, and there is a brick meeting-house for either Presbyterians or Anabaptists, I am not sure which. These, and an old hotel de ville, or court-house, are the only publick buildings the city boasts, except it be an old hospital, now fitting up as a theatre for a private dramatick society. Several of the houses are new and very good, mostly of wood, and I am informed many (more than half) have been added within the last four or five years. Fort Penmure, on the edge of the bluff is now in ruins, but the situation, and the extent of the old ramparts, prove it to have been a post of considerable consequence. It effectually commands the river, without being commanded itself, and the view from it is very extensive, particularly over the flat swamps of Louisiana, on the opposite side of the Mississippi.

The first permanent settlement on the Mississippi was made in 1712, and notwithstanding many misfortunes, particularly the failure of the celebrated Mississippi company, founded by John

Law,* during the regency of the duke of Orleans, the settlements extended in 1727 to Natchez, and a fort was erected there. In 1731, the Indians, disgusted with the tyranny and cruelty of the French colonists, massacred most of them, for which, in the following year, the French took ample vengeance, almost extirpating the whole Natchez race. The few who escaped took refuge amongst their neighbours the Choctaws, where becoming naturalized, they soon lost their original name. The French kept possession of the country until 1763, when it was ceded to the British. It continued under the British government until 1779, when it was surrendered by colonel Dickson the commander of the British troops at Baton Rouge, to the Spaniards under Don Bernando de Galvez. In 1798, in consequence of arrangements between the United States and the government of Spain, the latter gave up all claim to the country east of the Mississippi to the northward of the 31st degree of north latitude, in favour of the former, who erected it into a territorial government, under the name of the Mississippi territory.

Proceeding to the southward from Natchez, I passed some tasty cottages, and deviating a little to the right of the main road, in two short miles I came to colonel (late governour) Sergeant's handsome brick house. The road led through a double swinging gate into a spacious lawn, which the colonel has formed in the rear of the house, the chief ornament of which was a fine flock of sheep. The appearance of this plantation bespoke more taste and convenience than I had yet observed in the territory. Riding half a mile through the lawn, I left it by a similar gate to the first, and a quarter of a mile more of an open wood brought me to colonel Wm. Scott's, to whom I had a letter of introduction.

---

* In the appendix [O] will be found an abstract of [illegible] Mississippi Scheme.

He received me according to his usual custom with kindness and hospitality, and presented me to his lady and to governour Williams, with whom he had been sitting at breakfast. I was invited to join the breakfast party, and I spent an hour very agreeably. The colonel had been a captain in the United States' army under general Wayne, and on his arrival in this country, he married a lively, genteel French woman with a handsome fortune. He quitted the army, and joining the militia, he is now adjutant general of the territory. He is a fine, dashing, spirited and friendly Irishman, and has only to be known to be esteemed.

I forbear mentioning my opinion of the governour, as the curse of party pervades this territory, as well as every other part of the United States, and any opinion of a publick character, would not fail to offend one or the other party.

After resisting a pressing invitation to prolong my visit, I proceeded on my journey, passing several fine and well cultivated plantations, the most conspicuous of which were Mr. Burling's, Sir Wm. Dunbar's, Mr. Poindexter's, and Mr. Abner Green's. I had now come twelve miles, and it being excessively hot, I stopped at Mr. Green's to request some fodder for my horse, to which Mr. Green obligingly added an invitation to dinner to myself. After dinner, Mr. Green invited me to look at his garden, which was very spacious, and well stocked with useful vegetables, and understanding that I had been in the West Indian islands, he made me observe some ginger in a thriving state, and the cullaloo or Indian kail, also some very fine plants of Guinea grass, which he proposes propagating. There was some Guinea corn, and another kind of corn with a similar stalk and blades, but bearing its seed in a large close knob, at the extreme top of the stalk. That beautiful shrub the pomegranate, which, though scarce, seems natural to this soil and climate, was in great perfection, and several beds were occupied by very fine strawberry plants, which are also scarce in this country.

CHAPTER LI.

An Indian monument----Col. Hutchins----Second creek----The Homochito----Buffaloe creek--Long uninhabited wilderness----Remark on overseers----Wilkinsonburg and Fort Adams----An old friend----Mr. Carey's----Capt. Semple's----Pinckneyville.

LEAVING Mr. Green's, I soon after past Mrs. Hutchins's on the left, in whose cotton field, at some distance from the road I observed an Indian mound or barrow, similar to those which one so often meets with in the vicinity of the Ohio, and of which I have been informed great numbers are in this country. Mrs. Hutchins is the widow of a col. Hutchins, who was a half pay British officer, had considerable landed property, was very hospitable, and had great influence in the political business of the territory, which by the manner he used it, acquired him the character of an ambitious monarchist.

This and all the neighbouring plantations are called the Second creek settlement from a rivulet of that name which flows from the eastward towards the Mississippi. The soil is much superiour to that near Natchez, and the farms are generally the best improved in the territory. I observed a very handsome coach under a shed near Mrs. Hutchins's cottage, which was the only one I had seen in this country.

The road led from hence southerly through pleasant open woods, with very few plantations in sight, eight miles, to Greaton's tavern on the right bank of the Homochitto. After putting up my horse, I joined Mr. Greaton in fishing, he providing me with a rod and line—I was unsuccessful, but he caught some delicate catfish, and four fine carp, about a pound and a half each. A thunder shower interrupting our sport, we returned to the house, supped on our fish, coffee, and bread and butter, and retired for the night.

The Homochito is a beautiful little river of clear water, and a sandy bottom, here about fifty yards wide. It falls into the Mississippi ten or twelve miles from hence, on its banks ten miles higher up, is a fine thriving settlement, called the Jersey settlement, from the inhabitants having generally emigrated from that state; and 10 miles still higher or more north easterly, the lake road from Orleans to Natches crosses it.

Friday 26th, I was ferried across the Homochitto by an old Spaniard, in a flat which he hauled over by a rope leading through two rollers fixed on the gunwale. I found the country hilly, but the road was pleasant, and the soil rich, though thinly inhabited. I had eight miles to Mrs. Crosby's, a remarkably fat widow, who keeps a tavern and receives the toll of a bridge over Buffaloe creek, which is a deep, slow and muddy little river, joining the Mississippi, six or seven miles from hence, through a long and extensive swamp. My fat landlady made breakfast for me, while my horse was feeding, after which I pursued my way to the left of the swamp, mounting into a hilly country, covered with a thick cane brake, through which a wagon road is cut in a S. W. direction eleven miles, without settlement, house or water, in all that distance, so that it is both fatiguing and dreary.

I emerged from the hills and canes over a small creek, at a fine plantation of a Mr. Percy. My horse being fatigued, I stopped to request a little fodder for him, which was accorded with a very ill grace by the overseer, the proprietor residing at Washington. And here I will remark that the overseers of plantations in this whole territory, are for the most part a rough, unpolished, uncouth class of people, which perhaps proceeds from their being made use of literally as negro drivers, to keep those unfortunate wretches to their work in the field, and to correct them for all real or supposed offences.—They do this with their own hands, and not as in the sugar colonies, by one of the slaves themselves, appointed for that purpose and called the driver. This renders them callous to every thing like sentiment or feeling, and gives them a roughness and abruptness in their manners, which is extremely disagreeable and disgusting.*

A good road with a ridge of hills called Loftus's heights on the left, and the swamp which commenced at Buffaloe creek on the right, leads from hence to Fort Adams in a distance of six miles, there being a few plantations on both sides of the road, those on the right joining the swamp, and the left hand ones being on the broken land beyond the cliffs and hills.

Fort Adams or Wi[illegible]onburg is a poor little village of a dozen houses, most of them in decay, hemmed in between the heights and the river. The fort from whence it derives its first name, is situated on a bluff overhanging the river, at the extremity of the ridge of Loftus's heights. It is about one hundred feet above the ordinary level of the Mississippi, which is not more than three hundred yards wide here, so that the fort completely commands it, with several small brass cannon and two small brass howitzers mounted "en barbette." The fort which is faced with brick, has only a level superficies large enough for one bastion, with a small barrack inside, the whole of which is commanded by a block-house a hundred and fifty feet higher, on the sharp peak of a very steep hill, which in time of war might serve as a look out, as well as a post, as it commands a most extensive view over the surrounding wilderness of forest, as well as the meanders of the river for several miles.

---

* For a few observations on this subject, see appendix. [P]

The ridge of hills near Natchez, bounds the prospect to the northward, but there is nothing for the eye to rest on, not even a plantation to be seen, as they are all veiled by the surrounding forests, the gloom of which is heightened by the idea, that a principal portion of the vast tract in sight, is nothing but an unwholesome swamp, which will cost thousands of lives before it can ever be made habitable, or fit for cultivation. This is experienced in a great degree at Fort Adams, which on account of its insalubrity, is deserted by its garrison, a subaltern with a platoon being left in it, to guard the pass, and prevent smuggling—while the garrison inhabits a pleasant cantonment in the hills towards Pinckneyville, about five miles distant. A path descends gradually from the block-house to the town, along a very narrow ridge, about the middle of which is the burying place of the garrison, the graves of the officers being conspicuous by head stones with the name, rank, and time of decease. Two or three are interred here who have been shot in duels, to which barbarous custom they are much addicted in the American army.*

There were two gun boats moored a little above the fort, which, with the long view up the river, and the flat country on the opposite bank put me in mind of the river Shannon at Tarbet in Ireland; to which however it is far inferiour in breadth as well as in magnificence, and variety of scenery. The unhealthiness of its scite is probably the reason that

---

* For some observations on this subject, see appendix. [Q.]

Wilkinsonburg does not prosper, notwithstanding it is the capital of a county, and is a post town.

I put up at Marsalis's tavern, where my old and esteemed friend, doctor H——, lodged. I found him confined by a severe attack of the dysentery, which however did not prevent his giving me a cordial and a joyous welcome. Notwithstanding the poverty of the place, Marsalis gave us a tolerably good supper, according to the custom of the country, of coffee, bread and butter, sliced bacon, and a fine dish of gaspar-goo, the best fish I had yet tasted of the produce of the Mississippi.

Saturday, 27th—My horse being foundered, doctor H—— accommodated me with another very good one, and after breakfast I proceeded on a good road to the south-eastward, over the most broken and hilly country I had yet seen in the territory, it leading sometimes along the brink of some high and steep precipices, but is kept in good order by the troops encamped in the neighbourhood. At four miles I kept to the left towards Pinckneyville, instead of turning to the right to the camp, at a mile's distance, as I intended to visit it on my return. I passed two small plantations near the forks of the road, they being the only ones between Wilkinsonburg and Mr. Carey's, which was three miles farther, the country becoming gradually less broken.

Mr. Carey, to whom I had a letter from H——, received me with cordial hospitality, but there was nothing strange in that, he being a native of Erin, that country so noted for this now unfashionable virtue.[*]

---

[*] Curran, in one of his celebrated speeches, thus beautifully described the native hospitality of his country:

"The hospitality of other countries is a matter of necessity, or convention; in savage nations, of the first; in polished, of the latter: but the hospitality of an Irishman is not the running account of *posted* and *ledgered* courtesies, as in other coun-

After dinner I went half a mile farther to Capt. Robert Semple's, brother to my friend Steele Semple, Esq. of Pittsburgh. He was formerly a captain in the United States' army, and is now owner of a very fine plantation, where he resides, living in a style of well regulated, gentlemanly taste and liberality.—From him and his amiable lady I experienced a most friendly reception, and remaining with them until next morning (Sunday, 28th) I proceeded on my route, going back to Mr. Carey's. Keeping his plantation on the left, two miles S. S. E. brought me to Pinckneyville. On arriving at Mr. Carey's yesterday, I had got out of the broken hilly country, and I was now in one of alternate plains and gently sloping hills affording fine situations for plantations, mostly occupied.

Pinckneyville is a straggling village of ten houses, mostly in decay, and some of them uninhabited. It is situated on a pleasant sloping plain, and the surrounding country is comparatively well cultivated. It has a little church, a tavern, a store and a post-office.

CHAPTER LII.

Enter West Florida---Fine country---Don Juan O'Connor---A whimsical egarement---Capt. Percy---Bayau Sarah---Doctor Flowers---Don Thomas Estwar---Mr. Perrie's---Thompson's creek---Bad road---Beautiful plain---Montesano.

A MILE and a half farther, in a S. E. direction, the road crossed the demarkation line, which divides

---

tries; it springs like all his other qualities, his faults, his virtues, directly from the heart. The heart of an Irishman is by nature bold, and he confides; it is tender, and he loves; it is generous, and he gives; it is social, and he is hospitable."

the Mississippi territory from the Spanish province of West Florida, at the first house from Pinckneyville, and the last subject to the United States. The line runs along the parallel of the 31st degree of north latitude. It was cut forty feet wide, but it is now scarcely perceptible, from the rapid growth of trees and shrubs, in the short space of seven or eight years since it was opened, under the direction of Mr. Ellicot, commissioner on the part of the United States, and major Minor on the part of Spain.

I was now in the district of New Feliciana, in the Spanish province of West Florida. A wagon road through a naturally fine country, with some small plantations at distances from half a mile to a mile, brought me in eight miles to Don Juan O'Connor's. This respectable old gentleman, to whom I carried a letter of introduction, has a fine estate, and is building a very large and commodious house, which, when finished, he intends for the residence of his family now in Philadelphia. He is held in great estimation by the government, and throughout the country, where he many years exercised the office of Alcalde, or chief magistrate of the district; but resigning it on account of his increasing age, he has been succeeded by his neighbour, Capt. Robert Percy, formerly of the British navy, a gentleman perfectly well qualified to execute the office with becoming dignity and propriety.

I remained three days with Mr. O'Connor, at his friendly solicitation, visited by, and visiting the neighbouring gentry of this rich and hospitable country, during which time a laughable incident happened.

Accompanying Mr. O'Connor to Capt. Percy's, a distance of only two miles, through the lands of the two gentlemen, Mr. O'C. conducted me through the woods by a bridle path, instead of keeping the main road, for the purpose of seeing some of his people, who were sawing timber. After riding in different directions for some time without finding them, he at last gave up the attempt, saying we would now take a path which would soon bring us into the road. The sky being overcast, the old gentleman soon lost his direction in a labyrinth of cattle paths, by which we got involved sometimes in a thick cane brake, and sometimes in a copse of briars. I saw he was astray, but without seeming to perceive it, I followed him, chattering on indifferent subjects. At last despair of extricating us conquering his shame of acknowledging himself lost in his own woods—he suddenly exclaimed, "Where is your pocket compass?"—I answered that accompanying him so short a distance on his own ground, I had not thought it necessary to bring it. "You should always carry it in this country," exclaimed he, a little pettishly. "What course do you wish to go?" said I—"N. E." replied he, "ought to bring us into the main road."—"Well," said I, "let us leave the mossy side of the trees on our left shoulder." Following my advice, we soon heard some one at a distance singing loudly. We took the direction of the voice, and soon afterwards found the wagon road, after wandering above two hours in search of it. Mr. O'Connor's relating the story good humouredly at Capt. Percy's, did not prevent his being rallied a good deal about it, and it spreading, became a standing subject of laugh against him, among his surrounding friends. The day after this, as I was accompanying Mr. O'C. and some of his neighbours to a militia muster, my horse took fright, at my suddenly raising my umbrella during a shower, and plunging violently, he threw me on my head, but without doing me any other injury than dirtying me all over.

On Thursday, 1st September, I left Mr. O'Connor's after breakfast, with the intention of pursuing my journey, but calling at Capt. Percy's, he said it was his birth day, and that I must spend it with him, and that he had sent for Mr. O'C. for the same purpose.

This was truly an agreeable day to me, it being devoted to social converse without ceremony, while the well regulated and liberal domestick arrangements of the amiable and well informed lady of our friendly host, recalled to my mind the elegant refinement I had so often enjoyed in the society of her fair countrywomen, during my residence in Scotland. To her engaging native manners, Mrs. Percy adds the advantages of a long residence in London, where she seems to have grafted on her native stock, such exotick knowledge only, as could farther expand a mind, already adorned both by nature and art.

Next day, Friday, 2d September, my worthy host and hostess, after exacting a promise from me, that I should make their house my family's home, until fully provided in one myself, should I choose that part of the country for my future place of residence, accompanied me on my way, fording Bayau Sarah, which is about thirty yards wide, to the plantation of Mr. Sweezey, a mile distant, where a child being dangerously ill of a fever, Mrs. Percy had for several days before, and even nights, aided the disconsolate mother in the duties of nursing, while her humane and friendly husband prescribed and dispensed the necessary medicine in the absence of the physician—none living nearer than six or eight miles. Indeed he adds the gratuitous practice of physician and apothecary to the office of chief magistrate, and he is equally useful in each department to the surrounding country, while his amiable lady performs the part of a real Lady Bountiful, with judgement and true benevolence.

Capt. Percy rode with me about five miles farther, to shew me a tract of land he had in his disposal, on which he wished me to settle, and another, the property of Mr. Cochran of Bayau Pierre, which had been offered for sale. He then bade me adieu, and I went on alone, passing Mr. Sterling's and doctor Bruin's, and proceeding to the southward four miles farther, I arrived and stopped at doctor Flowers's.

The doctor was absent, but Mrs. Flowers did the honours of her house to me, with the most pleasing attention, and he returning home in the evening confirmed the kind welcome I had received, and to which I was in no other way entitled than, in addition to my being a stranger (which about Bayou Sarah seems to be a general passport to hospitality) I had a letter of introduction from my valuable and respected friend, judge Bruin, whose name, where he is known, opens every door.

The next two days were spent chiefly at doctor Flowers's, and in riding about the neighbouring country, during which I visited Mr. William Barrow, who has a very handsome house, a noble plantation of about four hundred acres of cotton all in one field, and a hundred and fifty negroes. I also accompanied the doctor to pay my compliments to Don Thomas Estevan, lately appointed commandant of New Feliciana, with full powers to act for the governour. He received me very politely, and appeared to be a man of pleasing manners, and good general information, although I was informed that he had risen from the rank of a private in the army, to his present situation. That, however, is a very common thing in the Spanish service, where merit is sure of being rewarded, without the aid of money or great connexions, notwithstanding the character for pride which that nation is taxed with.

On Monday, the 5th September, I proceeded on my tour, crossing Alexander's creek, an inconsiderable stream, and having a good road to the eastward, through a forest abounding with that beautiful and majestick evergreen, the magnolia or American laurel, six or seven miles to Mr. Perrie's. He was absent until supper time, previous to which I amused myself with walking about his fine plantation, and the best garden I had yet seen in this country. A letter from doctor Flowers insured me a friendly reception, and I passed the night here.

Mr. Perrie is a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, was a millwright, by which profession, aided by an advantageous matrimonial connexion, he now possesses a hundred negroes, and is alcalde of the quarter—yet he would gladly remove to the land of his nativity, if he could do it conveniently.

Tuesday 6th, a good road through open woods brought me in six miles to Doyle's, from whence, fording Thompson's creek, (a fine little river sixty yards wide) I stopped at Horton's tavern, on the opposite side. Mr. Murdoch, the proprietor, from whom Horton rents the house and adjoining plantation, but who reserves a room for himself, having seen me at Mr. O'Connor's, politely asked me to stay breakfast, after which I proceeded.

All the tract of country from Pinckneyville to near Thompson's creek, being watered by Bayau Sarah, or some of its tributary streams, is most generally known by the name of the Bayau Sarah settlements, and is part in the United States and part in the Spanish territory. It is esteemed as the finest soil, the best cultivated, and inhabited by the most wealthy settlers, of any part of the Mississippi territory or West Florida, but the land appeared to be liable to have its soil washed away, so as to lose it entirely in a few years after clearing it, on all the declivities. It is on the whole however, a charming country.

My road now led through a thick wood, much impeded by copse and briers, and it being a dead flat, the whole of it was a complete slough, in some places deep enough to mire my horse to the saddle skirts for several hundred yards together, so that I made slow progress, for the first six miles, in an east-my direction, which had been the course of the road from doctor Flower's.

I met a man on foot, of a very suspicious appearance, labouring through the mire. He was a stout active fellow, very ragged, and his face disfigured by a large scar across his mouth. I passed him however peaceably, and soon after leaving a Mr. Carter's plantation on the right, I entered the most beautiful plain I had seen in this country. It was a savanna or prairie, about six miles long, and from half a mile to a mile wide, skirted by woods, and a few plantations, and abounding with clumps of oak, ash, mulberry, poplar and other indigenous trees, affording between them beautiful vistas of various character, while large herds of cattle and horses appeared here and there, to enliven the scene, which had additional interest from two men galloping after and noosing some wild horses.

I stopped and dined at the house of Richard Dewal, esq. on the plain. Mr. Dewal is an Englishman, and alcalde of the quarter. He was absent, but Mrs. Dewal received me with politeness and hospitality.

Leaving the plain, the road soon became as bad as possible, to be capable of being travelled. Three and a half miles of it brought me to Droghen's plantation in a wretched solitude, from whence I had five miles farther of equally bad road, without an inhabitant to Fridges, a Scotchman. In the next three miles I passed three plantations, and then came to the bank of the Mississippi at Mrs. O'Brien's very pleasantly situated farm, from whence is a view down the river past Montesano to Baton Rouge.

A mile farther, parallel to the river bank, brought me to Montesano. This has been lately laid out for a town by Mr. Wm. Herreis from London, who is the proprietor, but I do not think he will succeed in his plan, as the country around is not sufficiently inhabited to support a town, and besides it is too near to Baton Rouge, the seat of government of the western division of West Florida. There is some prospect of his succeeding better in a saw and grist mill he is erecting, which is to be wrought by steam. It is on a large scale, and a vast deal of money has already been laid out on it (I have been informed, upwards of thirty thousand dollars) yet it does not seem to be in great forwardness.*

It is called only four miles from hence to Baton Rouge, but the badness of the road made me think it eight, perhaps six may be the true distance. I passed some small neglected French plantations on the left on the summit of a range of low hills, which extend from Montesano, while on the right I had a swamp, out of which the cypress has been cut, between me and the river, the road being very bad, through a natural savanna of coarse grass, intersected by deep ravines, and miry sloughs.

CHAPTER LIII.

Baton Rouge—Gombo—An Irish-French-Spaniard—The governor—Mrs. O'Brien's—Journey on return—An American camp—Extensive prospect—Tomlinson's.

ARRIVING at Baton Rouge, on enquiry I was informed that Madame Le Gendre's was the most respectable auberge, I accordingly stopt there, and found a number of genteel men; Frenchmen, Spaniards, English and Americans, with about a dozen of whom I sat down to supper, quite a la *Francaise*. The table was well covered with different made dishes, and a variety of vegetables, among which the most conspicuous, was a large dish of gumbo, served by the hostess at the head, which seemed to be a standing dish, and much in repute, as almost every one was helped to it. It is made by boiling ocroc until it is tender, and seasoning it with a little bit of fat bacon. It then becomes so ropy and slimy as to make it difficult with either knife, spoon or fork, to carry it to the mouth, without the plate and mouth being connected by a long string, so that it is a most awkward dish to a stranger, who besides, seldom relishes it, but it is a standing dish among the French creoles, as much as soup and bouilli is in France, or the *olla* in Spain.

---

* It may be observed here that the steam power used by Mr. Herreis (as I am informed) is on the English principle, which is said to cost much more than the improved steam power by Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, which costs for a thirty horse power about three thousand dollars. It is said that a Mr. [illegible] of the state of New York, has even simplified Mr. Evans's steam principle, so much that a thirty horse power will not cost more than twelve hundred dollars for its complete erection.

A bed was prepared for me in the front gallery or piazza, where Madame Le Gendre assured me I should be less troubled with musquitoes than in the interior of the house, and that I should also find it more cool and agreeable. I mention this as a trait of French character, particularly the female, to make a virtue of necessity, and to turn even their inconveniences to advantage, for notwithstanding her assertion that it was solely *pour l'accommodation de Mons. l'Etranger*, had there been any other place for a bed in her small house, one would not have been prepared for me in the gallery. The musquitoes were sufficiently ennuyants to make me rejoice at perceiving the first dawn of day, when I hurried on my clothes, and sallied out to view the seat of government of the western division of West Florida.

About half a dozen tolerably good frame (or wooden) houses scattered on an extensive plain surrounded on three sides by woods at a little distance, form made their appearance, while a dirty little town of 80 cabins crouded together in a narrow street on the river bank, penned in between the Mississippi and a low steep hill descending from the plain, filled up the fourth side. I walked through the village—it is a right French one—almost every other house being a petty shop for the sale of bread, tobacco, pumpkins and taffia (or bad rum) distilled at the sugar plantations a little lower down the river. It is matter of astonishment how so many shops of the same kind find customers. I observed two tolerably well assorted stores, one kept by a Frenchman, the other by Mr. Egan, an Irishman, to whom I carried an introductory letter from Mr. O'Connor, which ensured me a friendly and hospitable welcome.

I breakfasted with him, and then went to view the fort on the plain above the north end of the town. It is a regular square with four small bastions at the angles. The ramparts are composed of earth thrown up out of a small dry ditch or fosse which surrounds it, and are crowned by a stoccade of pickets. A few small guns mounted, point to the different approaches, and also command the river, but it is a work of very little strength, and not capable of much defence against a prepared enemy.

I returned to my friend Egan's, who accompanied me to the house of Don Gilbert Leonard, the contador (or collector) to whom I had letters of introduction. The affectation of importance which this gentleman attached to his offer of accompanying me to government house, as soon as his *excellency the governour* should be visible, was matter of amusement to me, who had been accustomed to see less ceremony observed in introductions to men of infinitely greater importance. He excused himself from asking me to dine with him, as he said his family were all indisposed, but any other time that I should be in Baton Rouge, he hoped to have that pleasure. He promi-

[illegible]

During [illegible]

[illegible] give the visit additional consequence. We [illegible] bow, and I was again a free man.

Valdivia [illegible], I found the governor, Don Carlos [illegible] at home. He gave me a [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] of Mississippi, and all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Wheeling [illegible] Cape, by [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible], and having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] try than I had hitherto seen, the [illegible] of which [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] miles [illegible] [illegible], I arrived at Mrs. O'Brien's, a little before dark. It being too late to proceed any further that night, I stopped, and procured room for myself and horse until morning. My [illegible] was [illegible] with according to the general custom of the country, but in such polite manner and in [illegible] so agreeable a society [illegible] [illegible], that I congratulated myself for not having had time to go further. The family consisted of Mrs. O'Brien herself, and her daughters Mrs. Flood, wife of Doctor Flood of New Orleans, Mrs. [illegible], and Miss O'Brien. Two gentlemen from Orleans joined [illegible] [illegible] company, which was an additional [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. As they were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible] with us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Mrs. [illegible] [illegible].

It is impossible to travel in any part of this new country [illegible] [illegible], as the roads [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which are so [illegible] by the woods through which they lead, that the [illegible] traveller must [illegible] [illegible] lose himself.

On Thursday, [illegible] September, I proceeded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before the family were stirring, and [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s on the Grand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] and after [illegible] at Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Thomson's [illegible] who had [illegible] visit to that part of the country. [illegible] day [illegible] September, I went to C[illegible] [illegible]; I resumed my journey [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Territory [illegible] Pinckneyville, I [illegible] and [illegible] miles through [illegible] I came to the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the way two different negro [illegible] and the [illegible] I have [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] on the whole the most [illegible] through of any I had hitherto seen in this [illegible] country.

[illegible] and I had no [illegible] of my hospitable [illegible] and [illegible], who were on a visit at Mr. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]'s [illegible]. I [illegible] preceding [illegible] morning, I [illegible] down the road to meet the [illegible]. As I [illegible] I met several negroes [illegible] from a market which is kept there every Sunday morning. On [illegible] I was much [illegible] with a [illegible] different from any I had ever before seen. [illegible] large [illegible], [illegible] ed for a parade, in front of which is [illegible] the [illegible]. In the rear of these, with a [illegible] very [illegible] and well [illegible] for the [illegible], who [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] is that the whole [illegible] with cane (the large [illegible]) in such a manner as to render every [illegible] perfectly [illegible]. They are [illegible] and the [illegible] quarters are [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] and there [illegible] of a very high hill, and the whole country [illegible]

Having satisfied my curiosity with a view of this [illegible] the rest of the day with my friend [illegible]

On Monday, the [illegible] September, [illegible] miles out of my road, but coming to a plantation, I had [illegible] I cut off five miles, [illegible] on my right hand, covered with [illegible] seemingly very proper for sheep. From hence is a very extensive view over the surrounding forests—in which far to the westward may be seen a line formed by the Mississippi, making a great curve that way. Ellis's heights and the chain of hills running from thence to the eastward of Natchez terminate the view to the northward, while Loftus's heights do the same to the southward. Extensive prospects occur so rarely in this country of forests, that when a traveller happens to meet with one, he feels wonderfully cheered, although he sees nothing but a horizon of woods, which, particularly when without their leaf, in the winter season, have a very sombre and gloomy appearance, a little inequality of horizon where a hill happens to bound the view, being the only variety; but after emerging from the thick forests and cane brakes, in which he has been long buried, he feels an expansion of the whole system which is extremely pleasing.

The road is hilly but good, through a pleasant wood, chiefly of that superb tree the magnolia* or American laurel, clear of underwood and cane, and passing several small plantations four or five miles from Jude's to the Homochito.

Being ferried across that charming little river, I had a good road through a pleasant country tolerably well settled five miles to Mr. Tomlinson's. I had a letter to him from my friend H——, which was no sooner delivered, than both he and Mrs. T. vied with each other in their friendly attentions to me. They insisted on my not going farther that night, and manifested the greatest friendship for the writer of my introductory letter, by the warmth and kindness of their hospitality to me.

---

* For a description of this and other plants, shrubs and trees, see appendix [R].

CHAPTER LIV.

Return to the northward through Natches, Greenville and Port Gibson—Bayou Pierre—General remarks on climate, soil, water, face of the country, manners, productions, &c.

ON Tuesday, 13th September, I set out early, after returning thanks to my kind host and hostess. At two miles I passed Mrs. Hutchinson's on the right; one mile farther, Mr. Abner Green's on the left; three quarters of a mile beyond which, I left Mr. Poindexter's, member of congress from this territory, on the right.

I stopped for a few minutes at Mr. Dunbar's—sometimes known and addressed by the title of Sir William Dunbar, I know not on what foundation. He is a native of Scotland—is a gentleman of literature and philosophical research—is esteemed rich—and occupies one of the most tasty and best furnished cottages I have seen in the territory.

Passing three or four other large plantations in sight of the road, six miles more brought me to St. Catharine's creek, now an inconsiderable brook, but in floods an impassable torrent; crossing which I had two miles and a half to Col. William Scott's, where I stopped and dined with Mrs. Scott, the Col. being from home.

After dinner, taking the road through Natches, I went to Mr. Blennerhasset's, where I supped and slept.

Wednesday, 14th, after breakfast, Mr. Blennerhasset accompanied me to Natches, where we made a few visits, in doing which we called on Mr. Evans, whose niece, Mrs. Wallace, a young and gay widow, and his eldest daughter, favoured us with a few tunes on an organ, built for him by one Hurdis, an English musical instrument maker and teacher of musick, man residing in Natchez. The instrument was tolerably good, and ought to be so, as it has cost one thousand dollars.

I returned home with Mr. Blennerhasset, and next morning very early, proceeded through Washington, Selsertown and Uniontown to Greenville, and from thence by a tolerably good road, in a northerly direction, twelve miles to Trimble's tavern, where I put up for the night. I was much impeded in my progress for the last two miles, by the effects of a hurricane, which had happened about a year before, and which had blown down by the roots, or broken off the tops of all the trees in its way—levelling every cabin and fence that opposed its passage, but like the generality of the hurricanes (which happen frequently in this climate and always from the westward) not exceeding half a mile in breadth. Trimble's family had like to have been buried under the ruins of their cabin, not having had over a minute to escape to the outside, and throw themselves flat on the ground, when it was blown down. Those gusts are very tremendous, being always accompanied by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, but from running in such narrow veins, they are very partial, and therefore not so much dreaded as those general ones which sometimes devastate the West India islands.

Next day I proceeded nine miles in a northerly direction to Port Gibson, on a western branch of the Bayou Pierre. This little town of twenty houses is the capital of Claiborne county, and is esteemed the most thriving place in the territory, notwithstanding it is extremely unhealthy, from the proximity of some stagnant ponds, and the annual inundation of the Mississippi, which swells Bayou Pierre and causes it to stagnate for from four to six months, every year. The ponds might be drained, were the inhabitants not so entirely occupied by business and pleasure, to which two pursuits they devote the whole of their time.

It is thirty miles from Port Gibson to the Mississippi, following the windings of the Bayau Pierre, through a very hilly and broken country, but it is only fourteen miles by the road. As when the waters are up the bayau is navigable for large craft, that season is the most bustling time in Port Gibson, the storekeepers then importing goods and exporting cotton. On the subsiding of the waters, the sickly season commences, and lasts with little variation from July to October, inclusive. This is more or less the case over the whole territory, particularly on the banks of the Mississippi, and in the neighbourhood of swamps and stagnant ponds. The driest seasons are the most unhealthy. The prevailing malady is a fever of the intermittent species, sometimes accompanied by ague, and sometimes not. It is rarely fatal in itself, but its consequences are dreadful, as it frequently lasts five or six months in defiance of medicine, and leaves the patient in so relaxed and debilitated a state, that he never after regains the strength he had lost. It also frequently terminates in jaundice or dropsy, which sometimes prove fatal.

All newcomers are subject to what is called a seasoning, after which, though they may be annually attacked by this scourge of the climate, it rarely confines them longer than a few days. Every house in Port Gibson is either a store, a tavern, or the workshop of a mechanick. There is a very mean gaol, and an equally bad court-house, though both are much in use, particularly the latter, as, like the United States in general, the people are fond of litigation. Gambling is carried to the greatest excess, particularly horse racing, cards and betting—a wager always deciding every difference of opinion. On the whole, Port Gibson and its neighbourhood is perhaps the most dissolute as well as the most thriving part of the territory.

I dined at my friend doctor Cumming's, who lives on his fine plantation near the town, and taking a S. W. road of thirteen miles, I arrived in the evening at Bruinsburg.

I shall here conclude my tour, with a few general observations.

The climate of this territory is very unequal, between excess of heat during the principal part of the year, when the inhabitants are devoured by musquitoes, gnats and sandflies, to excess of cold, in the winter nights and mornings, when a good fire, and plenty of warm woollen clothing are indispensibly necessary, though the middle of the day is frequently warm enough for muslin and nankeen dresses to suffice.

The soil is as various as the climate. The river bottoms generally, and some of the cane brake hills, not being exceeded for richness in the world, while some ridges and tracts of country after being cleared, and cultivated for a few years, are so exhausted, as to become almost barren.

Water is very partially distributed—it being scarce, unpleasant, and unwholesome, within seven or eight miles of the Mississippi—and it being fine and in abundance from that to the eastward to the pine woods, which generally begin at from fifteen to twenty miles distance from the river.

The face of the country is also much diversified—a dead swampy but very rich level borders the Mississippi the whole length of the territory and West Florida, from the Walnut hills to Baton Rouge, with the exception of some ends of ridges, or bluffs as they are called, at the Walnut hills, the Grand and Petit gulphs—Natchez and Baton Rouge. The flat or bottom is in general about two miles broad, though in some places nine or ten. The different water courses, which run mostly into the Mississippi from the eastward have each their bottom lands of various breadths, but all comparatively much narrower than those of the Mississippi. The intervals are composed of chains of steep, high and broken hills, some cultivated, some covered with a thick cane brake, and forest trees of various descriptions, and others with beautiful open woods devoid of underwood. Some are evergreen with laurel and holly, and some, where the oak, walnut and poplar are the most predominant; being wholly brown in the winter, at which season others again are mixed, and at the fall of the leaf display a variety of colouring, green, brown, yellow and red.

On approaching the pine woods, the fertility of the soil ceases, but the climate becomes much more salubrious—that will however never draw inhabitants to it while a foot of cane brake land or river bottom remains to be settled.

The pine woods form a barrier between the Choctaw nation and the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, which however does not prevent the Indians from bringing their squaws every fall and winter to aid in gathering in the cotton crop, for which they are paid in blankets, stroud, (a blue cloth used by them for clothing) handkerchiefs, and worsted binding of various colours, besides other articles of manufactured goods, which are charged to them at most exorbitant prices.

The cotton crop requiring constant attention, and children being useful in gathering it, the bulk of the inhabitants cannot afford to spare the labour of their children, so that education is almost totally neglected, and perhaps there are few people, a degree above the savage, more completely destitute of literary acquirements. But as they grow up, they can find time for attendance at courts of law, horse races, and festive, or rather bacchanalian meetings at taverns, where bad whiskey is drank to the greatest excess. Notwithstanding this proneness to dissipation, to the neglect of manners, morals and property, there is a semblance of religion, so that any noisy sectarian preacher may always be sure of having a congregation, if his time of preaching is known a day beforehand.

With respect to the productions of the territory, cotton is the staple, and since the disappearance of specie it serves in lieu of money. The river bottom lands generally yield from eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds to the acre, the uplands about a thousand. Maize or Indian corn is produced on new land in the ratio of seventy or eighty bushels per acre, well attended. Horses, horned cattle, hogs and poultry might be raised in any quantity, yet cotton so entirely engrosses the planters, that they are obliged to Kentucky for their principal supply of horses and pork and bacon.

Wheat would grow well, but it is not attended to, so that all the wheat flour used, comes down the Mississippi. The middle states supply a quantity of salted beef, and the southern ones rice, which might also be raised abundantly.

When not destroyed by a frost in April, there are abundance of early apples and peaches; but the climate is too cold in winter for the orange or lemon to the northward of La Fourche, on the Mississippi, below Baton Rouge.

The woods abound with bear and deer, which are sometimes killed and sold by the Indian and white hunters. Wild turkeys on the hills, and water fowl of every description in the swamps are abundant, besides smaller game both four footed and feathered of various descriptions. But the chase, either with dogs or the gun is so laborious an occupation, from the difficulty of getting through the cane brakes and underwood, that one seldom meets with game at the tables of the planters.

The Mississippi, the smaller water courses, the lakes and ponds abound with cat fish of a superiour quality, and a variety of much more delicate and finer fish, yet one seldom meets with them, any more than with game.

In short, the tables of all classes of people have as little variety to boast of as those of any other civilised people in the world. Coffee, although double the price that it is bought for at New Orleans, is by custom become an article of the first necessity, which the wife of the poorest planter cannot do without, and it is of course the most common breakfast. Milk is used to excess, which I have reason to think is an additional cause of the prevalence of bilious disorders.

Proper care and conduct, might in some degree correct or guard against the effects of the climate, and prudence and a well regulated economy, might procure to the inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, almost every comfort, convenience and delicacy, enjoyed in the most favoured countries upon earth.

END OF MR. CUMING'S TOUR.

IN order to complete the description of the Mississippi, we subjoin the following, being Extracts of Notes of a voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, thence by sea to Philadelpia, in the year 1799, made by a gentleman of accurate observation, a passenger in a New Orleans boat, who has been polite enough to grant us his manuscript for this purpose.

Mr. Cuming having stopped at the Bayau Pierre, we commence this narrative a little above that river, in order to shew the state of the settlements of the country at that time.

FEBRUARY 9. This evening we made a good landing on the Spanish shore, with the river even with the top of the bank. When we had got our boat tied to a tree, I took a walk on the shore, and found it covered with herbs, briers, blackberries and oak trees, all in leaf. I measured the leaf of a sycamore tree and it was twenty inches over. The evening was calm and clear, but the air rather cool, the new moon looked beautiful.

Feb. 10. We proceeded early and got ten miles before sunrise. At half past one o'clock we came to a part of the river where some little time before there had been a hurricane; it overspread an extent of about half a mile in breadth, and crossed the river in two places about one league apart. The tops of the trees had been twisted off, others torn up by the roots and hurled into the river, some lying with their roots above the bank, and their tops in the river. The route it had taken was clearly perceptible, and how far it extended on each hand. Its appearance was like the wreck of creation, or the subsiding of some general deluge. Over this whole extent there was not the least vestige of a tree left, the deserted stumps excepted. At four o'clock, after taking a circuitous route in a very long bend of the river, the vestiges of this hurricane again appeared. It had taken a north east course, spreading destruction in its train; even the closest cane brakes were torn up and extirpated.

Feb. 11. At half past seven arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo river. It has a beautiful appearance, rising in the mountains of Georgia, and taking a south west course, empties itself here. Our expectations were now raised on seeing once more the dwellings of men, having floated *six hundred miles* through savage nations, without seeing a dwelling of civilized people, and were not a little pleased with discovering over the tops of the trees at a remote distance the Walnut hills, upon which is a garrison and some dwellings of United States' citizens. When opposite the garrison the flag was hoisted as a token for us to bring too, which we obeyed. Mr. M—'s boat was a mile ahead, but was labouring hard to make the shore, knowing the necessity of coming too, he landed, but was obliged to let loose again, and left us to offer an apology to the commandant. All along the bank we saw numbers of Indians of the Choctaw nation, men, women, and children, decorated with beads, brooches, deer tails, buffaloe horns, &c. We had no sooner landed than the whole garrison was in an uproar, making preparations to fire upon Mr. M—'s boat.

The sergeant came down to inform us of the intention of the garrison. Mr. E—, the owner of the boat in which I was, replied that that boat was his property, and the garrison saw the endeavours of the men to land, but without effect, that he was ready to give the necessary information respecting her and cargo, and if any damage was done, he knew where to apply for redress; this spirited reply quieted the mind of the sergeant, and the storm of the garrison subsided. We tarried here a few hours, sold some apples, cider, &c. and then dropped down about four miles where we landed.

Feb. 12. Two hours before sunrise we resumed our voyage, overtook two other boats for Natchez, saw a large keel boat rowing up with twenty oars working, and the men were singing and shouting at a wonderful rate, I suppose the effect of their morning dram, being informed each man gets three every day.

At 12, we took our canoe and got a quantity of fine Bamboo canes, which we spent the day in trimming. At 5, after passing the mouth of Bayau Pierre, we entered the Grand Gulph, a place formed by a large bluff or high land on the east shore, and a short point of land on the opposite side. The river here is very much contracted, on each hand there are prodigious whirlpools, between which the current runs.

Feb. 13. The country is now a little more agreeable, being partly settled, nor are we in danger from sawyers, they being chiefly swept away by the large rafts of timber taken down every season to Natchez and Orleans, for the purpose of building, &c. The banks of the river are now lined with that beautiful species of cane called fan permeto, or latannia, the stem is of an oval form, and when twisted, makes a handsome walking stick (some of which we got), its top is formed like a fan, and is used for that purpose by some, when dried and bound. Peach trees in blossom were scattered along the banks. Half past 5, we came in sight of Natchez, a town situated on a high hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river. This is in the territory of the United States; here is a garrison, the country round is rich and fertile, thickly inhabited, the climate favourable for producing Indian corn, figs, indigo, cotton, &c.

Feb. 14. I walked up into town after breakfast, found it contained about one hundred houses, and beautifully situated, the inhabitants however are much incommoded for the want of water in the summer; staple commodity cotton, which when separated from the seed and packed in bags, fetches twenty dollars per 100 lbs. There are fig trees in every garden, the ground covered with perpetual green, except when burnt up in the summer by the heat of the sun. There is a beautiful Roman chapel, and a formidable garrison about a quarter of a mile below the town. The hills were every where covered with wild pepper grass, which furnishes the town with excellent sallad. Within a few miles I am told improved plantations may be purchased at from two to ten dollars per acre, and unimproved lands at 50 cents. The head quarters being removed from Natchez to Loftus's heights, fifty miles lower down the river, we concluded to loose our hold and drop down to that place, which we reached about two o'clock next day, but were not able to make a landing until two miles below the garrison. We collected our papers, and with difficulty from the badness of the route up the bank, we reached head quarters, and inquired of the centinel for the general (Wilkinson.) After waiting a few minutes the general came out of his tent; recognising us, and after a few compliments, he insisted on our walking in and dining with him, which we accepted. We found him surrounded by his officers, after introducing us to them, he ordered each of us a chair, one on his right hand and the other on his left, he made some inquiry about our Pittsburgh friends, conversed on politicks, theology, &c. and observed that the soldiers were full of money, having just been paid off, and if we had been so fortunate as to have landed at the camp, we might have made great sales. After taking a few glasses of wine I requested to speak to the general in private. Having informed him of my business, and shewed him my documents, &c. I requested him to oblige me with a ter of introduction to the governour at New Orleans, which he promised he would have ready the next morning. On taking leave of the general for the evening, he ordered a periogue to convey us down to our boat where we arrived in safety.

Feb. 16. The general's barge came down for some apples, cider, and onions, in it we returned to the camp and dined with doctor C—, and went with him to the general's, who received us politely, and who furnished me with a letter to the Orleans governour as he had promised, together with the papers I left in his hands. I took my leave and returned to the boat.

Feb. 17. Having the general's periogue still with us, Mr. E. and four others rowed her up to the camp, and got his business settled with the captain. This and yesterday had been wet and disagreeable.

Feb. 18. At 4, A. M. we left Loftus' heights camp, with an encreaſe of two passengers for New Orleans. Half past nine, we passed the mouth of Red river, which comes in from the Spanish shore, and which is almost full of alligators. We floated during the night about sixty miles, and on

Feb. 19. We entered the settled parts of the banks of the Mississippi. At 7, we met two large periogues from New Orleans. The men called to us in French, and asked where we were from, we answered from Pittsburgh. The country here is generally low and flat, and all along the banks are beautiful plantations. The river is here and for one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, kept within its bounds by artificial banks raised sufficiently high for this purpose, called the *levee*, a step very necessary, as the country on either side is lower than the surface of the river. These banks were raised at an enormous expense by order of the Spanish government. At 2, we crossed the mouth of Bayou Sara river, two miles from which resides a Mr.

Bradford [since dead] greatly celebrated in the la western insurrection, in Pennsylvania. A litt above this river, on the opposite shore, is a Rom church, at a settlement known by the name of Poi Coupée, which signifies a point cut off. At half pa three we proceeded with difficulty, owing to hig winds, and getting a little alarmed we made shore. Half past six, P. M. we came to the head of tw islands both of which stood athwart our way; they are the more remarkable being the last in the Missis-sippi, except below New Orleans. Between thes islands the navigation is dangerous, but a safe and good passage for boats or vessels of any burden may be had on either side. During the night we floated a considerable way, but were driven by the wind to the eastern shore. Our canoe getting entangled in the limbs of a tree, we lost it.

Feb. 20. At 5, A. M. we got imperceptibly into an eddy, and were detained in it about an hour. We were now much amused with the many beautiful plantations which covered the banks on both sides of the river. On the east side is a handsome Roman chapel called Manshack, about thirty leagues above Orleans. At 10, the wind rose and blew violently, the river much agitated, our boat rocked, and it was with difficulty we could retain our footing, we rowed hard to make the lee shore, which we accomplished at half past ten, opposite a small but neat house on the western bank, which was occupied by a French family, chiefly of females. They came to our boat, purchased some apples, and we made out to understand them. I took a walk upon the bank, found the garden full of herbs in flower; by invitation I went to the cottage, and in my way picked up a sprig of parsley, the family observing me smelling it, the mother of the children spoke to one of them, and she ran into the garden and fetched me a nosegay of various potherbs and flowers, which was a treat so early in the season—add to this, in consequence of something said to her by the mother, the little female presented me with about a quarter of a yard of green riband, with which she tied the posy. I tarried about twenty minutes and returned to the boat. The wind having subsided, we pushed off. At 4, we got into a whirlpool, in which we were detained a considerable time; this eddy was two miles in circumference, and the quantity of drift wood in it was astonishing. After much difficulty we extricated ourselves and regained the current. As we had now a very quick point to turn, called Judas's point, we were forced to the opposite shore, and dashed against a heap of drift wood. Mr. E. jumped out on the logs, fixed his shoulder against the boat, and with the hardness of pushing and thrusting, the blood flew from his nose; by these efforts however we got her off, but no sooner were we out of this difficulty than we were drawn into a second eddy; after taking a round in it we got out into the current again, and proceeded. During these disasters, it rained, thundered, and lightened prodigiously. A few miles lower down, we got into another eddy, and were actually floating round in it without having observed our awkward situation, until called to and informed of it by a person on shore, who advised us to land until the next morning, which we did. It thundered, lightened and rained all night, notwithstanding we slept comfortably.

Feb. 21. We were again blown on shore, but the wind abating and shifting in our favour we proceeded. We saw for the first time oranges on the trees hanging in great plenty. The wind rose in the evening and dashed us against a tree, the storm continued and we were detained until

Feb. 22. We walked through the fine orange groves, plucked some fruit, and pushed off, and continued floating through a country lined with small plantations, and beautiful houses screened from the ses by orange trees, whose fruit we saw hanging every where in the greatest abundance. Having floated nearly all night we landed two leagues above New Orleans.

Feb. 26. We thought it adviseable to tarry here until sunrise, on account of the probable difficulty of making a landing at the city.

At 7, we pushed off. Here indeed the banks of the river have a beautiful appearance, elegant houses encompassed by orange groves, sugar plantations, fine gardens, shady avenues, and the river covered with multitudes of market boats rowing, some up and others down, all tend to enliven the views of the passenger, and form a scene truly delightful.

At a quarter before ten we landed at the city, and after collecting and packing up my affairs, I went on shore with captain Payton, of the United States' army, who had accompanied us from the camp at Loftus' heights. We went in search of lodgings, and after seeing the captain safe, he being sick, I walked to Madam Shaboo's, an Irish lady, who kept a boarding house, chiefly for English and Americans. She had about fourteen boarders at this time, English and American merchants, sea captains, &c. They were very polite, viewed me obliquely, and no doubt considered me an eccentrick character. After dinner I went in quest of Mr. Clark, to whom I was recommended for advice and assistance. He conducted me to Mr. [illegible], who I found indisposed. Leaving him I went in quest of Mons. Gourhon, with whom I also had private business. Walking afterwards on the levee with Mr. Clark, I was a little surprised by a gentleman coming up behind me and catching hold of my hand—it was my old friend doctor Lacassigne. I had been wishing to see him, he being of a turn of mind somewhat philosophical, and could interpret for me, and instruct me in the French language, and having confidence in him, he [illegible] valuable friend and companion [illegible] New Orleans. From the long confinement in the boat, I found my heels, ankles, and knees so weak I was obliged to retire from our walk to my lodgings to rest.

At 4, I got my documents, with general Wilkinson's letter of introduction to the governour, and after passing the guards, was introduced into the presence of his excellency. After examining my papers, he asked me if I had a friend who could assist me in negociating my business; I replied I had, then said he, you must apply to your friend, and if you find any difficulty, I will redress your grievance. I bowed, thanked him, and took my leave, feeling well pleased so far.

Sunday, Feb. 9. After breakfast I went to Mr. B——'s boat, who I found selling apples wholesale and retail, to a crowd of people on the shore. Not relishing this kind of throng of business on a Sunday, I soon retired to my lodgings. And here I must remark, that there is no distinction or difference made by the inhabitants between a Sabbath and any other day in the week, only the stores are fuller of purchasers on the former, the stalls in the streets covered with merchandise, the mechanicks engaged at their work, women seen sewing, and at my lodgings, the female slaves were ironing linen in the publick room. After dinner, Dr. [illegible] called on me and we took a walk around the skirts of the city. On our way up the upper fort we saw vast numbers of negro slaves, men, women, and children, assembled together on the levee, drumming, fifing and dancing in large rings. Passing by the taverns or coffee houses you may discover gentlemen playing at billiards, and as these tables are all exposed to publick view by reason of the large wide doors being left open, no one need be at the trouble of entering [illegible]

2 E

his company. We [illegible] the whole day, which afforded me much amusement.

Feb. 22. In company with the doctor I went up the river half a mile to the house of Mr. Sarpy, which was situated in a handsome garden of considerable extent, in which were fig trees in abundance, pomegranates, and a large grove of orange trees. And what a little surprised me was to see three stages of the progression of vegetation on the same tree at the same time, that is, the blossom, the green fruit, and those yellow and fully ripe, which was the situation of the orange trees in Mr. Sarpy's garden. I had not been made acquainted with this fact before, and therefore was obliged to shew my ignorance on the occasion. Dr. Lacassagne kept his residence here, and had his room detached from Mr. Sarpy's house, but in the same garden. It was surrounded with palisadoes of cypress and lined within by orange trees whose fruit suspended on all hands. The door opened to the river, over the top of the room was an electrical conductor, the point of which was elevated three yards above, but divided at the ridge of the house, and ran down each side of the roof and sides of the wall into the ground. Owing to the extreme heat of the climate the air is more frequently impregnated with electrical fluid, the clouds more frequently charged and discharged, the explosions louder, and the [illegible] of the effect produced by a [illegible] colder climate. The doctor's apartment was furnished with a table, two or three [illegible] and a handsome library, composed of the [illegible] the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, and a variety of other works, mathematical, astronomical, philosophical, French and English. Knowing that I walked with a stick, the doctor had prepared two, of the young orange tree, and presented them to me.

Feb. 28. Paid Mr. E——'s a visit and found him still busy in selling off his apples, &c.

March 1. Having a fifteen hundred gallon still consigned to me for sale by Mr. S——, of Pittsburgh, I walked into the country with the doctor to a Mr. [illegible]'s, a distiller of rum, to see if he would purchase it.

Sunday, March 8, went in company with Mr. Buckley to the Roman church, found it elegantly decorated, and upon the whole to exceed my most sanguine expectations. The service was conducted in a manner to bespeak the conductors to be no novices. After baptizing an infant in a closet near the door, the sermon was introduced by singing, in which a number of boys and men were engaged, accompanied by the soft sound of an organ, after which, one of the priests (there being three) delivered in the Spanish language a discourse on the sanctification of the Sabbath. The energetic manner in which this was done, gave me reason to believe he felt the force of his own arguments, and the necessity of a reformation of the Sabbath day in New Orleans. The service was, as is usual among the Romans, performed in Latin. It concluded with singing, reading, &c. and I returned to my lodgings.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] with myself and the doctor took a walk about two miles from the city to view an encampment of the Choctaw nation. We had [illegible] orange trees, to the gate which we had to pass, and which marched a sentinel to guard a fort a little below, detached from the palisadoes which surrounded the city. Outside of the gate we saw a large circular shade for drying and manufacturing bricks, under which were upwards of fifty Indians of both sexes, chiefly intoxicated, singing, drinking, rolling in the dirt, and upon the whole exhibiting a scene very disgraceful. We soon came to another company of [illegible] sitting in the middle of the road, [illegible] creek, encamped, there was one standing, with a barrel of rum in his hand, whose contents he charitably administered to the rest, first by drinking the health and then pouring part of its contents into their mouths. We proceeded, and in our way out, we saw numbers of Indian women with large bundles of wood on their backs, first tied together and then held by a strap carried over their foreheads. Thus loaded they proceed to the city, while their husbands, (if they may be allowed this appellation) are spending their time in idleness and intemperance. We saw numbers of other women sitting on the ground making baskets, mats, and sifters for Indian corn. The children were entirely naked. The chief part of the men and women that were engaged (the number of them [illegible]) were also naked, except a piece of cloth which the men wore for decency, and a remarkably short petticoat worn by the women; in every other respect they were entirely naked. They were scatteredly encamped in the fields, on the road, and in almost every direction, some in small cabins covered over with a shrub like a large fan, called latania, others seated on the ground and exposed to the heat of the sun. We walked about among them for an hour, and returned to the city, where we found upwards of one hundred negroes of both sexes assembled on the levee, [illegible], and singing.

Monday, March 6. Settled some private business, and some I could not get settled, for some were not honest, and others disposed to equivocate, and I found Mons. [illegible], who I should be glad to call by a better name than ——s or r——l. With whom, however, I found Mr. Daniel Clark, merchant, very useful to me in getting my business settled. I wrote to Mr. [illegible] of Philadelphia by express [illegible].

Thinking about homeward, I visited the brig [illegible], in which I intended to sail to Philadelphia. Captain Mason politely gave up his birth in the cabin to me. Mr. E— and four of his men were to go in the same brig, having sold out his cargo to Mr. M—. Mr. E— being a good provider, we engaged him to lay in stores for the cabin.

Having two hours to spare, it may not be amiss to make a few remarks as to the situation of New Orleans: It is situated in 29° 57′ north latitude, 14° 58′ longitude west from Philadelphia. The city is built in an oblong square, parallel with the river, which runs here nearly north and south. Its bed is remarkably deep, but owing to the astonishing quantity of water which it receives and conducts to the sea, this scooped cavity is filled and sometimes overflows its banks and inundates the country for miles, hence the city is low and flat, and the adjacent grounds damp, of which the following circumstance is an evidence. In digging the graves for the dead, before they are dug sufficiently deep, they are filled with water, and the coffins are generally held just below the surface until a quantity of sand and gravel is thrown on to sink them to the bottom. The city is surrounded by a deep ditch, and pallisadoed on its interior bank with picketed cypress. This barrier takes its route round those sides of the city exposed to the land, and joining the river above and below the town, and is guarded by three tolerably strong square forts. There are two gates leading to the interior of the country, guarded by mounts raised on each side, upon which, cannon are planted. There are also two other gates about one mile asunder, the one up, the other down the river, whose entrance is guarded by the most formidable cannon, with some of their mouths pointing to the river. Between these two gates are five row gallies, stationed opposite to the governor's house, which are always kept in order and manned ready for action. The streets are laid out in a straight line from the river to the ditch and palisadoes, and cross each other in parallel lines. The principal part of the original plot of the city is built upon, particularly that next the river. There is a space of 50 yards between the river and the front row of houses, which has a beautiful appearance. The houses in general are not more than one story high; some two, and a few three stories; the rooms are lofty, and the doors very wide, to admit a free circulation of air, which in this warm climate is very necessary.

The channel of the Mississippi, though very deep, and upwards of a mile wide, would not admit the astonishing body of water to which it serves as a conduit, had not nature and art combined to aid this element in its descent to the ocean: the first in having made a number of outlets, by which a considerable quantity of the overplus water is carried off into the swamps and low lands, thence in channels to the sea; the second in forming a number of mill races cut through the levee. On these races saw mills are erected for sawing plank, boards for building houses, and others for making sugar boxes, which are cut in proper lengths and exported to the Havannah, where they are bartered for excellent sugar. It is worthy of remark that the plantations along the banks of the Mississippi from Natchez to New Orleans and still lower down, were formerly appropriated to the culture of indigo and rice, but the demand for these articles, particularly the first, being on the decline, the attention of the planters is now turned to that of sugar and cotton, both of which articles bid for making excellent shipments, and consequently remittances for dry goods and other articles imported from Europe.

The houses are in general neat, and some elegant. There is an elegant Roman church, with a nunnery, in which the females are instructed and prepared, some for active life, others for the veil, which is not unfrequent here. I observed one day while standing in the street a little distance from me, a priest walking with hasty steps on the levee carrying the host, and three or four other persons carrying candles in lanterns; these were followed by a file of musketeers with bayonets fixed. I was a little struck with surprise at this parade, and more so on seeing the inhabitants kneeling down as it approached. While I was satisfying my curiosity in observing these people at a distance, the remark of a certain poet struck me with peculiar force:

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners, living as they rise.

Monday, March 11. Having got my box and trunk examined at the custom house, and my mattress and blankets on board the brig Guyoso, I took my station in the cabin, where I slept as well as the musquitoes would permit.

March 12. At 12, we set sail, receiving three cheers from a number of American merchants, supercargoes, and seamen, assembled on the shore, to whom we replied in the same manner. Half past three o'clock, we passed the English turn, five leagues below New Orleans. Wind rather ahead. At 4, we passed an old fort called St. Mary, on the right going down. At 7, dropped our anchor and went to rest.

March 12. As soon as day broke, we were pestered with astonishing swarms of musquitoes. At six, went on shore for wood, in getting which the mate got his foot cut very badly; wheat flour was applied to the wound, by direction of a prescription book the captain had, and the foot bound up. Set sail at eight, having been detained by the fog. At six,

came to an old Spanish garrison, called the Plaque
mines, here the flag was hoisted as a signal for u
to bring too, which we obeyed. The captain an
supercargo were on shore in a boat, and produce
our passports. The captain soon hallooed to us t
drop the cage anchor. In this we discovered the ig
norance of the Spaniards, for they informed the cap
tain the water was but fifteen fathoms deep, and i
proved upwards of thirty, which circumstance gav
us a great deal of trouble.

March 14. Detained by the fog till nine o'clock
Beat down and tacked, the wind being ahead at on
o'clock the river was still covered with a thick fo
The ocean on each hand visible from the main-yar
and on the right hand side we saw the South We
pass, one of the outlets or mouths of the Mississipp
to the gulph of Mexico. Ahead we saw the Sout
and on the left the South East pass, there being thre
principal passes to the sea. At three o'clock we
came to these mouths, and the fog mislead us into
the South pass, and we did not discover our error
until Mr. E—— and myself for amusement went
up the shrouds upon the main-top and discovered
ahead an island. As soon as this was proclaimed,
the brig put about, and after stemming the current
for an hour we got into the South East pass, which
turns off gradually to the left, and appears to be well
exhibited in Jefferson's chart, printed in London
15th May, 1768. At 5 o'clock we run on a shoal on
the right hand side of the South East pass, from which
we got off without damage at six o'clock, when we
dropped anchor.

March 15. At 7, went upon deck and found the
morning very damp and raw, a thick mist covered
the river, and obscured the land from our view. In
a half an hour the fog blew over and we could clearly
discover about two miles to the light house, at Ba-
lize, and a vessel riding at anchor a little above it.

[illegible] of two weeks [illegible] we were obliged to depart. We were now in lat. 22. 32, [illegible] miles off the isle of Cuba.

We steered N. W. by N. hoping this direction, aided by the gulph stream, would bring us to the Martyr's reef on the Florida shore. At one, dined on our dolphin, a delicious dish. At four, having passed the tropick of Cancer, saw a beautiful tropick bird, with a long divided tail, all over white, about like a pigeon, but longer. In the evening we [illegible] and steered east, the gulph stream still pushing us [illegible]ward.

March 26. A British privateer, from Providence, with twelve guns, paid us a visit, and after the usual compliments of boarding us, and scrutinizing our papers, &c. &c. and finding *all* the property on board belonging to American citizens, on that account we were permitted to depart in peace, otherwise we should have seen the isle of Providence undoubtedly. Another schooner appearing to the windward, while the lieutenant was yet examining our papers, hastened him to his own ship, when he immediately gave chase to it. At 12, we came again in sight of isle of Cuba, about four leagues off. By the high lands and lofty mountains we knew it to be that part of the island called the bay of Hunda, or Honda.

March 27. At 6, we saw to the windward a ship belonging to Savannah in Georgia, from Jamaica. She had been driven by the current and contrary winds up a narrow part of the bay, and detained upwards of 30 days. Most of her hands were sick and in great distress. We this day experienced a very heavy storm, which continued the most of the night. There is something wonderfully awful in the approach and [illegible] of a storm at sea, accompanied by [illegible] peals of thunder, [illegible] and the vivid flashes of lightning [illegible] in streams from the [illegible] and heavy [illegible] [illegible] us down into [illegible]. This [illegible] we were not prepared for it. It was the most dreadful storm I ever experienced, and I could not forbear singing a hymn, applicable to our situation, namely, "*The God that rules on high, and all the earth surveys,*" &c.

March 26. Fine clear morning, with a smooth sea. A sight of the island of Cuba afforded us a pleasing prospect, and its high and mountainous lands exhibited a most romantick scenery.

At 3 o'clock, were agreeably entertained with the view of the city of Havannah, and the Moro castle. We were warned of our approach to it by two hills called in the chart the Maiden's Paps, on account of their representing the two breasts of a woman. These two hills, though five leagues to east, are plainly discoverable six leagues before you get opposite to them, and as they are due south of Havannah, we began to look out for the city, and with our glasses soon discovered its lofty towers and white buildings, of which there appeared to be a great number; the strong castle and battery which guard the city were also in view. From the Havannah we steered eastward, with a view to see another hill called the Pan of Matanzas, from which we were to steer north.

March 27. From the top-mast saw several keys or islands to the south east. Saw a large shark playing and rolling along side, and a big turtle.

March 28. Being out of the gulf stream, we were all day becalmed in lat. 23, 37, opposite the keys on the west end of the great Bahama bank. Saw several of fish, and birds trying to catch them as they came to the surface of the water. During our being becalmed, I heard murmurs of certain individuals as to the cause. One says this is too much—another, we have some devilment on board, &c. &c. The breeze springing up in the evening, we again hoisted [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] like [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible].

March 2[illegible]. Lat. [illegible]. The gulf stream [illegible] three knots an hour, but no wind. Saw a large shark along side, for which the captain threw out a hook of pork; as soon as the shark saw this he dived and turned his white belly upwards, then gradually moving in this position to take the bait, which he swallowed, and in turning again the hook caught him by one of his fins, or broad pieces projecting from his side, which assists him in swimming; and as the cord was strong, the captain and three others drew against him, and after a few moments, got him along side and drew him upon the quarter deck. After beating and thumping the deck like a fury with his head, tail, and fins, the captain laid him for dead by repeated strokes with the pole of an axe on the head. He had a small fish called a sucker adhering so closely to him that it could scarcely be separated. This small fish was shaped like a cat-fish, and under its head was a [illegible] substance by which it adhered, or held itself to the shark. The shark being opened by the cook, its bowels taken out, and eighteen inches of its body near the tail (this being the most delicate part) was cut, and [illegible] cut off, it was then thrown overboard, and what surprised me most was that it [illegible] under the brig, and we perceived it swimming off on the other side as far as our eyes could distinguish an object under water.

March 30 and 31. Gentle breezes, sailed [illegible] three [illegible] an hour, being assisted by the gulf stream. I had now [illegible] my books, among which I found the [illegible] the delightful [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of the cabin [illegible] breeze. [illegible] each other [illegible] was [illegible] useful to me, for I was thereby enabled to count, and ask questions of business, and for almost any thing I wanted. At 12, lat. 27. 22.

April 1. At 12, lat. 29. 43. Quantity of sea-weed —high sea—large shark skulking on the star-board side—numbers of herring hogs playing around us. At nine A. M. the clouds assumed a threatening aspect, wind, rain, thunder and lightning unite and rush upon us with fury. The sea also seemed to enter into the combination against us. In alternate succession we were raised to the clouds, and the next moment apparently sunk to the bottom of the sea. In the cabin we were all struggling to keep ourselves from being dashed against each other. At half past ten the storm ceased, and a bowl of grog sent upon deck to treat the sailors. Lat. 31. 6. The storm again commenced at one, and continued until 12 o'clock at night.

April 3. Head winds and cloudy, had no observation to day. The night produced such sudden gusts of wind, as nearly to throw the brig on her beam ends.

April 4. In the afternoon saw two ships outward bound, steering S. E. High and contrary winds. Lat. 33. 10. Another dreadful storm was now preparing to attack us. At two in the morning was called upon deck by the captain to view appearances, which were indeed dreadful. The masts were now all naked, the sails being furled except a small part of the main sail. The sea swelled, roared, and by the friction of the vessel acting against the saline and fiery particles with which the sea is impregnated, it appeared to vomit forth or emit streams of fire, from the light of which, and that from the light charged particles with which the gloomy clouds were environed, we could perceive something of our situation. The ragings of the storm continued until

Saturday morning, 7 o'clock, April 6. When we flattered ourselves with a calm, but in this we were disappointed, for a hurricane, of which the last was but a prelude, was now preparing. At 8, the wind shifted from E. to N. One of the oldest seaman saw the approach of the storm and gave the alarm. All was on deck in a moment. It came roaring and foaming upon us most tremendously. A cotton bag of 317 lbs. which was suspended over the quarter rail by strong ropes, was blown up and lodged inside of the rail. The seas broke over us, and I must confess I expected nothing but a watery grave ere long, for which I bethought myself, composed my mind to prayer, recommending my family, and my fellows to the protection of heaven. In two hours however this dreadful scourge abated. Not having been able to take any observation, we supposed ourselves a few miles to the south of cape Hatterass, off the coast of Carolina.

Sunday, April 7. A fine clear day, not a cloud discoverable, the sea calm and smooth. With the approbation of the captain I offered thanks to heaven for our late deliverance. Observation 35. 25. In the morning saw a brig to windward making for shore. She appeared to have been labouring under the same if not more difficulties in the late storm than ourselves.

Monday, April 8. The wind sprung up from the west and we shaped our course for Philadelphia. At 12, lat. 36. 48. Seven or eight knots an hour.

April 9. In expectation of making the light house at cape Henlopen by 4, A. M. we had the preceding evening made every preparation, the watch was fixed, the lead and line for sounding during the night. At 12, we got soundings in 25 fathoms water. Sounding was continued every hour and at 4, A. M. had 14 fathoms. At 11, a pilot boat boarded us. At 12, we were opposite the capes of Delaware, and the light house fair in view. A head wind blowing up, the pilot steered us over to cape May, and intended to make cape island, but was prevented, therefore continued along the Jersey coast, and passed the two mile and five mile beach, and at four o'clock P. M. anchored in seven fathoms water about two miles from shore opposite seven mile beach. The evening was exceedingly cold, after having come immediately from so warm a climate; this was very disagreeable to us. We retired however to the cabin, amusing ourselves by recounting the difficulties of our voyage.

Thursday, April 11. Dropped anchor at 3, P. M. 60 miles within the bay of Delaware. Friday 12th, the wind failed and we dropped anchor again a little below Reedy island. At 10, A. M. tide being favourable we raised anchor and continued tacking, and at 6 o'clock dropped our anchor about four miles below New Castle.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX:

[A]

We are indebted to Dr. Mease's Geographical Account of the United States, for the following

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRENTON BRIDGE.

THE bridge at Trenton, over the Delaware, thirty miles above Philadelphia, justly claims a distinguished notice in the present work. It is to be regretted that the ingenuous architect, Mr. Burr, has not given to the publick a detailed account of a work of such great and general utility, the execution of which does him so much honour. The following account is correct as far as it goes, having been politely furnished by the president of the company, John Beatty, esq.

On the 21st day of May, 1804, the first corner stone was laid. The front of the abutment on the Pennsylvania side, being sixty-five feet in advance from the bank, it was thought prudent to make it thicker than the one on the opposite shore; accordingly this abutment is fifty feet in front, and eighteen feet thick, with the back part supported by an horizontal arch from its foundation. On the third day of July, the stone work was commenced, and continued without much further interruption, except from the water flowing in, until it arrived at the level of the ground.

The faces of the abutments from the surface of the ground, and the ends, and about forty feet of the wing walls above the landing, are carried up with cut stone in courses of range work; varying in depth as they proceed upwards, from twenty to six inches, and battering half an inch to the foot: and although the abutment was simple too, this masonry exhibits a solidity of work, and neatness of execution that reflects great credit on the workmen who constructed it. The cut stones, in the abutments, are all clamped together with iron clamps, so high as it is presumed the ice or other floating substances will ever assail them; and in every tier of stones are a number of binder stones running diagonally and crosswise the abutment, connecting the whole together. The interior is made up of large rough stone, many of half a ton weight and upwards, compactly filled in with smaller stone, and the whole laid in good lime and sand mortar, and forming one entire, solid mass of masonry. These abutments are nineteen feet above the ordinary flow of the tide, six feet above the highest freshets in ordinary seasons, and at least four feet higher than the water has ever been known to rise, from obstructions by ice on the bars below. Besides this, the travelling way is raised nearly three feet higher; so that no injury can possibly be sustained to the wooden superstructure, by any substance floating on, or carried down the river at the highest freshes.

The wing walls on the east side, at the distance of sixty feet from the front of the abutments, spread or splay seventy-eight feet; and for the first twenty feet they run into the bank, are laid as deep as the foundations of the abutments, and seven feet wide at the bottom. From the end of the angle, they are continued in a parallel line with each other, one hundred and three feet further, on a gradual taper to four feet, where they terminate. The exterior of

this masonry is battered half an inch to the f
while the interior is rather more than perpendicu
so that the filling has little or no pressure on the si
walls, but will settle in perpendicular lines.

The wing walls on the west or *Pennsylvania* sid
are eighty-five feet in length from the front of th
abutment, extend about eighteen feet into the ban
and spread or splay sixty-six feet, being the wid
of the street leading to the bridge.

In laying the exterior courses of the foundations
the piers, great care was taken to select flat and la
stones, running many feet into the piers. On the
and throughout the whole interior, are laid larg
rough stone of vast weight, and the whole clos
filled in with building stone. The depth of the
foundations vary several feet in different parts of t
piers, owing to the irregular surface of the ro
(in some places forming a pretty regular basin) a
this is as an additional security against their bei
moved by ice, rafts, or other floating substance
coming against them.

An offset of six inches is made on these founda
tions, when the cut stone commences, the pier be
receiving its proper shape and dimensions, which, i
this place, is sixty-eight feet in length, and twenty-two in breadth, with the end up stream of a semicircu
lar form. The levelling up of the foundation, and a
the cut stone, are laid in terras mortar. On the pier next to the Pennsylvania shore, three courses of cut stone are laid, rising above the foundation to the height of four feet seven inches. On each of the other piers one course only of cut stone is laid, of twenty and twenty-two inches in depth; in which situation ice and every other floating substance will run over them during the winter and spring seasons.

The span between the Pennsylvania abutment and the first pier, as also between each of the other piers, is one hundred and ninety-four feet; and from the

Jersey abutment to the first pier, the span is one hundred and fifty-six feet, having a water way of nine hundred and thirty-two feet, out of eleven hundred, the distance across the river from the top of one bank to the other.

The piers are all carried up with cut stone, in courses of range work, varying in depth, as they proceed upwards, from twenty-two to eight inches, until they rise to the top course, which is twelve inches, with the sides and lower end battering half an inch in the foot; these stones extend into the body of the work, from eight inches to five feet. The entire pier of cut stone, as high as the water has ever been known to rise, is laid in terras mortar; and throughout the whole extent, lengthways, every second or third course, clamped together with iron clamps; crosswise also of the piers, every third or fourth course, eight or more iron cramps are extended from side to side, and let into the courses of cut stone. These, together with a vast number of branch cramps, it is presumed will effectually secure the whole from spreading or giving way in any direction. The ends of the piers, up stream, are semicircular, and after rising four and a half feet from their foundations, with the usual batter of the sides, they recede or batter at an angle of sixty-seven degrees, until they rise to the further height of ten perpendicular feet, when they are again carried up with the former batter to the square, where they terminate; and receive their finish, with a coping of cut stone, in the form of a half dome. The stones of which this angular part is composed, are all deep in their bed, extending from two to five feet into the pier, and are each secured with a clamp of iron. At this point the cut stone ceases, and the dimensions of the pier are here sixty-two feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth.

An offset of eight inches is then made on the sides, and the square part of the piers again carried up, [illegible] three inches. The feet of the arches rest on the and each spring from this angle. The height of the piers above the chimney, from the floor of the arches at ordinary low water mark, is seventy-seven feet at the bottom, and of those in the middle, twenty-eight feet seven inches each. The distance between the abutments is one thousand and eight feet, and the whole length of the bridge, including the wing walls, will be one quarter of a mile.

22 The whole of the stone work done consists of hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-three *feet of cut stone*, contained in about thousand one *hundred and fifty perches of masonry*.

23 On the completion of this branch of the work committed to their care, the board of managers only the fullest confidence, and do not hesitate to pronounce it as solid and complete a piece of masonry as is any where to be found in the United States.

24 The superstructure consists of five arches, or spans, or series of arches, each composed of five segments or ribs, as they are usually called, and rising from the chord line, in the proportion of 15 feet in 100. These sections or ribs, are formed of white pine planks, of from thirty-five to fifty feet in length, four inches thick, and twelve inches wide (except the middle section which is thirteen), and supported one over the other, breaking joints, until they form a depth of three feet through. This mode of constructing wooden arches, is considered as a great improvement in bridge architecture, and we have reason to believe was first introduced into practice by Mr. Burr, the architect of this bridge. Be this as it may, it is supposed to possess many advantages over those formed of solid, and many pieces of timber. The relative situation of these sections is such as to leave two openings of eleven feet each in the centre for carriages, and two of four feet six inches each, on the

for foot walks. The general width of the bridge is therefore 36 feet from out to out, and the travelling ways will be on the chord line between these sections. Outside of the two exterior sections, wing arches of 50 feet in length, and of the same convexity and depth, are placed, which, inclining towards the centre, are united to these sections, and securely bolted through them. This gives the bridge an additional base of 16 feet, and a bearing of 48 feet *on each pier*. On the top or circumference of these sections and wing arches, beams or ties and diagonal braces, are laid and let into each other, in the form of *lattice* work, and the whole firmly connected with the arches, by iron bolts with screws, passing through them at the distance of every eight feet—thus they are made to form one entire connected arch, which can neither admit of any sideway or intestine motion between the sections, nor be readily injured or endangered by high winds.

The platform on which the travelling is performed, is suspended from these arches, by means of iron chains or links, which hook into the eye bolts, firmly fixed through the arches, at the distance also of every eight feet, in the three middle sections, and of feet in the two exterior ones. To the lower ends of these chains is appended a *stirrup*, in which the beams lay, which sustain the joists and flooring. To prevent the platform from having any swinging motion, wing chords and diagonal braces are again interposed, which effectually perform this service.

The expansion of the arches (were not the solidity and weight of the piers and abutments of themselves sufficient) is completely guarded against by the intervention of wooden chords which embrace and connect the several feet of these arches together. These serve also a farther important purpose, to wit——of stiffening and strengthening the arches, by means of upright bracing, which takes place between them and the chords; so that by the application of [illegible] weights, to either end of the arch, no vibratory motion can ensue, as the pressure is by this means distributed throughout the whole extent of the segment.

The three great objects, *convenience of travelling*, *strength*, and *durability*, are all happily united in the model adopted——nor has *ornament* been wholly thrown aside. The access to the bridge on either side, and throughout the whole extent of the platform, presents to the traveller a plane without any sensi rising.

With regard to *strength* we can only speak b comparison with other structures upon a sim principle. The two bridges across the Hudson river, at Waterford and Fort Miller, constructed under th superintendance of Mr. Burr, and the one across Connecticut river at Springfield, by Mr. Walc are all spoken of in terms of high approbation. O bridge, we are assured by Mr. Burr, combines double the strength of either of them; but what constitutes the greatest excellence of the Delaware bridge, is the prospect of its durability—the permanency of the stone work is not to be questioned, and by the proposed covering, the stamina, or main parts of the wooden superstructure, will be effectually protected from decay by the wet, while those parts exposed to injury from the weather, are all susceptible of the most complete repair.

The bridge was finished in the month of February, 1806.

[B]

[The following account of the massacre of the innocent Moravian Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten on the Muskingum river, in the new state of Ohio, we collect from Loskiel's history of the English Missionaries among the North American Indians, published in London.—From chapter X. to XI. The circumstances which attended this horrid butchery, deserve more attention in their historical facts, than has yet been paid to them, and may we not hope, that [illegible] of some person who may have witnessed the [illegible] (for there are some yet living who were [illegible] its transaction, and whose [illegible] boldly revolted at the dreadful [illegible]) [illegible] yet be engaged in the honest re[illegible] occurrences of that day?]

[illegible] Indian congregation entered in the year [illegible] joy, and renewed hopes of rest, little ima[illegible] would be the most trying period they [illegible] experienced. In the first months of this [illegible] daily [illegible] of the congregation was held [illegible] order, and the [illegible] of God prevailed. [illegible] people were bapti[illegible] several of the [illegible] who formerly went [illegible] obtained forgive[illegible] readmitted to th[illegible]ship of the be[illegible] However they were [illegible] without distress. [illegible] end of January [illegible] became so in[illegible] the [illegible] almost insupportable.—[illegible] forced out of the earth in such [illegible] much damage to [illegible] in[illegible] which the Indians [illegible] col[illegible] no forage in these dreary re[illegible] to be procured elsewhere, and thus, such of them as were [illegible] killed for meat, perished with hunger. Famine [illegible] spread amongst the people, and the calamity became general. Provisions were not to be had, even for money, and if any were bought in other places, an exorbitant price was demanded. Many of the poor lived merely upon wild potatoes, and at last their hunger was such, that they greedily ate the carcases of the horses and cows which were starved to death. In this wretched situation the half king of the Hurons with a retinue of Indians and white people paid them a visit. As our Indians were now not able to furnish a meal for their guests, one of the assistants went to the half king, informing him, that there was no meat to be had but the flesh of dead cattle; and added: "Whenever you came to Gnadenhutten, we gave you not only enough to eat, but if you desired to have tea and sugar, bread, butter, milk, pork and beef, or any other article, we always gave it to you, and have [illegible] thing to you and your warriors. [illegible] rise, and to go with you, and that we [illegible] our plantations, for we should find enough [illegible] on. Now if any one catches a bird, or any other animal, his first care is to get food for it. [illegible] have brought us hither, and never offered us a grain of Indian corn to any one of us; but you have gained your whole aim, and may rejoice that we [illegible] miserably perishing for want." The half king seemed struck with the truth of this reproof, and went his way in silence. Other savages who came on a visit to Sandusky, seeing such quantities of cattle lying dead by the way side, laughed and reviled our Indians, expressing great joy at their sufferings. "Now" said they, "you are become like us, and certainly you ought not to fare better."

The famine drove several parties from Sandusky to Schoenbrunn, Gnadenhutten and Salem, on the Muskingum, to fetch provisions, a report prevailed, that there was no danger in those parts. Indeed this was now the only recourse our Indians had left, for though most of their Indian corn was still standing [illegible] it was much better than [illegible] people in Sandusky at an enormous [illegible]. The [illegible] sufferings of the missionaries about this time [illegible] occasioned by the behaviour of some false [illegible] having returned to their former sinful ways, [illegible] to introduce [illegible] into the congregation, [illegible] leave the settlements. They staid there in [illegible] all remonstrances, were enraged, when [illegible], and went about in the villages of the heathen, endeavouring to exasperate them against [illegible].

It [illegible] now more evident than ever that the [illegible] of the brethren was nothing less [illegible] effectually to destroy the preaching [illegible] the Indians, to the dispersion of [illegible] congregation. The governour of Fort [illegible] promised the missionaries that they [illegible] molested in their labours, but he found [illegible] to keep his word, as these people left [illegible]. Soon after the return of the mission[illegible] Detroit last autumn, some of the head [illegible] of the Delawares expressed their astonishment [illegible] governour, that he had suffered the white bre[illegible] depart, and thus [illegible] them in their [illegible] getting rid of these [illegible] people. The [illegible] had always found [illegible] to pacify them by [illegible] firm behaviour. [illegible] now the half king [illegible] Hurons appeared again[illegible] them. It hap[illegible] sons, [illegible] went last year upon [illegible] lost their lives during the expedi[illegible] the father ascribed to some secret in[illegible], nor would he be convinced of [illegible] meditated revenge. He lived also in [illegible], lest our Indians should revenge the injuries they had suffered, upon his own person. He therefore thought of means to disperse them, and knew no method more likely to effect this, than to

separate them from th[illegible]
greeable occurrence h[illegible]
five Indians, membe[illegible] the congregation, had [illegible]
desire to visit their [illegible] in Pittsburgh.
But as it was ev[illegible] journey would [illegible]
[illegible] used to [illegible]
the missionaries, as though they carried on a corres-
pondence with the Americans, [illegible]
sented to them and they were desired [illegible]
design. Nevertheless they set off in secret, [illegible]
though brother Zeisberger gave immediate informa-
tion of this circircumstance, both to the go[illegible]our [illegible]
Detroit and to the half king of the [illegible]et [illegible]
latter gladly seized this opportu[illegible]
missionaries before the governou[illegible]
on a constant correspondence with [illegible]
long as they had been in Sandusky, [illegible]
every ten days to Pittsburgh, endeav[illegible]
suade the Americans to destroy the H[illegible]
In a letter dictated by him to some white pe[illegible]
mentioned to the governour, "that he w[illegible]
his mind as long as the teachers lived in Sandusky,
fearing some misfortune, and therefore requested [illegible]
governour to carry them away [illegible] as possi[illegible]
but that if he refu[illegible] himself should kno[illegible]
to do." A written [illegible] therefore arrived on the fi[illegible]
of March 1782, [illegible] by the governour [illegible]
king of the Huron[illegible] to an English [illegible]
company to bring [illegible] missionaries and their [illegible]
lies to Detroit, but w[illegible] a stri[illegible] neither [illegible]
plunder nor to abuse them in the [illegible].

It may easily be conceived how this [illegible]
ed the missionaries to the very he[illegible] according
to their own declaration, they wo[illegible] much rather
have met death itself, than be forced to forsake
their congregation, whom they loved by far more
than their own lives, and thus to deliver their flock
over to the wolves. They were stunned with grief;

remonstrances were all to no avail. For indeed nothing was now left, but to submit with due resignation, for the slightest remonstrance might have given occasion to abuse and plunder them, and could not have been of the smallest service. When this order was communicated to the congregation expressly assembled for the purpose, the people wept to such a degree, that the missionaries were almost crushed under the weight of grief and distress. One Indian after the other came afterwards to see them, and they were entirely engaged in attending to their conversation, exhorting and comforting them. All uttered their lamentations aloud, exclaiming, that they were forsaken and left as sheep without a shepherd. Among the rest an Indian brother said: "I am accustomed to all the losses I have sustained, that I am become poor and hungry, and have lost all my cattle. I would gladly suffer all this and more, but that our enemies have at length taken our teachers from us, and intend to rob us of the nourishment of our souls and the word of salvation, is too hard, and breaks my heart. But they shall never find me willing to be one of them and to enter again into their heathenish manner of living. Nor shall they ever make me subject to their power, and force me to do things, which are abominable in the eyes of God my Saviour. I will rather run into the woods, fly from all human society, and spend the remainder of my life in the utmost misery."

Another who had proved unfaithful, came and confessed his guilt in publick. "I have grievously sinned," said he," for I have accused my teachers and betrayed them, as Judas betrayed our Saviour, and now I shall be lost eternally, unless I obtain forgiveness."

The missionaries assured him in the most affectionate terms of their forgiveness, and comforted their weeping flock, by representing the unbounded faithfulness of the Lord, who overrules all things which He permits with an happy issue. But they found that it would be most prudent not to give any particular advice to the Indian assistants, for the management of the affairs of the congregation during their absence, but to commend them to the guidance of the Spirit of God, having no other consolation both for themselves and their families, but that they were yet in the hands of a gracious Lord, though now led through a dark and dismal valley, who would be their leading star, protector and preserver in all circumstances. The day before their departure, they were terrified to the utmost degree, by the arrival of a messenger from the Muskingum, who related, that all our Indians, who were found in our deserted settlements seeking provisions, had been taken prisoners by the Americans, carried off to Pittsburgh, and [illegible] them murdered. Thus overwhelmed with grief and terror, the missionaries were obliged to take leave of their people on the 15th of March, and suffered as it were a thousand deaths. The congregation being assembled for this purpose, brother Zeisberger, as a tender father, exhorted the brethren and sisters to cleave the closer to the Lord, as they were now separated from their teachers, for that He was the source of all salvation and the well spring of life. He admonished them to seek and find pasture in the merits of his sufferings and death, by which they would be preserved from the world and all the allurements of sin. He then kneeled down with the congregation, gave thanks unto the Lord for all the spiritual blessings received at his hands, amidst earthly misery and distress, commended this Indian church of Christ, purchased unto himself by his own blood, unto his grace, to the love and preservation of God the heavenly Father, and to the fellowship and guidance of the Holy Ghost, praying fervently, that they might be preserved in faith and in the pure and unthe doctrine of Jesus Christ and his atonement, till they should see each other again, either here below, or before the throne of the lamb.

The tears shed on this occasion are only known to the Lord, who seeth the affliction of his children. In this state of mind, believing one part of the congregation to be imprisoned, another part murdered, and the third in danger of being dispersed and forsaken, the missionaries entered upon their journey to Detroit, accompanied by a Frenchman, whom the English officer had appointed in his place to conduct them, and passing as in a review before the half king and his warriours.

I will here leave the travellers, to describe the bloody catastrophe which took place on the Muskingum, the above mentioned report being by far not equal to the extent of the horrible transaction.

The governour of Pittsburgh thought it but just to release the believing Indians, who with brother Heckewelder were taken prisoners last year by the Americans at Schoenbrunn. The Indians arrived safe at Sandusky, to give a circumstantial account of the present situation of the Indian congregation. The humane behaviour of the governour of Pittsburgh greatly incensed those people, who, according to the account given in the former part of this history, represented the Indians as Canaanites, who, without mercy ought to be destroyed from the face of the earth, and considered America as the land of promise given to the Christians.

Hearing that different companies of the believing Indians came occasionally from Sandusky to the settlements of Muskingum to fetch provisions, a party of murderers, about 160 in number assembled in the country near Wheeling and Buffaloe, determined first to surprise these Indians, and destroy their settlements, and then to march to Sandusky, where they might easily cut off the whole Indian congrega-

As soon as Col. Gibson, at Pittsburgh, heard of this black design, he sent messengers to our Indians on the Muskingum to give them timely notice of their danger; but they came too late. They however received in all the settlements early intelligence of the approach of the murderers, time enough for them to have saved themselves by flight; for a white man who had narrowly escaped from the hands of some savages, warned them with great earnestness to fly for their lives. These savages having murdered and impaled a woman and a child, not far from the Ohio, arrived soon after at Gnadenhutten, where they expressed to our Indians their fears, that a party of white people, who were pursuing them, would certainly kill every Indian they met on the road. But our Indians, who at other times behaved with caution and timidity, if only the least appearance of danger existed, showed now no signs of fear, but went to meet real danger with incredible confidence. This was undoubtedly owing to an idea, that they had nothing to fear from the Americans, but only from the Indians. However on the 5th of March, Samuel, an assistant, was called from Schoenbrunn to Salem, where all the assistants in those parts met, to consult whether they should fly on the approach of the white people; but both those of Salem and Gnadenhutten were of opinion, that they should stay. Samuel advised, that every one should be left to act according to his own sentiments, and thus they parted.

When Samuel returned to Schoenbrunn, some brethren accompanied him part of the way. And he declared, that such love and harmony prevailed among the believing Indians, as he had never seen before.

Meanwhile the murderers marched first to Gnadenhutten, where they arrived on the 6th March. About a mile from the settlement they met young Schebosch in the wood, fired at him, and wounded him so much, that he could not escape. He then, according to the [illegible] account of the murderers themselves, he begged for his life, representing that he was Schebosch, the son of a white christian man, but they paid no attention to his entreaties, and cut him in pieces with their hatchets. They then approached the Indians, most of whom were in their plantations, and surrounded them almost imperceptibly, but feigning a friendly behaviour, told them to go home, promising to do them no injury. They even pretended to pity them on account of the mischief done to them by the English and the savages, assuring them of the protection and friendship of the Americans. The poor believing Indians, knowing nothing of the death of young Schebosch, believed every word they said, went home with them and treated them in the most hospitable manner. They likewise spoke freely concerning their sentiments as christian Indians, who had never taken the least share in the war. A small parcel of wine being found among their goods, they said their [illegible] on [illegible], that it was intended for the Lord's supper, and that they were going to carry it to Sandusky. Upon this they were informed that they should not return thither, but go to Pittsburgh, where they would be out of the way of any assault made by the English or the savages. This they heard with resignation, concluding that God would perhaps choose this method to put an end to their present sufferings. Prepossessed with this idea, they cheerfully delivered their guns, hatchets and other weapons to the murderers, who promised to take good care of them and in Pittsburgh to return every article to its rightful owner. Our Indians even showed them all those things, which they had secreted in the woods, assisted them in packing them up, and emptied all their bee hives for these pretended friends.

In the mean time the assistant, John Martin, went to them and brought the news of the arrival of the [illegible] to the believing Indians, assuring them that they need not be afraid to go with them, for they were come to carry them into a place of safety, and to afford them protection and support. The believing Indians did not hesitate to accept of this proposal, perceiving nothing but that God had sent the Americans to release them from their disagreeable situation at Sandusky, and imagining, that when they arrived at Pittsburg, they might soon find a proper place to build a settlement and easily procure advice and assistance from Bethlehem.

Thus John Martin, with two Salem brethren returned to Gnadenhutten, to acquaint both their Indian brethren and the white people of their resolution. The latter expressed a desire to see Salem, and a party of them was conducted thither and received with much friendship. Here they pretended to have the same good will and affection towards the Indians as at Gnadenhutten, and easily persuaded them to return with them. By the way they entered into much spiritual conversation, our Indians, some of whom spoke English well, giving these people, who affected great piety, proper and spiritual answers to many questions concerning religious subjects. The assistants Isaac Glikkikan and Israel, were so little sincere and unreserved in their answers to some political questions started by the white people, and thus the murderers obtained a full and satisfactory account of the present situation and sentiments of the Indian congregation.

In the mean time the defenceless Indians at Gnadenhutten, were suddenly attacked and driven together by the white people, and without resistance seized and bound. The Salem Indians now met the same fate. Before they entered Gnadenhutten, they were at once surprised by their conductors, robbed of their guns and even their pocket knives, and brought bound into the settlement. Soon after this the murheld a council, and resolved by a majority of votes, to murder them all the very next day. Those who were of a different opinion, wrung their hands, calling God to witness, that they were innocent of the blood of these harmless christian Indians. But the majority remained unmoved, and only differed about the mode of execution. Some were for burning them alive, others for taking their scalps, and the latter was at last agreed upon; upon which, one of the murderers was sent to the prisoners, to tell them, as they were christian Indians, they might prepare themselves in a christian manner, for they must all die to-morrow.

It may be easily conceived, how great their terror was at hearing a sentence so unexpected. However they soon recollected themselves and patiently suffered the murderers to lead them into two houses, in one of which the brethren, and in the other the sisters and children were confined like sheep ready for slaughter. They declared to the murderers, that though they could call God to witness that they were perfectly innocent, yet they were prepared and willing to suffer death. But as they had at their conversion and baptism made a solemn promise to the Lord Jesus Christ, that they would live unto him and endeavour to please him alone in this world, they knew that they had been deficient in many respects, and therefore wished to have some time granted, to pour out their hearts before him in prayer, and to crave his pardon and mercy. This request being complied with, they spent their last night here below in prayer, and in exhorting each other to remain faithful unto the end.

One brother, called Abraham, who for some time past, had been in a lukewarm state of heart, seeing his end approaching, made the following publick confession before his brethren.

“Dear Brethren, it seems as if we should all soon depart unto our Saviour, for our sentence is fixed.

[illegible], that I have been an untoward child, and have grieved the Lord and my brethren by my disobedience, not walking as I ought to have done. But yet I will now cleave to my Saviour with my last breath, and hold him fast, though I am so great a sinner. I know assuredly, that he will forgive me all my sins, and not cast me out."

The brethren assured him of their love and forgiveness, and both they and the sisters spent the latter part of the night in singing praises to God their Saviour, in the joyful hope, that they should soon be able to praise him without sin.

When the day of their execution arrived, namely the 8th of March, two houses were fixed upon, one for the brethren and another for the sisters and children, to which the wanton murderers gave the name of slaughter houses. Some of them went to the Indian brethren, and showed great impatience, that the execution had not yet begun, to which the brethren replied, that they were all ready to die, having commended their immortal souls to God, who had given them that divine assurance in their hearts, that they should come unto him, and be with him for ever.

Immediately after this declaration the carnage commenced. The poor innocent people, men, women and children were led, bound two by two together with ropes, into the above mentioned slaughter houses, and there scalped and murdered. According to the testimony of the murderers themselves, they behaved with uncommon patience, and went to meet death with cheerful resignation. The above mentioned brother Abraham, was the first victim. A sister called Christina, who had formerly lived with the sisters in Bethlehem, and spoke English and German well, fell on her knees before the captain of the gang, and begged her life, but was told, that he could not help her. Thus ninety-six persons magnified the name of the Lord, by patiently meeting cruel death. Sixty-two were grown persons, among whom were five of the most valuable assistants, and thirty-four children. Only two youths, each between 15 and 16 years old, escaped almost miraculously from the hands of the murderers. One of them seeing that they were in earnest, was so fortunate as to disengage himself from his bonds, then slipping unobserved from the crowd, crept through a narrow window, into the cellar of that house in which the sisters were executed. Their blood soon penetrated through the flooring, and according to his account, ran in streams into the cellar, by which it is very probable, that most, if not all of them, were not merely scalped, but killed with hatchets and swords. The lad remained concealed till night, providentially not one coming down to search the cellar, when having with much difficulty climbed up the wall to the window, he crept through and escaped into a neighbouring thicket.

The other youth's name was Thomas. The murderers struck him only one blow on the head, took his scalp, and left him. But after some time he recovered his senses, and saw himself surrounded by bleeding corpses. Among these he observed one brother called Abel, moving and endeavouring to raise himself up. But he remained lying as still as though he had been dead; and this caution proved the means of his deliverance: for soon after, one of the murderers coming in, and observing Abel's motions, killed him outright with two or three blows. Thomas lay quiet till dark, though suffering the most exquisite torment. He then ventured to creep towards the door, and observing nobody in the neighbourhood, got out and escaped into the wood, where he concealed himself during the night.

These two youths met afterwards in the wood, and God preserved them from harm on their journey to Sandusky, though they purposely took a long circuit, and suffered great hardships and danger. But before they left the neighbourhood of Gnadenhutten, they observed the murderers from behind the thicket making merry after their successful enterprise, and at last setting fire to the two slaughter houses, filled with corpses.

Providentially the believing Indians, who were at that time in Schoenbrunn, escaped. The missionaries had immediately upon receiving orders to Fort Detroit, sent a messenger to the Muskingum to call our Indians home, with a view to see them once more, and to get horses from them for their journey. The messenger happened to arrive at Schoenbrunn the day before the murderers came to Gnadenhutten, and having delivered his message, the Indians of Schoenbrunn sent another messenger to Gnadenhutten, to inform their brethren there and at Salem of the message received. But before he reached Gnadenhutten, he found young Schebosch lying dead and scalped by the way side, and looking forward, saw many white people in and about Gnadenhutten. He instantly fled back with great precipitation, and told the Indians at Schoenbrunn what he had seen, who all took flight and ran into the woods. They now hesitated a long while, not knowing whether to turn or how to proceed. Thus when the murderers arrived at Schoenbrunn, the Indians were still near the premises, observing every thing that happened there, and might easily have been discovered. But here the murderers seemed as it were struck with blindness. Finding nobody at home, they destroyed and set fire to the settlement, and having done the same in Gnadenhutten and Salem, they set off with the scalps of their innocent victims, about 80 horses, a number of blankets and other things, and marched to Pittsburgh, with a view to murder the few Indians lately settled on the north side of the Ohio, opposite to the fort. Some of them fell a sacrifice to the crraged and blood thirsty crew, and a few escaped. Among the latter was Anthony, a member of our congregation, who happened then to be at Pittsburgh, and both he and the Indians of Schoenbrunn arrived after many dangers and difficulties safe at Sandusky.

The foregoing account of this dreadful event was collected, partly from the murderers themselves, related to their friends at Pittsburgh, partly by the account given by the two youths, who escaped in the manner above described, and also from the report made by the Indian assistant, Samuel of Schoenbrunn, and by Anthony from Pittsburgh, all of whom agreed exactly as to the principal parts of their respective evidences.

It afterwards appeared from the New York papers, in which the christian Indians are called Moravian Indians, and represented in a very unfavourable light, that the murderers had been prevented, for the present from proceeding to Sandusky, and destroying the remnant of the congregation.

The following remark of some savages on this occasion deserves particular notice: "We intended to draw our friends, the believing Indians, back into heathenism, but God disapproved of it, and therefore took them to himself."

To describe the grief and terror of the Indian congregation, on hearing that so large a number of its members were so cruelly massacred, is impossible. Parents wept and mourned for the loss of their children, husbands for their wives, wives for their husbands, children for their parents, brothers for their sisters, and sisters for their brothers. And having now also lost their teachers, who used to sympathize with and take share in all their sorrows, and to strengthen their reliance upon the faithfulness of God, their grief was almost insupportable. But they murmured not, nor did they call for vengeance upon the murderers, but prayed for them: and their greatest consolation was a full assurance, that all their beloved relations were now at home in the presence of the Lord, and in full possession of everlasting happiness.

Brother Schebosch received at Bethlehem the news of the cruel murder of his son, with the deepest affliction. To this place the first accounts of the massacre was brought by some people who had been present at an auction held at Pittsburgh of the effects taken from the believing Indians, at which also their scalps were exposed to view. All the congregations of the United Brethren both in America and Europe took the most affecting share in this great calamity. But as God has always wise and sacred reasons, for permitting so great tribulations to befall his children, the brethren, viewing this dreadful and incomprehensible event in this light, could do nothing, but silently adore the wisdom of the Lord, whose ways are unsearchable, but always replete with justice and truth. It appears from all circumstances attending the massacre, that the murderers did not destroy the believing Indians on account of their being christians, but merely because they were Indians, and therefore they would not even spare the infant children. I will therefore not compare them with the martyrs of the ancient church, who sometimes were sacrificed in great number to the rage of their persecutors on account of their faith in Christ. But thus much I can confidently assert, that these christian Indians approved themselves to the end as stedfast confessors of the truth, and though conscious of their innocence, were yet resigned to the will of God, patiently submitting to be led as sheep to the slaughter, and having commended their souls to their Creator and Redeemer, delivered themselves without resistance to the cruel hands of their blood thirsty murderers, and thus in death bore witness to the truth and efficacy of the gospel of Jesus. The murderers themselves acknowledged that they were *good* Indians, "for" said they, "they sung and prayed to their last breath." This testimony of the truth will preach to every thinking mind, as long as the remembrance of this bloody massacre exists.

There were three circumstances which may be looked upon as gracious interpositions of God's providence. The first is, that last autumn the Indian congregations were carried away from their settlements on the Muskingum. If they had remained there, they would most probably have been destroyed. But now above two thirds of their number were saved. Second, when our Indians were obliged to go to the Muskingum for food, and the missionaries mentioned it to the Hurons, partly to prevent all suspicion, and partly that some of them might go with them, the Hurons refused to go. If they had gone, they could not have defended the believing Indians, their presence would only have held out a more plausible pretence for the murderers, to treat the believing Indians and Hurons alike as hostile warriours, and thus their death would have appeared to the world in a very different light. The third remarkable circumstance was this, that the missionaries were ordered to Fort Detroit, precisely at a time, when their arrangements tended to preserve those Indians, who were then at Schoenbrunn. Thus amidst all distress, they found great cause to thank and praise the Lord. Though we may not comprehend his ways, our understanding being too weak and imperfect to discover his purposes, yet this we know, that he is just and merciful, and that all things work together for good to them that love God.

I now return to the missionaries. When they left Sandusky, they were accompanied a considerable way by a large part of their weeping congregation, and by some as far as Lower Sandusky. As they could not procure a sufficient number of horses, some were obliged to wade through water and marshy grounds, and brother Edwards had the misfortune to get lame. They were also obliged t spend several nights in open air, and suffered grea cold, besides other hardships. But the Lord gr ciously supported the sisters and children, so th they were able to bear it. Their French conducto behaved with kindness towards them; and as they were in great want of provisions, God inclined th hearts of several persons to assist them. Some traders from Detroit, who then residing in Lower Sandusky, afforded them essential relief, the travellers being detained for a considerable time at that place. These good people took them into their houses and supplied them with food and other necessaries.

March 21, they experienced another affliction in taking a final leave of those believing Indians, who had accompanied them thus far, and were obliged to return to their families. The missionaries now found themselves entirely separated from their beloved congregation, a circumstance which, amidst all their sufferings and trials, they had never before experienced, nor could they at this time discern the ways of the Lord in permitting this apparent evil: they all appeared dark and mysterious. Soon after this some Indian brethren who brought their baggage after them, informed them of every circumstance relating to the murder of the believing Indians on the Muskingum, by which their minds already grievously afflicted, were filled with inexpressible anguish: for they mourned like parents, who had lost their own children in the most cruel manner. They write; "This account was heart rending indeed, and God alone can comfort and support us under it."

As they were obliged to wait longer in Lower Sandusky for vessels to conduct them forward, than was first expected, they received several visits from the believing Indians in Upper Sandusky. But even these visits occasioned some trouble, for one day the Hurons made a dreadful outcry, giving out that the believing Indians had murdered some Huron women. However upon an immediate examination, their lies were detected, and the calumniators publickly put to shame.

April 11th, the English officer, who had been ordered to conduct the missionaries to Fort Detroit, but had committed this business to the above mentioned Frenchman, arrived with a party of Indian warriours in Lower Sandusky. He behaved like a madman towards the missionaries, and with horrid oaths threatened several times to split their sculls with a hatchet. He then sat drinking all night in the house where he lodged, raving much worse than any drunken savage. But the Lord protected the missionaries and their families from harm. At length the governour at Detroit sent two vessels with a corporal and 14 riflemen, who brought a written order, to take the missionaries from Lower Sandusky, to treat them with all possible kindness, and in case of stormy weather, not to endanger their lives in crossing lake Erie; adding, that whoever did them the least injury, should be called to account for it. This threat kept the above mentioned English officer in awe, and he staid behind in Sandusky, to the great satisfaction of the travellers.

They set out on the 14th, and crossing over a part of the lake, arrived at Detroit by the straits which join the lakes Erie and Huron. Here a large room in the barracks, just fitted up for an officer's dwelling, was given them, by order of the governour. He soon came to see them, and assured them that though many new accusations had been brought made them, yet he considered them as perfectly innocent, and had not sent for them on that account, but merely for their own safety, having the most authentick intelligence, that their lives were in imminent danger, so long as they resided at Sandusky. He farther left it entirely to their own option, to remain at Detroit, or to go to Bethlehem, and gave orders that they should be supplied with every thing they stood in need of. Some weeks after, they left the barracks with his consent and moved into an house at a small distance from the town, where they enjoyed more rest and quiet.

In the mean time the Indian congregation were brought into the most precarious situation. After the departure of the missionaries, the Indian assistants continued to meet and exhort the congregation in the usual regular manner. This the missionaries heard with pleasure from an English trader, who visited Sandusky and was present at several of their meetings. He related, that he heard them sing hymns and exhort each other, till they wept together like children, which greatly affected him. But some false brethren among them took this occasion to show their perfidy. They ascribed all the misfortunes of the believing Indians to the missionaries, and even asserted that they were the sole cause of the murder of their countrymen, and that foreseeing this, they had gone off in safety.

Such foolish assertions, though reprobated by the faithful part of the congregation, occasioned however much dissatisfaction and uneasiness. Besides this, the half king of the Hurons was so incessantly tormented by his evil conscience, that he could not rest, as long as any christian Indians were in the neighbourhood, for their presence continually reminded him of his treacherous and cruel behaviour towards them and their teachers. He therefore sent them a peremptory order to quit the country, and seek a dwelling in some other place. It appeared indeed, as if no place was left where these persecuted Indians might have rest for the soles of their feet. For they lived between two contending parties, one of which had plundered and led them away captive, and the other had murdered a great number of them. They could expect no protection from the white people, and the heathens hunted them as out-laws from one region to the other. Yet they had one great and inestimable source of comfort. "The Lord our God liveth" said they "and he will not forsake us."

However the contempt they suffered and the scoffing of the heathen, appeared sometimes very grievous: "Let us see" said they "whether that God of whom the Christians talk so much, describing him as a great and almighty Lord, and placing all their confidence in him, will protect and deliver them, and whether he is stronger than our gods." They resolved at length to make no resistance, but as it seemed to be the will of God to permit them to be scattered, patiently to submit. One part therefore went into the country of the Shawaneese, the rest staid some time in the neighbourhood of Pipestown, and there resolved to proceed farther to the Miami river. This dispersion of the believing Indians put a period for some time, to the existence of the congregation. But it was not long before the gracious providence of God was discernible in this event. The same gang of murderers, who had committed the massacre on the Muskingum did not give up their bloody design upon the remnant of the Indian congregation, though it was delayed for a season. They marched in May 1782 to Sandusky, where they found nothing but empty huts. Thus it became evident that the transportation of the missionaries to Detroit, happened by the kind permission of God. For had they remained in Sandusky, the Indian congregation would not have been dispersed and consequently in all probability have been murdered. And thus this painful event, which at first seemed to threaten destruction to the whole mission, saved the lives of our Indians in two different instances, first by the message sent to Schoenbrunn, and secondly by the dispersion of the whole flock.

Soon after the disappointment which the murderers met with at Sandusky, they were attacked by a party of English and Indian warriours, and the greater part of them were cut to pieces.

[C]

See latter part of the appendix for some observations on the consumption.

[D]

*Geological, Topographical and Medical Information concerning the Eastern part of the State of Ohio; by Dr. Gideon C. Forsyth, of Wheeling; in two letters to Dr. A. C. Willey, of Block-island; and by him communicated to the Editors.**

YOU must expect some inaccuracies in my style, but as far as my observations have led me, the account shall be correct. In giving this sketch, I may possibly afford some additional facts towards a theory of our earth.

From accurate observations, and according to the opinion of philosophers at the present day, it would seem as if the whole of our western continent had at some remote period of time been inundated; that by a gradual receding of the waters, the most prominent parts were first left; and that the washing of the waters against these, had formed what are here called *benches*. These benches extend all around the sides of most of our hills, in a horizontal direction. We frequently have several of these on the sides of our hills or mountains; and when wide they constitute what are called bottoms, as first, second and third bottom counting from the river upwards. This opinion is farther confirmed from the following circumstance, viz. 1st. The richness of the soil even on the tops of our highest hills. 2d. Our having none of the primeval stones as granite and others of that kind. 3d. Our stones are either sand or that species called free-stone or marble, that is, the different kinds of lime-stone and slate. These constitute our lodges, together with the fossil or stone coal. 4th. The vast quantities of petrified substances, many of which are found at great depths, as in digging wells and roads. 5th. The large quantities of fossil coal in almost all our hills. This you know is believed to be of animal and vegetable origin. It is remarkably pure and rich in bitumen. There are many springs called oil-springs, where the Petroleum or Seneka oil is gathered in abundance. Our coal burns with a fine lambent flame; gives out great heat, and leaves but few ashes. I need not tell you that the sand, or free-stone, is thought to arise from large bodies of sand heaped together, and formed by nature into stone by a kind of cement; or that the lime-stones are composed of large quantities of shells, which time has converted into stone. 6th. The rolled pebbles on our highest hills as well as in vallies. These appear to have been worn smooth and round by the continual washing of the waters; they are sand-stone. 7th. Vast quantities of shells sometimes at the height of 400 feet from the present bed of the river; these could not have been brought there, but, on the contrary, seem to have been once covered by waters which overflowed those places. 8th. The tops of our river hills are as high as those at the head waters of the streams which empty into the Ohio; say from 4 to 500 feet (as I am informed by the commissioners appointed by Congress to lay out the road from the Potomack to this place.) This would argue that the streams had gradually wore them down to the present level. The sides of the hills are more bluff as you come nearer the river. 9th. The great changes in the beds of the large rivers. The town of Wheeling, where I now live, stands on a very high bank of what is called made ground, and was once, no doubt, the bed of the river; so that we are obliged to sink our wells as low as the river, in order to have permanent water. We find mud, logs, and petrified substances with the rolled pebbles, as far as the made ground extends downwards; say upwards of 40 feet. Our rivers run generally in a south western direction, as you will see by consulting the maps. Our mountains run sometimes in the directions of the rivers, and sometimes at right angles with them. The river-water is generally pure, as the bottom is sand and rolled pebbles, and seldom muddy. The earth is so light, that if the bank falls in by the undermining of the water, the light sand and earth are soon carried away, and nothing is left but pebbles and coarse sand. Iron ores are found in great abundance; many of which are profitable to the worker. Pyrites is plenty; some lead mines; salt springs also; many are strongly impregnated with the muriate of soda. There is a large mine of the common Epsom salt of the shops, about 40 miles from this place, in the state of Ohio. It may be gathered in vast quantities, as it covers the whole face of the earth for some distance round a ledge, say six inches in depth. I have some of it by me, and think it a most excellent cathartick. A purer sulphate of magnesia is in the same place, in silver needle-like crystals; it resembles sea-salt when exposed to the air for some days. Copperas, alum, and saltpetre, are also found in some parts. The latter is gathered and purified, and manufactured into gunpowder in some places. In the bed of a creek not far from Wheeling, there is a stream of sulphu-

---

* Of the New York Medical Repository.

and hydrogenous gas, discharged constantly in warm weather from a hole in a rock, which causes a noise like the boiling of a pot; is very offensive, and impregnates the water with its own disagreeable taste and odour.

There is, perhaps, no country more abundantly furnished with medicinal plants, by nature, than this. The great variety of soil seems wonderfully calculated for this purpose. Among our medicinal plants are the *seneka, serpentaria virginiana, tormentilla, [illegible]ellack, *valeriana, *may-apple (podophillum peltatum,) puccoon, sarsaparilla, *yellow-root, *rattle-weed, wood-dittany, gentian, ginseng, *wild cucumber tree (magnolia,) prickly-ash, spikenard, hoarhound, calamint, spear mint, penny-royal, *buck-eye (horse-chesnut,) dog-wood, wild-ginger (colts-foot,) tooth-ache-weed, sumach, and *beach-drop. All these, and many more, are spontaneously furnished us in great abundance; so that you see we can supply ourselves with the vegetable astringents, stimulants, tonicks, aromaticks, sialagogues, and alterative medicines, without being indebted to the shops of Europe. I get my radix senekæ for 50 cents per pound; my Virginia snakeroot for 25 cents; wild cucumber fruit for 50 cents per bushel, and other articles at similar prices. At some future period, I may give you a more minute description of our vegetables and their uses in medicine, not having leisure, nor made experiments sufficient to justify me at present; but this much I know, that we have a most valuable growth of medicinal plants, and I have almost ceased to supply myself with officinal vegetables from Philadelphia.

This shows a wonderful display of the goodness of Providence, in being so liberal to a country so far

---

* These are not to be found in the Eastern States. I believe they are valuable medicines.

removed from commerce. Our acer saccharinum, or sugar maple, is so plentiful here that, we hardly see imported sugar, except loaf and lump; we can get any quantity for 10 and 12½ cents per pound. By clearing it with animal jelly while boiling it down, such as eggs, milk, or glue, and adding a little unslaked lime to take up the superabundant acid, we have a most beautiful, lively, white and clean sugar.

Our climate is much more mild in the same degrees of latitude, than eastward of the Allegheny mountains. This is caused by the winds which are mostly up the river, or from the southward and westward. (See Volney's account of this country.) I have rarely known a north-east storm here; that unfriendly wind seems to know that its bounds are the Allegheny mountains.

The soil on the north side of our hills is by far the richest. This no doubt is owing to the winds blowing so constantly from the southward, carrying the leaves and lodging them on the north side, which, by rotting, have at length made the soil rich. This you know is quite the reverse of what is the case in New England, where the north side of the hills is cold, and frequently unproductive. Although the climate is more mild, yet it is much more unsteady, and I can never prognosticate of the weather twelve hours beforehand. In August the nights are very cool, and generally foggy, especially on the river.

From these circumstances you may judge, that there is a difference in the diseases here and in New England, where the weather is more steady and the atmosphere dry; and also look for rheumatisms, pleurisies and consumptions. This is the case; but our pleurisies are, in almost every instance, attended with bilious symptoms (bilious pleurisies.) A person will be seized with all the symptoms of a genuine pleurisy; we deplete, and about the 5th or 7th day the skin and urine will turn yellow; a slow bilious mittent follows him perhaps for some weeks. The hthisis pulmonalis is if possible more common than n the sea coast.

Our atmosphere [illegible] moist; our cellars are so ikewise. It is difficult to keep milk twelve hours vithout souring; or things even in the upper rooms rom moulding. My books were moved [illegible] hree times this summer past, in consequence [illegible] eing mouldy. We are also more subject to bilious omplaints than in New England. In my next I hall probably enlarge upon the diseases of this [illegible] ry; and give account of the artificial and [illegible] uriosities, and of some of the animals peculiar [illegible] this country.

Wheeling, *August* 1808.

Wheeling, *November* 24, 1808.

In the first settlement of this country, the inhabitants were under the necessity of living in small log cabins, say 12 or 15 feet wide, and perhaps 16 feet long, with a small hole which served for a window, and one door; the floor of split logs or punchins, and the side walls filled in with mud. In these, large families were crowded together like so many sheep in a pen. Their living was principally fresh meat and vegetables. Several years would pass before a sufficient improvement could be made to let the sun have its necessary influence, and winds to pass off freely. Under such circumstances, where vegetables grow so luxuriantly, their sudden decomposition must afford much miasma, which could not be carried off by the winds sufficiently to keep the air pure; so that by day they were exposed to this unfriendly air, and at night confined to their own effluvia in those unventilated cabins. Add to this that the unreconciled state of their minds, by coming so far from their native homes and settling among strangers, creating a degree of home-[illegible], as if called, could not otherwise than have a sensible effect on their diseases. All these causes had a tendency to give a typhous state to them.

For the four first years after I came here, I found fevers of the nervous type, and very obstinate. Whole families would be laid up frequently from four to eight weeks, before any symptoms of convalescence appeared, except those who called for medical aid in the forming state of their fever. The difficulty of procuring comfortable clothing, food, necessary wine, and almost every comfort, combined to render the efforts of the physician unsuccessful: and it was only by changing the action by powerful stimulants that success could ensue. Calomel, opium, camphor, bark, valerian, epispasticks and sinapisms, often venesection, emeticks or catharticks, and changing the linen frequently, were the principal and almost only remedies. In several instances I gave calomel 10 grains, with opium half a grain, every two hours; epispasticks to wrists, sinapisms to feet, with the happiest effects. Much benefit likewise arose, in many instances, by diverting their attention from their present situations to the anticipation of their future ease and prosperity; contrasting these prospects with those they had left; telling them how much easier they would live in a few years, than on the other side of the mountains. Here they could raise 40 or 50* bushels of corn, and 25 or 30 of wheat, per acre, and where they formerly lived, one half that quantity would have been considered good crops, and require double the labour; that this was only a seasoning to the country, &c.—These, and other similar ideas suggested to them, would seem to cheer their desponding spirits, and almost drive away their pains.

---

* In a pamphlet written some time ago on the advantages of the Gennessee country, over any other part of the United States, for emigrating Europeans, especially, at least in the opinion of its author, C. Williamson, esq. we find the following observations respecting the western country, Ohio, &c. "Their distance (says the writer) is too far from any large city to drive fat cattle, and their climate too warm for the dairy, or to allow salting or barrelling beef was salt to be procured. That country seems also to have a different interest from the Atlantick States."—In a note he observes, "Since the army has left the western territory, all grain has fallen in price, so as not to be

I am fully persuaded of the necessity of metaphysicks going hand in hand with medicine. The worthy professor Rush used to say to his class, "Let no man enter these doors (the university) without a knowledge of metaphysicks."

But in proportion as the country has become cultivated; the inhabitants better clothed and fed; their houses enlarged, and a more free circulation of air; the diseases are less frequent, and their type materially changed.

In all newly settled countries, I believe the practice of drinking ardent spirits to excess is very common; at any rate it has been, and is the case here. The low price of whiskey and peach-brandy, favours it very much: so that while we are getting, in some measure, rid of the diseases consequent to a new settlement, another more formidable evil is generating. So common is this practice, that many heads of families will rise in the morning, bring out their bottle, and call all their families around them to taste the potent liquor, as regularly as the good man does his family to join in their morning devotions.

We have no wells; so that the people use spring and river water: the former is called hard, as it does not wash well. The lower class of women wear no shoes for a considerable part of the year; of course are liable to frequent obstructions of the catamenia, and perhaps from the same cause to hysteria. Smoking tobacco is a common habit among the country

---

worth raising, excepting for the consumption of their families; while all European goods and salt are very dear: *It will take the produce of one acre to buy a pair of breeches!*"

women; their reasons for it are various, but the most common is "to drive away sorrow."

On account of the very damp and changeable atmosphere, cynanche trachealis, cholera infantum, and hydrocephalus internus, are very common complaints among the children; and I have frequently seen each of these diseases alternate with each other in the same patient, which has induced a belief that there is a great affinity between them. In the neighbourhood of the river we are peculiarly liable to catarrhs and colds. There is, perhaps, no river in the United States so subject to sudden rising and falling of its waters, as the Ohio and the rivers which form it; sometimes it can be forded with ease, and again will admit of large vessels to pass with safety. I have observed that its sudden rise is generally attended with affections of the lungs. The influenza appeared general in this country twice last year, viz. May and October. In my note book for May 20th, 1807, I find the following remark: "For several weeks past, the influenza has prevailed in this and the adjacent counties, supposed to be caused by the sudden melting of the snows in the mountains, which produced a very great rise of water in the Ohio; the air very damp and cold, wind north and north-west. Its symptoms were cold shiverings, pain in the head, generally across the eyes, full pulse, sore throat, an ichorous discharge from the nose and eyes, cough, and pain in the limbs. The chronick diseases which followed, were phthisis pulmonalis and swellings of the tonsils."

Goitre is likewise a very common and endemick complaint here, but more especially at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Its cause appears to be a particular state of the atmosphere in this district of country.

May not those causes which so frequently produce affections of the tonsils, trachea, and throat, likewise

duce by long application, an enlargement of the
roid gland? I am induced to believe, that all those
ses which have a tendency to bring on obstruc-
s in other parts, have also a tendency to cause the
ease of goitre; for I have noticed a very sensible
argement of the thyroid gland, upon a sudden
ppression of the catamenia; and on the contrary,
nd it lessen when the patient was regular in that
riodical evacuation. It may be as a late writer ob-
rves (see Dr. Wishart's Thesis on Thyroicele)
hat there must be a predisposition, in the system;"
t the same causes which induce a predisposition,
ewise produce the disease; for a certain cure is to
move the patient to a part of the country where
is disease does not exist. Where this is not con-
nient, I have sometimes relieved it by applying a
ister to the part, and then dressing it with strong
ercurial ointment, or a long continued and constant
pplication of the juice of the datura stramonium,
ther in form of an ointment or separate, and alter-
ated with a strong solution of sal. almoniack, in rose
r common water; at the same time internally giving
ercury so as to slightly touch the mouth; and ex-
ernally, flannels, and particularly to keep the feet and
eck warm.

A swelling of the sublingual and submaxillary
glands, is very common and troublesome in these
parts. There is also a peculiar species of itching
which attends new-comers for some months, and is
generally attributed to the water.

I must now close my remarks on the diseases of
this country. They have necessarily been short, but
still I hope you will find some of them interesting;
and if ever you should be induced to remove to
a new settlement, they may be of service in directing
your practice.

In my last letter I mentioned the valerian plant as
growing here. Last year I procured several pounds

of it; and although it was not quite so strong as the imported, on account of its being gathered in the low grounds, yet it answered equally well by giving it in larger quantities.

The hydrastis canadensis, or yellow root, grows in great abundance here, and I have found a cold infusion of it an excellent remedy for the chronick stage of sore eyes, which is very troublesome in these parts. This root will undoubtedly prove of importance in the art of dying, as it can be afforded at a low price, and furnishes a most beautiful yellow colour. I have obtained of the Indians the process of colouring with this, and a root which colours red. It is well known that they possess the art of colouring feathers, beads, and yarn for their belts and mokissons, of a most brilliant yellow and red colour. Their process is as follows, viz. They boil the powdered root in the juice of the crab-apple, (the quantity of each is proportioned to the quantity of the article to be coloured) until it has extracted all the colouring principle; then strain it, and while it is warm, keep dipping the material to be coloured into it constantly, until it receives a uniform colour; then wring it out, and dry it under cover if possible: after it is well dried, they wash it clean in a pretty strong lye made of common ashes; then wring it out, and when it is dry it will be fit for use. Whether this would answer for cotton or linen without first animalizing it, I am not able to say.— The same process is followed to colour with the red root. No doubt some other mordant would answer equally well as the juice of the crab-apple.

In my last I mentioned, that our hills run sometimes in the direction, and sometimes at right angles with the rivers; but neglected to observe, that the dividing ridges always run parallel to the Allgheny mountains. I would farther observe, that the bark of the common maple was found at the depth of 57 feet below the surface, in digging a well in this town.

I have also been informed, that there is in ono spot in the state of Ohio, a large body of flint stone. The river bank and hills on each side uniformly correspond to each other, and if we have a large bottom on one side, on the other the hill comes near the river.

When these letters were written, I did not expect them to appear in publick: but should any part of them be thought worthy of a place in the Medical Repository, you have my liberty to offer them. I could wish a few corrections to be made; however, as neither censure nor applause is the primary object, I am willing to submit them as they are.

[E]

In the sixth volume of the American Philosophical Transactions, will be found the following observations on the American Antiquities by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Madison, of Virginia. He treats of the supposed Indian fortifications in the western country, and adopts an entire new opinion concerning them. Having visited some of these remarkable works on the river Kenhawa and its vicinity, he has been induced wholly to reject the common belief of their being fortifications or military works. His reasons for this conviction we offer in his own words.

“1. Those works were not designed for fortifications, because many of them have the ditch within the enclosure, and because the earth thrown up, or the supposed parapet, wants the elevation necessary for a defensive work. Both these circumstances occur, without exception, so far as my observations went, in all those which present an entire, or nearly a regular circle. The imaginary breast-work induces a belief that it never exceeded four or five feet in height. At present the bank seldom rises more than three feet above the plain; and it is well known, that in ground which does not wash, a bank of earth, thrown up in usual way, will lose very little of its height in a century, or twenty centuries: one fourth for depression would be more than a sufficient allowance. But, we will not rest our arguments upon what may, perhaps, be deemed a disputable point. The ditch, even at this day, affords a certain criterion by which we may judge of the original elevation of the bank. Its width seldom exceeds four feet at its margin; its depth is little more than two feet. Such a ditch, making every allowance for the operation of those causes which tend continually to diminish its depth, whilst some of them are at the same time encreasing its width, could not have yielded more earth than would form a bank of the elevation mentioned. If the width, now, be not greater than that ascribed, we may be assured that originally it was a very trifling fosse. But you will naturally ask, Are there not some found which present a different aspect, and which evidence more laborious efforts? No: on the contrary, it is remarkable that the kind of which I am now writing have as constant a similarity to each other as those rude edifices or cabins which our first settlers rear. The description of one will answer for all. There is no anomaly, except, now and then, in the diameter of a circle; and here the variation will only amount to a few yards.

“Permit me now to ask, whether the military art does not necessarily require that the ditch should be *exterior*; and whether, among any people advanced to such a degree of improvement in the arts as to attempt defensive works by throwing up earth, a single instance can be adduced in which the ditch has not an exterior position? Again; Can we believe that a work, having a bank or a ditch not higher or deeper than I have mentioned, could be intended as a fortification? The moment which gave birth to the idea

defensive work, would also shew that it must, in
execution, be rendered adequate to the end con-
plated. It is scarcely worth while to go back to
y or Polybius upon this occasion; but they both
rm us, 'that the Romans, in the early period of
ir warfare, dug trenches, which were, at least,
ht feet broad by six deep; that they were often
elve feet in breadth, sometimes fifteen or twenty;
t, of the earth dug out of the fosse, and thrown up
the side of the camp, they formed the parapet, or
ast-work; and, to make it more firm, mingled
th it turf, cut in a certain size and form. Upon the
ow of the parapet palisades were also planted, firm-
fixed and closely connected.' The form of the for-
ication was always square. System appears to have
en the tutelar deity of the Romans. They always
oceeded upon one plan. As to the form, indeed,
ere appears to be no reason why that should not
ry, not only among different nations, but with the
me nation, as different situations might require.
he Greeks generally preferred the round figure;
ut with them the nature of places decided the ques-
on as to form. In other respects the decision must
e made according to fixed and unalterable principles.
he same reasons which determined every particular
s to height, depth, and position of the earth thrown
p, among the Romans, would equally determine the
onduct of any other nation. What defence re-
quired, would oppose a sufficient obstacle to human
gility, was the point to be decided; and this point
would be decided in nearly the same manner by every
people unacquainted with gun-powder. The deci-
sion would not admit of such fosses and parapets as
we find dispersed over the western country. Man,
n this new world, has lost no portion of his former
agility.

" 2dly. Because, near to most of these imagina-
ry fortifications, and I think I may say, near to eve-

ry one which is formed upon the plan first mentioned, in a direct line with the gateway, you will find a mound, of an easy ascent, and from ten to twenty fee in height. These mounds effectually command th whole enclosure. There is not a missile weapon which would not, from the height and distance of the mound, fall within the fortification; nor would they fall in vain. But, to rear a fortification, and then build a castle or mound without, at the distance of forty or fifty yards, which would give to an enemy the entire command of such a fortification, would be as little recommended by an Esquimaux as by a Bonaparte. The truth is, no such blunder has been committed; there is no such discordancy of means to be here found. On the contrary, we may trace a perfect harmony of parts. Those mounds are universally cemeteries. Wherever they have been opened we find human bones and Indian relicks. They have grown up gradually, as death robbed a family of its relatives, or a tribe of its warriours. Alternate strata of bones and earth, mingled with stones and Indian relicks, establish this position. And hence it is that we find, near the summit of those mounds, articles of European manufacture, such as the tomahawk and knife; but never are they seen at any depth in the mound. Besides, it is well known, that, among many of the Indian tribes, the bones of the deceased are annually collected and deposited in one place; that funeral rites are then solemnized with the warmest expressions of love and friendship; and that this untutored race, urged by the feelings of nature, consign to the bosom of the earth, along with the remains of their deceased relatives and friends, food, weapons of war, and often those articles which they possessed and most highly valued when alive. This custom has reared, beyond doubt, those numerous mounds. Thus, instead of having any relation to military arrangements, or involving the absurdity before mentioned, they furnish, on the contrary, strong evidence that the enclosures themselves were not destined for defensive works; because, reared as these mounds have been, by small but successive annual increments, they plainly evince that the enclosures, which are so near to them, have been, not the temporary stations of a retiring or weakened army, but the fixed habitation of a family, and a long line of descendants.

"That these mounds, or repositories of the dead, sometimes also called barrows, were formed by deposition of bones and earth, at different periods, is now rendered certain by the perfect examination to which one of them, situated on the Rivanna, was subjected by the author of the Notes on Virginia. His penetrating genius seldom touches a subject without throwing upon it new light. Upon this he has shown all that can be desired. The manner in which the barrow was opened afforded an opportunity of viewing its interior with accuracy. 'Appearances,' says he, 'certainly indicate that it has derived both origin and growth from the accustomary collection of bones, and deposition of them together; that the first collection had been deposited on the common surface of the earth, a few stones put over it, and then a covering of earth; that the second had been laid on this, had covered more or less of it, in proportion to the number of bones, and was then also covered with earth, and so on. The following are the particular circumstances which gave it this aspect. 1. The number of bones. 2. Their confused position. 3. Their being in different strata. 4. The strata in one part having no correspondence with those in another. 5. The different states of decay in these strata, which seem to indicate a difference in the time of inhumation. 6. The existence of infant bones among them.' The number of bones in this barrow, or mound, which was only forty feet in diameter at the base, and above twelve in height, au-

thorized the conjecture that it contained a thous
skeletons. Now, as all those numerous mounds,
barrows, have the most obvious similarity, we m
conclude, that what is true of one of them, is, *cæte*
paribus, applicable to all. The only difference co
sists in their dimensions. I visited one, situated
the low grounds of the Kenhawa, which might be
most called the pyramid of the west. Its base me
sured 140 yards in circumference; its altitude is v
ry nearly 40 feet. It resembles a truncated con
upon the top there is a level of twelve or thirteen fe
in diameter. A tall oak, of two feet and a half
diameter, which had grown on the top, and had lo
looked down upon the humbler foresters below, h
experienced a revolutionary breeze, which swept
from its majestick station, apparently above six
seven years before my visit. Within a few miles
this stands another, which is said to be higher. N
marks of excavation near the mound are to be see
On the contrary, it is probable, from the examinati
which was made that the earth composing the mou
was brought from some distance: it is also highl
probable that this was done at different periods; f
we cannot believe that savages would submit to th
patient exertion of labour requisite to accomplis
such a work at any one undertaking. Near to thi
large one are several upon a much smaller scale. Bu
if that upon the Rivanna, which was so accuratel
examined, contained the bones of a thousand person
this upon the Kenhawa would contain forty time
that number, estimating their capacities as cone
But who will believe that war has ever been glutte
with so many Indian victims by any one battle? Th
probability seems to be, that those mounds, forme
upon so large a scale, were national burying places
especially as they are not connected with any partic
lar enclosure; whilst those upon a smaller scale, and
which are immediately connected with such a work

re the repositories of those who had there once enyed a fixed habitation. But whether this conjecre be admitted or not, the inferences from what s been said under this head, that those enclosures ould not be designed as fortifications, will, I think, e obvious to every one.

"3dly. Because those supposed fortifications not unfrequently lie at the very bottom of a hill, from which stones might be rolled in thousands into every rt of them, to the no small annoyance, we may adily conceive, of the besieged.

"4thly. Because, in those works which are remote rom a river or a creek, you find no certain indicaons of a well: and yet that water is a very necessay article to a besieged army will be acknowledged n all hands.

"5thly. Because those works are so numerous, at, supposing them to be fortifications, we must beeve every inch of that very extensive country in which they are found had been most valiantly and obstinately disputed. For, upon the Kanhawa, to the extent of 80 or 100 miles, and also upon many of the rivers which empty their waters into it, there is scarcely a square mile in which you will not meet with several. Indeed, they are as thick, and as irregularly dispersed, as you have seen the habitations of farmers, or planters, in a rich or well settled country; but, notwithstanding their frequency, you no where see such advantageous positions selected, as the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, would immediately have recommended to the rudest engineer, either for the purpose of opposing inroads, or of giving protection to an army which was too weak to withstand an invading enemy. The union of Elk and Kanhawa rivers affords a point of defence which could not have escaped the attention of any people; and yet we find no fortifications at this place, but many dispersed through the low grounds in its vicinity."

[F]

Of the diseases, climate, vegetable and mineral productions in the neighbourhood of Marietta, in the state of Ohio. Communicated by Dr. S. P. Hildreth to Dr. Mitchill, editor of the New York Medical Repository, from Marietta, Jan. 17, 1809.

THE diseases of this climate are generally of the bilious class; there are some of the pneumonick kind, but very few cases of phthisis pulmonalis: asthmatick cases are very rare and those of the spasmodick or nervous kind, find a quick relief in this country: rheumatism is more common. The only endemick I am acquainted with, is ophthalmia membr. The attack is sudden, very violent, and often terminates in a loss of sight. Complaints of the bowels are common, particularly to strangers: of this class of diseases, cholera infantum is the most common and destructive.

The past season has been very favourable both to the vegetable and animal kingdom. The crops of grain, fruits, and grass have been unusually large and good. Many of the sheep, large flocks of which run on the commons, have brought forth twice in the course of the season; a thing unusual in our country. Last year the crops of corn were very much injured, and in some places destroyed, by myriads of grey squirrels. They seemed migrating from the north to the south—hundreds could be seen crossing the Ohio, where it was nearly a mile wide; in this attempt thousands were drowned: they were much emaciated, and most of them covered with running ulcers, made by worms of the *grub* kind. By the first of January they mostly disappeared; after that, and to this time it was observed that on cutting hollow trees, their usual habitations, they were found in a manner filled with the bones and hair of squirrels; some trees containing as many as 40 or 50. By this it would seem they had died of some disease; for had they died of famine, they would have been found in the fields instead of hollow trees. It will be recollected, that this was the season in which bilious fever and influenza ravaged the country. In short, such were their numbers, that the legislature of this state passed a law, requiring each free male inhabitant to furnish one hundred squirrel scalps to the clerk of the county, or three dollars in cash. At this time there is scarcely one hundred in this county, and the law is repealed.

The weather through the last season, or 1808, has not been marked by any peculiar changes. In June it was rather warmer than usual; on the 30th, the thermometer stood at 98½ in the shade, and for several preceding days at 97. On the 24th of December, 1808, after very violent rains, the ground having been covered previously with about four inches of snow, the Ohio and Muskingum began to rise; and by the 27th, some parts of the town were twelve feet under water. The Muskingum was two feet higher than has been known before, since the settlement of the country which is twenty years. The bottom lands were swept of all their fences, stacks of grain and hay, and even some buildings; numbers of which were seen floating down the Muskingum. The people fled, with their flocks and herds to the hills for safety. Most of the bridges were destroyed, particularly one across the mouth of the Little Muskingum; it was thrown across with one arch of 120 feet, supported by abutments of stone.

The births for 1808, are 140. Deaths 28. The deaths in 1807, were 51, principally of bilious fever.

Among the medicinal plants of this neighbourhood, which the present state of our national affairs renders particularly valuable, is columbo, equal, if not superiour to any imported. It has received the approbation of every one in any manner acquainted with its virtues. It is found in the greatest plenty, sufficient for the consumption of the United States. Turmerick, or curcuma, is also found in plenty, and of a good quality. Seneka snakeroot (polygala senega) is found in great abundance and of an excellent quality. Serp. virgin. and serp. canadens. or what is vulgarly called black snakeroot, are very common. There is another root resembling the rad. serp. virg. growing in clusters, that dyes a very beautiful and permanent yellow; it is powerfully antiseptick, and in great esteem for the cure of aphthæ and putrid sore throat. Spigelia is common in the woods; and some very good specimens of valerian have been shown. We have a species of ipecacuanha; the hills are covered with it in many places. It has the appearance, when pulverised, of the ipecac. of the shops. The roots are tortuous and of a light brown. It is generally used in decoction; two ounces of which are a powerful dose for an adult. Ginseng is very common, as is mezereon, and two kinds of sarsaparilla. There are several roots used for the bite of snakes, of which I know not the names. They are very acrid, and when pounded and applied to the skin, produce a blister in a few minutes. Dog-wood and yellow poplar answer in decoction nearly as well as peruvian bark.

This climate seems well adapted to the growth of the poppy. Some experiments were made with the papav. alb. in my garden, the last summer. The succus was collected from incisions in the head, after the fall of the flowering leaves, and inspissated in the sun. The opium was very pure, and much stronger than any I ever obtained from the shops. The next season I intend cultivating the poppy on a larger scale. The ensuing spring I propose forwarding to you some specimens of the rad. columbo, turmerick, and ipecac. with drawings of the plants; when you will be better able to judge of their identity and value.

Amongst the mineral productions of this country, which are and will be worthy of the highest consideration, are—

1st. Aluminous earth, from which alum could be made in large quantities. Some very pure alum (sulph. of alumine) has been found.

2d. Large beds of pyrites are found in many parts of the country; and in some places native copperas (sulph. of iron) has been found. The pyrites are in sufficient abundance to make the manufacture of sal. mart. an object worthy attention. The waters in many parts of the country are impregnated with marine salt, and it is made in large quantities in several places in the state.

3d. Coal. This appears to be contained in large beds through all the hilly part of the state.

4th. Iron ore. This is very abundant; and large works are establishing about 70 miles above here, on the Muskingum, for its various manufacture.

5th. Clays. Of these, red, brown, blue, and white are found. Of the latter, some of a superiour quality is found in this neighbourhood; when dried and mixed with oil, it makes very strong putty. Different kinds of ochre are found in the beds of almost every creek, particularly red; which, when burnt, is equal to Spanish brown.

6th. Free stone, nearly as handsome as marble, is found in inexhaustible quarries; elegant specimens of which are common in mantel pieces, and monuments of the church yard. Grit stone, from the coarsest drip stone to the finest grind stone, is very common.

7th. Lime-stone is plenty, as is gypsum: some elegant crystals of which have been found (sulph. of lime.)

8th. Nitre (sept. of potash) is found in elegant crystals in the clefts of rocks and caves, in a number of places, and in considerable quantities.

9th. Slate (schistus) is found, both of the primary and secondary kind.

10th. Seneca oil, a kind of petroleum, is found up the Muskingum. It is obtained when the water is low, in the bed of creeks and the river. It commonly rises in bubbles, which burst and float on the water. Where these are seen to rise, they enclose the place with stones, to prevent the current from carrying it away, and sometimes gather a barrel in a few days.

Besides the medicinal plants I have mentioned, we have a large number of beautiful flowering shrubs, which I have not seen described by any writer.

[G]

Remarks on the weather and diseases in some parts of the state of Ohio, during 1805-6-7; *with topographical facts on the country in the neighbourhood of Bellepré. In a memoir by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, to Dr. Mitchill, dated Bellepré, March* 3, 1808.

THE town of Bellepré, where the following observations were made, is situated in the state of Ohio, and on the river of the same name. It is in north latitude 39° 27′. About twenty years since this settlement was commenced by a colony of New England people. The soil is composed of clay and loam, but mostly of clay; and generally tempered by nature in the right proportion for making brick. The settlement is immediately on, or a very little distance from the banks of the river, on what is called *first bottom.* This kind of land is generally a dead level, and under water at every high fresh. Towards the hills, which here rise at less than half a mile from the river, the land is swampy, and, in wet seasons, full of stagnant water. The hills are generally composed of a redish clay, and covered with a moderate growth of white oaks; though, by the many fragments of decaying pine, with here and there a living tree, they seem to have once been covered by a large forest of this kind of timber, which, like many nations of the earth, have become extinct, and their places supplied by others totally different. The hills are not large, and much broken by creeks, formed by the rains, springs of fresh water being here uncommon. The banks of these creeks, and of the river in many places, are lined with large quarries of free-stone, many of which afford the best of grind stones. The *bottom-lands* in this township, for the distance of ten miles, are in a very high state of cultivation; being covered in summer with large fields of corn, and all kinds of small grain. Meadows of the finest English grass, with orchards of peaches and apples, loaded with the richest fruits, are all in the highest manner emblematical of its name, "Bellepre," or Pleasant Meadow. The dwelling houses are all of them comfortable, and many of them elegant. The winter of 1805-6 was uncommonly mild and pleasant. The summer of 1806 was excessively dry; so much so, that many of the crops were destroyed, and all more or less, injured. The winter of 1806-7 was as remarkably cold as the preceding had been warm and pleasant; being, for two or three days in January, 37 or 38 degrees below the freezing point. The Ohio was frozen so hard, that loaded wagons, with four horses crossed on the ice. With all this cold, we had but little snow, and that of short duration. Rain was more common, but fell in no large quantities, till spring. The summer of 1806 was not only very dry, but the fields were ravaged with myriads of black worms, longer and slenderer than the common caterpillar, with light stripes running the length of the back, and free of hair. They made their appearance the last of April, and disappeared the first of June. These worms were so numerous as to cover the face of the earth in many places, and de-

[illegible] whole fields of grass and corn, while [illegible] neighbourhood. The winters generally commenced with the [illegible] early of the season, the frost and cold [illegible] March. The spring having opened very early, [illegible] peach trees were in bloom by February [illegible], and [illegible] abundantly by the [illegible] of March. The spring of 18[illegible] was, on the contrary, backward, damp, and [illegible] every thunder-storm [illegible] and every [illegible] was followed and preceded by [illegible] three [illegible]. The heat was not greater than common, the ther[illegible] mometer never rising above 90 degrees. Books [illegible] furniture were covered with mould, unless frequently [illegible], and every farmer lost more or less of [illegible] hay, from the want of sun to cure it. There were [illegible] less than eleven freshes in the river Ohio, in the cour[illegible] of the spring and summer; the low lands were cover[illegible] ed.

* These worms were numerous and very destructive abo[illegible] Wheeling, Virginia, at the same period, cutting up whole fiel[illegible] of young corn in the course of twenty-four hours. It was re[illegible] marked as a thing singular, the [illegible] of these worms [illegible] a field of corn, and all stopping as if by command at one [illegible] from end to end, and all at once disappearing, as if having [illegible] buried into the earth. They were so numerous at a farm hous[illegible] where I happened to lodge during the night, that in passing from a wheat to a cornfield, they entered the house (it stand[illegible] ing between the two fields on a sloping ground) to such a de[illegible] gree, crawling up the sides, through the cracks, over the be[illegible] and drawers within, and seemed to increase so rapidly by [illegible] [illegible] still forcing themselves down upon the [illegible], that the family (the husband being absent during the day) had got quite alarmed, and were about moving out to give the worms posses[illegible] sion of their dwelling. I saw some farmers, in order to prevent the worms entering their young corn fields, digging deep ditches around the same, and throwing up the dirt inside; this [illegible] [illegible] the corn remained safe, for in attempting to pass the fortification, millions perished in the ditch, being unable to gain its sides. In passing in the stage from Wheeling to Washington, I saw the worms crossing the road, and making their way into the adjoining fields in astonishing numbers, and directing their way as if they knew where lay the object of their pursuit. Hogs were their worst enemy, and I was told that some farmers turned their whole flock into their field to destroy them, which they did most effectually.

with water, and many fields of corn and grass were destroyed with excess of moisture. The stagnant water, in every direction, full of corrupting vegetable and some animal matter, exhaled putridity and disease, engendered by the summer sun, and put in motion by every breeze. The inhabitants, from their situations on the bottoms, were most of them in the neighbourhood of standing water, and, of course, most of them diseased. The months of February and March were marked with catarrhal fevers, the cases of which were very obstinate and severe. They commenced with a high degree of phlogistic diathesis, and notwithstanding the most powerfully depleting remedies were used, terminated only with a long and copious expectoration. I will just mention it was observed, that no one who had this fever, suffered from the fever of the summer and autumn. The months of April, May, and June were characterized by no particular disease; except that in June Ophthalmia Membranarum was very rife; so much so, that a school of small children was broken up for a few days, the scholars being nearly all affected. It was more common and more severe, than had been known for many years before. By the middle of July, fever and ague, with some cases of remitting fever, were common. In August, scarcely a family in the township were free from the disorder, in some form or other. Indeed, it extended up and down the river, for several hundred miles, but was confined within a few miles of its banks; the rest of the country being healthy as usual. It began earlier at Galliopolis, and several places below here, and was much more mortal. The fever most common was the bilious remittent, though it put on every form, from the mild intermittent, to the highest grade of bilious fever, approaching, in many instances, as nearly to the yellow fever of our cities, as the situation would allow. It was even termed yellow fever by some. It began at the

following symptoms. Pain in the head and b
yawning, bad taste in the mouth, pain in the li
&c. followed by fever, attended with more or l
of delirium. An universal tremor seized many,
in endeavouring to carry a cup to the mouth, its c
were spilt and the cup dropped. The to
of some was inflamed, and of a yellow cast; the s
hot and dry; in many yellow at the commencemen
and in all at the end of the disorder. In one or t
instances, the fever terminated in an eruption of v
cles, filled with a yellow serum; these were on
ninth day. The bowels mostly costive, and painf
the urine highly tinged with bile, and frequently
voided with pain. In one case, the disorder ter
nated on the fifth day, in death, with every appe
ance of a highly bilious cholick. The stomach w
affected with a nausea, in some rising to full vomit
ing. A distressing thirst was felt, which nothing b
cold water would satisfy. The matter thrown fr
the stomach, whether by art or nature, was of a d
green colour, in some verging almost to black; t
dejections were of the same cast, and extremely f
tid. After cleansing the stomach and bowels, und
large and frequent doses of bark and alkalies we
immediately given, they were as much loaded as ev
in 48 hours. It was wonderful to see how soon t
bile again collected. The modus medendi pursu
was to give an emetick of tart. antim. and assist
operation with a solution of mineral alkali, dr. ii.
a quart or less of warm water. If the emetick d
not cleanse the bowels as well as stomach, the follo
ing cathartick was given a few hours after: cal. g
& jalap grs. 20. This was the common dose for a
adult. This, with Glauber's salts and cream of ta
tar, was the cathartick commonly used. There
were very few cases which called for bleeding; bu
where it was used, it seemed to be to advantage.
Blisters were applied to the back of the neck, and a-

[illegible] to the feet. The warm-bath, or even simple [illegible], was found of great service, by relieving the distressing pain in the head and limbs. The stomach and bowels being cleansed, bark and snake-root were given in as large and frequent doses as the patient could possibly bear. And with these were used the different preparations of alkalies in liberal quantities, and with the best possible effect. This course, with free dilution, commonly checked the fever immediately, and frequently extinguished it entirely. The tongue was covered with a thick dark coat; in some, as fever continued, it became almost black. In the other cases, however, the tongue was clean; in others, covered in the middle, with the edges clean, and vice versa. It was in almost every case very dry, and much chapped. Most complained of a very nauseous and bitter taste, except that some with clean tongues complained of a sickening sweet. The months of August and September were most sickly; October was less wet and cooler. This checked the disease, and cold weather put a stop to it. Intermittents were common till the middle of winter. When the disease was not interrupted by medicine, it commonly ran from fourteen to seventeen days, unless death put a stop to it. When this was the case, it commonly happened on the fifth and ninth—some as early as the third, and some as late as the thirteenth. Many had common intermittents only, while others suffered both from this and the remitting fever. It affected all ages and sexes; children suffered most from intermittents. Many at the beginning were deprived of reason, and all showed more or less delirium. Dr. Vaughan's remedy was tried in fever and ague with success; and in the ophthalmia which preceded, as probably arising from the same cause, it was found a more useful remedy than any applied topically in solution. Another proof of its arising from the same cause, was, that bark given [illegible], not only stayed but cured the [illegible] Influenza appeared amongst us the 1st of Octobe It came from the eastward, and travelled on to th westward. Nothing new was discovered in its appearance. Old people suffered most from it, their coug being much more distressing than the young. Som who had fever and ague suffered very much from i the cough being obstinate, and removed only by removing the ague. By the 1st of November influenza had left us. Towards the last of October and beginning of November, a number were seized with a disorder that had the appearance of a violent pleurisy. The patient was seized with a chill, in some amounting to an ague, followed with a violent fever, and severe pain in the side, difficult respiration, distressing cough, skin dry, and intensely hot about the præcordia, but the extremities cold. Thirst great, tongue dry and trembling; pulse small, and one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty in a minute, a low delirium, and the eyes watery and dull, a great prostration of strength, and dejection. From the violent pain and oppression I was led to suppose bleeding would be useful. After eight or ten ounces had been taken, I discovered, by the sinking pulse and increased weakness, it was hastening the patient to his exit. The bowels were then cleansed, blisters applied to the sides, and warm moist clothes laid to the extremities. So far this treatment seemed to agree with the complaint, and the patient was somewhat better. It was evident the course commonly pursued in pleurisy would not answer here—some other must be sought—he had now been down thirty-six hours. An infusion of rad. serp. virg. oz. ii. et. oz. cort. peruv. was ordered every hour. Pulv. opii et camphor 1 grain was ordered every two hours, to relieve the pain, and bring on perspiration. This course had the happiest effect, and snatched my patient from the jaws of death.

Before this tonick course was adopted, he was eve-
y moment sinking, his eyes were glassy and dim, his
aring dull, with great langour and oppression;
ulse small and very quick; the skin on his breast
ave the finger a burning prickly sensation; his face
overed with a cold sweat, and his knees and extre-
mities cold. This was the first case I had of this
ned pleurisy. A number of cases like this in every
espect followed. Bleeding was avoided, the bow-
ls were cleansed, blisters applied, bark and serp-
with opium and camphor immediately given, and
with such success, that all who pursued it recovered;
while many who followed a different course, died.

[H]

A concise description of Lexington, with an enumeration of its manufacturies, and publick institutions, with a notice of the diseases of the inhabitants. Communicated by a gentleman of that place, in a letter to the editor, dated Lexington, K. March 4, 1809.

LEXINGTON the seat of justice of Fayette county, is situated in latitude 38° 25′ N. according to Morse's geographical tables, and 38° 7′ agreeably to Carey's American Atlas, and 10° west longitude from Philadelphia.

It is 64 miles from the Ohio river. The Kentucky river runs around it in the form of a semi-circle, being 18 miles distant at Boonsborough, and 24 at Frankfort, the seat of government of the state; by water the distance between those places, is upwards of 180 miles. The business of the country dependant on this river, is done principally in Lexington, as well as great part of the whole commercial business of the state. The town contains about 420 houses, and near 4000 inhabitants; but it is progressing with unexampled rapidity, and there can be little question that many years will not roll away before it will become the largest inland town in the United States. It is situated in the centre of the largest body of rich soil which is perhaps to be found in the world. The inhabitants are devoting themselves to the manufacturing system. There are established seven rope walks, and five factories of coarse linen, in which upwards of 500 workmen are employed. There are three establishments for cotton spinning, one of which is on an extensive plan. A mill for the manufacturing of flour to go by a steam engine recently erected, which promises to be of considerable importance. There are 4 paper mills in the vicinity of Lexington. Perhaps no manufactury is to be met with in other towns of the United States, which is not known here. This town is remarkable for its springs of excellent water. The market is well supplied with provisions; some of the streets are paved, and this part of the improvements of the town, is progressing. There is an insurance company with a capital of $ 100,000 possessed of banking powers, and a branch of the bank of Kentucky established here, which gives considerable facility to commerce. There is from 15 to 20 retail stores. A theatre has been recently erected. Of churches, there are two Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Methodist and one Episcopalian. There is an incorporated circulating library in a prosperous situation. Two printing offices which publish two weekly gazettes. The Kentucky academy is fixed here. But the principal literary institution is the Transylvania University, which is endowed with ample funds, has a handsome library and philosophical apparatus, and professorships in the various departments of law, medicine, philosophy and literature.

The diseases that prevail most in Lexington and its vicinity, are the variety of inflammatory fevers in the winter and spring, and bilious intermitting and remitting fevers (which sometimes terminate in typhus fevers from the mismanagement of the case) in the fall, with bowel complaints in the summer. Children under 10 years of age of Lexington, appear to have been more severely scourged by the cholera infantum than any other portion of people. But this has been the result of improper methods being employed in the cure of the disorder. It has been stripped of all its terrors of late by the judicious observation and practice of some of the physicians of the place.

[I]

A calculation of the total expense of a chain bridge about to be thrown over the Kentucky river at Frankfort, politely handed us by judge Finley, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the projector, while he was at Pittsburgh superintending the making the chain by Mr. Hamilton, smith.

THE Frankfort bridge over the Kentucky river 334½ feet span, and 19 feet wide, and to be supported by two chains of inch and half square bars, the iron work made up and delivered at Frankfort (by contract) at 12½ cents per lb. will amount to	$ [illegible]
Only one pier which at a medium will measure 67 by 15 and 65 feet high, at two and one half dollars per perch will amount to	[illegible]
One abutment say as much	[illegible]
One bank being chiefly rock, the abutment will cost about one fourth	[illegible]
Plank at $ 22 25 per thousand feet, and the scantling	[illegible]
Boring and delivering 16 stones to clinch with	100
Digging for the fastening 30 or 40	[illegible]

Privilege of the patent right	524
	$ 11,[illegible]
Hoisting, putting together, railing &c. say	900
	12,[illegible]

Mr. Dudley one of the bridge company was consulted by Mr. Finley as to the price of timber, mason-work, &c. and the prices as above stated are those contracted for by the company.

Estimate of the expense of a chain bridge over the Monongahela river, at Pittsburgh, according to judge Finley's calculation.

The river 1,200 feet broad, will require a chain, including ends and branches of 1540 feet long—four chains of inch and a half square bar, will be 64 lbs. to the foot, adding one fourth for all other purposes, will make 55 tons at $ 160 per ton will amount to	$ 8,800 00
Smith work at 2½ cents per lb.	3,080 00
A bridge 30 feet wide, will require 36,000 feet of plank, at 2½ dollars per hundred feet, will amount to	900 00
All other necessary timber about the same amount	900 00
Digging to fasten the ends of the chain	50 00
24 large stones bored and delivered, say	100 00
A carpenter and 12 or 15 hands to put together, about six weeks, say	1,[illegible] 00

Three piers and two abutments, at 5000 each	15,000 00
Privilege of the patent right	1,900 00
Say other additional expences	1,000 00
Total expence	$ [illegible] 00

[L.]

An account of some large bones, segments and others, found at the Big Bone Lick, near the Ohio river in the state of Kentucky.

THE Big Bone Lick near the Ohio river, in the state of Kentucky seems to have been an ancient and common funeral ground for huge animals of various kinds. Enormous bones of several species have been dug up here for several years past. Dr. Goforth of Cincinnati had been particularly fortunate in the discovery of several tons of these bones, and at a considerable expense had them transported by water to Pittsburgh, under the charge of Mr. Reeder, who after he arrived with them, finding it necessary to return to Cincinnati, deposited the bones in the care of the late Dr. Andrew Richardson, who communicated the following description of them "For Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack" published for 1806.

"A short description of the bones of the mammoth, of the Rhinoceros, and of an huge Non descript animal, now in Pittsburgh, found in Big Bone Lick, Ken. 11 feet below the surface, in a strong blue clay.

Of the bones of a carnivorous (flesh-eating) animal, called the Mammoth:—

1. The whole back bone, when put together, nearly 20 feet in length. 2. One Tusk when found 10 feet long and 21 inches in circumference. 3. The Scull and upper Jaw and 4 Grinders weighing 46 pounds. 4. The under Jaw with 4 Grinders weighing 33 pounds. 5. A number of Teeth weighing from 4 to

10 pounds and a quarter. 6. The bones of one paw (which nearly fill a flour barrel) when put together 5 feet 5 inches in length, including the talon or nail. 7. Very large ribs. 8. Thigh bone entire weighing 31 pounds. 9. About the fourth of a thigh bone, weighing 22 pounds.

The height of this stupendous animal when alive, on a moderate calculation, must have been 26 feet.

Of the Bones of the Rhinoceros.—One Tusk weighing 25 pounds, and several Grinders, one weighing 10½ lbs.

Of the Non-descript animal.—Thigh bones of an inconceivable size, weight not ascertained, a variety of other large bones so much impaired by time's corroding tooth that it cannot be discovered the part they performed in the machine of the unaccountable animal they were attached to."

These bones were afterwards removed from Pittsburgh by a man passing here, I think, by the name of Arville. It seems he had made some agreement with Dr. Goforth to become agent in selling them at New Orleans, where he was offered, it is stated three thousand dollars for them, but not liking the offer, he shipped them to London, and is said to have published there a book of his "Travels in America" under the name of "Thomas Ash, Esq." It is to be regretted that the inhabitants of Pittsburgh had not become purchasers of so valuable a collection of the remains of animals whose race is now supposed to be extinct. They would have formed an admirable beginning for a *Western Museum*, which might have arrived in a series of time to as great perfection in American antiquities as *Peale's*, of Philadelphia. Mr. Reeder while in Pittsburgh complimented me with a grinder of the mammoth weiging 6¼ lbs. It is now in the Bookstore of Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, where it will remain for the inspection of those who may wish to see one of the greatest curiosities in the whole scope of nature's productions.

[M]

the character of Tecaughretanego, a philosophical Indian chief, with some circumstances of the depredations of the Northern Indian tribes on the Western Frontiers—Indian manners and customs, with topographical information of the country on the head waters of the Sandusky and Sciota rivers, and lake Erie, by Col. James Smith, now of Kentucky, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, near Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1755, when eighteen years old, while helping to cut a waggon road from Fort Loudon, to join Braddock's road, near the Turkey Foot, or three forks of Youghiogheny.*

ABOUT the first of June 1757 the warriors were preparing to go to war, in the Wyandot, Potawatomy, and Ottawa towns; also a great many Jibewas came down from the upper lakes; and after singing their war songs and going through their common ceremonies, they marched off against the frontiers of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in their usual manner, singing the travelling song, slow firing, &c.

About the middle of June the Indians were almost all gone to war, from 16 to 60; yet Tecaughretanego remained in town (Detroit) with me. Though he had formerly, when they had been at war with the southern nations been a great warriour, and an eminent counsellor; and I think as clear and as able a reasoner upon any subject that he had an opportunity of being acquainted with, as I ever knew; yet he had all along been against this war, and had strenuously opposed it in council. He said if the English and

---

* An account of the remarkable occurrences in the life and travels of Col. James Smith, during his captivity with the Indians in the years 1755, '56, '57, '58 and '59.

French had a quarrel, let them fight their own ba tles themselves; it is not our business to intermeddle therewith.

Before the warriors returned we were very scarc of provisions; and though we did not commonly ste from one another, yet we stole during this time an thing that we could eat from the French, under th notion that it was just for us to do so; because the supported their soldiers; and our squaws, old me and children were suffering on the account of the wa as our hunters were all gone.

Some time in August the warriors returned, an brought in with them a great many scalps, prisoners horses and plunder; and the common report among the young warriors, was, that they would entirely subdue Tulhasaga, that is the English, or it migh be literally rendered the Morning Light inhabitants.

About the first of November a number of familie were preparing to go on their winter hunt, and al agreed to cross the lake together. We encamped a the mouth of the river the first night, and a council was held, whether we would cross through by the three islands, or coast it round the lake. These islands lie in a line across the lake, and are just in sigh of each other. Some of the Wiandots or Ottawa frequently make their winter hunt on these islands. Though excepting wild fowl and fish, there is scarcely any game here but racoons which are amazingly plenty, and exceeding large and fat; as they feed upon the wild rice, which grows in abundance in wet places round these islands. It is said that each hunter in one winter will catch one thousand racoons.

It is a received opinion among the Indians, that the snakes and racoons are transmutable; and that a great many of the snakes turn racoons every fall, and racoons snakes every spring. This notion is founded on observations made on the snakes and racoons in this island.

As the raccoons here lodge in rocks, the trappers ke their wooden traps at the mouth of the holes; d as they go daily to look at their traps, in the winter season, they commonly find them filled with ra- ons; but in the spring or when the frost is out of e ground, they say, they then find their traps filled th large rattle snakes. And therefore conclude, at the raccoons are transformed. They also say, that e reason why they are so remarkably plenty in the inter, is, every fall the snakes turn raccoons again.

I told them that though I had never landed on any these islands, yet from the unanimous accounts I d received, I believed that both snakes and raccoons ere plenty there; but no doubt they all remained ere both summer and winter, only the snakes were t to be seen in the latter; yet I did not believe that ey were transmutable.

These islands are but seldom visited, because ear- in the spring and late in the fall it is dangerous ling in their bark canoes; and in the summer they e so infested with various kinds of serpents, (but iefly rattlesnakes,) that it is dangerous landing.

I shall now quit this digression, and return to the esult of the council at the mouth of the river. We concluded to coast it round the lake, and in two days we came to the mouth of the Miami of the lake, and landed on Cedar point, where we remained several days. Here we held a council, and concluded we would take a driving hunt in concert, and in partnership.

The river in this place is about a mile broad, and as it and the lake forms a kind of neck, which terminates in a point, all the hunters (which were fifty-three) went up the river, and we scattered ourselves from the river to the lake. When we first began to move we were not in sight of each other, but as we all raised the yell, we could move regularly together by the noise. At length we came in sight of each other and appeared to be every thing in good order; before we came to the point, both the squaws and boys in the canoes were scattered up the river, and along the lake, to prevent the deer from making their escape by water. As we advanced near the point the guns began to crack slowly; and after some time the firing was like a little engagement. The squaws and boys were busy tomahawking the deer in the water, and we shooting them down on the land:—We killed in all about thirty deer; though a great many made their escape by water.

We had now great feasting and rejoicing, as we had plenty of hominy, venison, and wild fowl. The geese at this time appeared to be preparing to move southward.—It might be asked what is meant by the geese preparing to move? The Indians represent them as holding a great council at this time concerning the weather in order to conclude upon a day, that they may all at or near one time leave the northern lakes, and wing their way to the southern bays. When matters are brought to a conclusion and the time appointed that they are to take wing, then they say, a great number of expresses are sent off, in order to let the different tribes know the result of this council, that they may be all in readiness to move at the time appointed. As there is a great commotion among the geese at this time, it would appear by their actions that such a council had been held. Certain it is, that they are led by instinct to act in concert and to move off regularly after their leaders.

Here our company separated. The chief part of them went up the Miami river, that empties into lake Erie, at Cedar point, whilst we proceeded on our journey in company with Tecaughretanego, Tontileaugo, and two families of the Wiandots.

As cold weather was now approaching, we began to feel the doleful effects of extravagantly and foolishly spending the large quantity of beaver we had our labour last winter's hunt. We were all nearly in the same circumstances—scarcely one had a shirt to his back; but each of us had an old blanket which we belted round us in the day, and slept in at night, with a deer or bear skin under us for our bed.

When we came to the falls of Sandusky, we buried our birch bark canoes as usual, at a large burying place for that purpose, a little below the falls. At this place the river falls about eight feet over a rock, but not perpendicular. With much difficulty we pushed up our wooden canoes, some of us went up the river, and the rest by land with the horses, until we came to the great meadows or prairies that lie between Sandusky and Sciota.

When we came to this place we met with some Ottawa hunters, and agreed with them to take, what they call a ring hunt, in partnership. We waited until we expected rain was near falling to extinguish the fire, and then we kindled a large circle in the prairie. At this time, or before the bucks began to run, a great number of deer lay concealed in the grass, in the day, and moved about in the night; but as the fire burned in towards the centre of the circle, the deer fled before the fire: the Indians were scattered also at some distance before the fire, and shot them down every opportunity, which was very frequent, especially as the circle became small. When we came to divide the deer, there were above ten to each hunter, which were all killed in a few hours. The rain did not come on that night to put out the outside circle of the fire, and as the wind arose, it extended through the whole prairie which was about fifty miles in length, in some places near twenty in breadth. This put an end to our ring hunting this season, and was in other respects an injury to us in the hunting business; so that upon the whole we received more harm than benefit by our rapid hunting

Sollick. We then moved from the north end of th glades, and encamped at the carrying place.

This place is in the plains betwixt a creek th empties into Sandusky, and one that runs into Scio- ta: and at the time of high water, or in the sprin season, there is but about one half mile of po and that very level, and clear of rocks, timbe stones; so that with a little digging there may water carriage the whole way from Sciota to la Erie.

From the mouth of Sandusky to the falls is chi first rate land, lying flat or level, intermixed w large bodies of clear meadows, where the grass i exceeding rank, and in many places three or fo feet high. The timber is oak, hickory, waln cherry, black-ash, elm, sugar-tree, buck-eye, locu and beech. In some places there is wet timber land —the timber in these places is chiefly water-ash, sycamore, or button-wood.

From the falls to the prairies, the land lies well t the sun, it is neither too flat nor too hilly—and chiefly first rate. The timber nearly the same as below the falls, excepting the water-ash.—There is also here, some plats of beech land, that appears to be second rate, as it frequently produces spice-wood. The prairie appears to be a tolerable fertile soil, though in many places too wet for cultivation; yet I apprehend it would produce timber, were it only kept from fire.

The Indians are of the opinion that the squirrels plant all the timber; as they bury a number of nuts for food, and only one at a place. When a squirrel is killed the various kinds of nuts thus buried will grow.

I have observed that when these prairies have only escaped fire for one year, near where a single tree stood, there was a young growth of timber supposed to be planted by the squirrels; but when the prairies were again burned, all this young growth was immediately consumed; as the fire rages in the grass, to such a pitch, that numbers of racoons are thereby burned to death.

On the west side of the prairie, or betwixt that and Sciota, there is a large body of first rate land—the timber, walnut, locust, sugar-tree, buckeye, cherry, ash, elm, mulberry, plumb-trees, spicewood, black-haw, red-haw, oak and hickory.

About the time the bucks quit running, Tontileaugo, his wife and children, Tecaughretanego, his son Nungany, and myself, left the Wiandot camps at the carrying place, and crossed the Sciota river at the south end of the glades, and proceeded on about a south-west course to a large creek called Ollentangy, which I believe interlocks with the waters of the Miami, and empties into Sciota on the west side thereof. From the south end of the prairie to Ollentangy, there is a large quantity of beech land, intermixed with first rate land. Here we made our winter hut, and had considerable success in hunting.

After some time one of Tontileaugo's step-sons, (a lad about eight years of age) offended him, and he gave the boy a moderate whipping, which much displeased his Wiandot wife. She acknowledged that the boy was guilty of a fault, but thought that he ought to have been ducked, which is their usual mode of chastisement. She said she could not bear to have her son whipped like a servant or slave—and she was so displeased that when Tontileaugo went out to hunt, she got her two horses, and all her effects, (as in this country the husband and wife have separate interests) and moved back to the Wiandot camps that we had left.

When Tontileaugo returned, he was much disturbed on hearing of his wife's elopement, and said that he would never go after her were it not that he was afraid that she would get bewildered, and that his children that she had taken with her, might suffer. Tontileaugo went after his wife, and when they met they made up the quarrel, and he never returned; but left Tecaughretanego and his son, (a boy about ten years of age) and myself, who remained here in our hut all winter.

Tecaughretanego who had been a first rate warriour, statesman and hunter; and though he was now near sixty years of age, he was yet equal to the common run of hunters, but subject to the rheumatism, which deprived him of the use of his legs.

Shortly after Tontileaugo left us, Tecaughretanego became lame, and could scarcely walk out of our hut for two months. I had considerable success in hunting and trapping. Though Tecaughretanego endured much pain and misery, yet he bore it all with wonderful patience, and would often endeavour to entertain me with cheerful conversation. Sometimes he would applaud me for my diligence, skill and activity—and at other times he would take great care in giving me instructions concerning the hunting and trapping business. He would also tell me that if I failed of success, we would suffer very much, as we were about forty miles from any one living, that we knew of; yet he would not intimate that he apprehended we were in any danger, but still supposed that I was fully adequate to the task.

Tontileaugo left us a little before Christmas, and from that until some time in February, we had always plenty of bear meat, venison, &c. During this time I killed much more than we could use, but having no horses to carry in what I killed, I left part of it in the woods. In February there came a snow, with a crust, which made a great noise when walking on it, and frightened away the deer; and as bear and beaver were scarce here we got entirely out of provision. After I had hunted two days without eating any thing, and had very short allowance for some days before, I returned late in the evening faint and weary. When I came into our hut, Tecaughretanego asked what success? I told him not any. He asked me if I was not very hungry? I replied that the keen appetite seemed to be in some measure removed, but I was both faint and weary. He commanded Nunganey his little son to bring me something to eat, and he brought me a kettle with some bones and broth—after eating a few mouthfuls my appetite violently returned, and I thought the victuals had a most agreeable relish, though it was only fox and wild-cat bones, which lay about the camp, which the ravens and turkey-buzzards had picked—these Nunganey had collected and boiled, until the sinews that remained on the bones would strip off. I speedily finished my allowance, such as it was, and when I had ended my *sweet* repast, Tecaughretanego asked me how I felt? I told him that I was much refreshed. He then handed me his pipe and pouch, and told me to take a smoke. I did so. He then said he had something of importance to tell me, if I was now composed and ready to hear it. I told him that I was ready to hear him. He said the reason why he deferred his speech till now, was because few men are in a right humour to hear good talk, when they are extremely hungry, as they are then generally fretful and discomposed; but as you appear now to enjoy calmness and serenity of mind, I will now communicate to you the thoughts of my heart, and those things I know to be true.

"*Brother*,

"As you have lived with the white people, you have not had the same advantage of knowing that the great being above feeds his people, and gives them their meat in due season, as we Indians have, who are frequently out of provisions, and yet are wonderfully supplied, and that so frequently that it is evidently the hand of the great Owaneeyo* that doth this: whereas the white people have commonly large stocks of tame cattle, that they can kill when they please, and also their barns and cribs filled with grain, and therefore have not the same opportunity of seeing and knowing that they are supported by the ruler of heaven and earth.

"*Brother*,

"I know that you are now afraid that we will all perish with hunger, but you have no just reason to fear this.

"*Brother*,

"I have been young, but am now old—I have been frequently under the like circumstances that we now are, and that some time or other in almost every year of my life; yet, I have hitherto been supported, and my wants supplied in time of need.

"*Brother*,

"Owaneeyo sometimes suffers us to be in want, in order to teach us our dependance upon him, and to let us know that we are to love and serve him: and likewise to know the worth of the favours that we receive, and to make us more thankful.

"*Brother*,

"Be assured that you will be supplied with food, and that just in the right time; but you must continue diligent in the use of means—go to sleep, and rise early in the morning and go a hunting—be strong and exert yourself like a man, and the great spirit will direct your way."

The next morning I went out, and steered about an east course. I proceeded on slowly for about five miles, and saw deer frequently, but as the crust on the snow made a great noise, they were always running before I spied them, so that I could not get a shot. A violent appetite returned and I became intolerably hungry—it was now that I concluded I would run off to Pennsylvania, my native country. As the snow was on the ground, and Indian hunters almost the whole of the way before me, I had but a poor prospect of making my escape; but my case appeared desperate. If I stayed here I thought I would perish with hunger, and if I met with Indians, they could but kill me.

---

* This is the name of God, in their tongue, and signifies the owner and ruler of all things.

I then proceeded on as fast as I could walk, and when I got about ten or twelve miles from our hut, I came upon fresh buffaloe tracks—I pursued them, and in a short time came in sight of them, as they were passing through a small glade—I run with all my might, and headed them, where I lay in ambush, and killed a very large cow. I immediately kindled a fire and began to roast meat, but could not wait till it was done—I ate it almost raw. When hunger was abated I began to be tenderly concerned for my old Indian brother, and the little boy I had left in a perishing condition. I made haste and packed up what meat I could carry, secured what I left from the wolves, and returned homewards.

I scarcely thought on the old man's speech while I was almost distracted with hunger, but on my return was much affected with it, reflected on myself for my hard-heartedness and ingratitude, in attempting to run off and leave the venerable old man and little boy to perish with hunger. I also considered how remarkably the old man's speech had been verified in our providentially obtaining a supply. I thought also of that part of his speech which treated of the fractious dispositions of hungry people, which was the only excuse I had for my base inhumanity, in attempting to leave them in the most deplorable situation.

As it was moon-light, I got home to our hut, and found the old man in his usual good humour. He thanked me for my exertion, and bid me sit down, as

I must certainly be fatigued, and he commanded Nunganey to make haste and cook. I told him I would cook for him, and let the boy lay some meat on the coals, for himself—which he did, but ate it almost raw, as I had done. I immediately hung on the kettle with some water, and cut the beef in thin slices, and put them in:—when it had boiled a while, I proposed taking it off the fire, but the old man replied, "let it be done enough." This he said in as patient and unconcerned a manner, as if he had not wanted one single meal. He commanded Nunganey to eat no more beef at that time lest he might hurt himself; but told him to sit down, and after some time he might sup some broth—this command he reluctantly obeyed.

When we were all refreshed, Tecaughretanego delivered a speech upon the necessity and pleasure of receiving the necessary supports of life with thankfulness, knowing that Owaneeyo is the great giver. Such speeches from an Indian, may be thought by those who are unacquainted with them, altogether incredible; but when we reflect on the Indian war, we may readily conclude that they are not an ignorant or stupid sort of people, or they would not have been such fatal enemies. When they came into our country they outwitted us—and when we sent armies into their country, they outgeneralled, and beat us with inferior forces. Let us also take into consideration that Tecaughretanego was no common person, but was among the Indians, as Socrates in the ancient heathen world; and it may be, equal to him—if not in wisdom and learning, yet, perhaps in patience and fortitude. Notwithstanding Tecaughretanego's uncommon natural abilities, yet in the sequel of this history you will see the deficiency of the light of the son of nature, unaided by revelation, in this truly great man.

The next morning Tecaughretanego desired me to back and bring another load of buffaloe beef: As proceeded to do so, about five miles from our hut found a bear tree. As a sapling grew near the tree, and reached near the hole that the bear went in at, I got dry dozed or rotten wood, that would catch and hold fire almost as well as spunk. This wood I tied up in bunches, fixed them on my back, and then climbed up the sapling, and with a pole, I put them touched with fire, into the hole, and then came down and took my gun in my hand. After some time the bear came out, and I killed and skinned it, packed up a load of the meat, (after securing the remainder from the wolves) and returned home before night. On my return my old brother and his son were much rejoiced at my success. After this we had plenty of provision.

We remained here until some time in April 1758. At this time Tecaughretanego had recovered so, that he could walk about. We made a bark canoe, embarked, and went down Ollentangy some distance, but the water being low, we were in danger of splitting our canoe upon the rocks: therefore Tecaughretanego concluded we would encamp on shore, and pray for rain.

When we encamped, Tecaughretanego made himself a sweat-house; which he did by sticking a number of hoops in the ground, each hoop forming a semi-circle—this he covered all round with blankets and skins; he then prepared hot stones, which he rolled into this hut, and then went into it himself, with a kettle of water in his hand, mixed with a variety of herbs, which he had formerly cured, and had now with him in his pack—they afforded an odoriferous perfume. When he was in, he told me to pull down the blankets behind him, and *cover* all up close which I did, and then he began to pour water upon the hot stones, and to sing aloud. He contiseated in this vehement hot place about fifteen mi- nutes:—all this he did in order to purify himself be- fore he would address the Supreme Being. Wh he came out of his sweat-house, he began to bu tobacco and pray. He began each petition with o ho, ho, ho, which is a kind of aspiration, and signi an ardent wish. I observed that all his petitio were only for immediate, or present temporal bless ings. He began his address by thanksgiving, in the following manner:

"O great being! I thank thee that I have obtain ed the use of my legs again—that I am now able to walk about and kill turkeys, &c. without feeling ex quisite pain and misery: I know that thou art a hearer and a helper, and therefore I will call upo thee.

"*Oh, ho, ho, ho,*

"Grant that my knees and ankles may be righ well, and that I may be able, not only to walk, but to run, and to jump logs as I did last fall.

"*Oh, ho, ho, ho,*

"Grant that on this voyage we may frequently kill bears, as they may be crossing the Sciota and Sandusky.

"*Oh, ho, ho, ho,*

"Grant that we may kill plenty of turkeys along the banks, to stew with our fat bear meat.

"*Oh, ho, ho, ho,*

"Grant that rain may come to raise the Ollentan gy about two or three feet, that we may cross in safety down to Sciota, without danger of our canoe being wrecked on the rocks;—and now, O Great Being! thou knowest how matters stand—thou knowest that I am a great lover of tobacco, and though I know not when I may get any more, I now make a present of the last I have unto thee, as a free burnt offering; therefore I expect thou wilt hear and these requests, and I thy servant will return e thanks, and love thee for thy gifts."

During the whole of this scene I sat by Tecaugh anego, and as he went through it with the greatest lemnity, I was seriously affected with his prayers. remained duly composed until he came to the burn g of the tobacco, and as I knew that he was a great er of it, and saw him cast the last of it into the e, it excited in me a kind of merriment, and I ensibly smiled. Tecaughretanego observed me ughing, which displeased him, and occasioned him address me in the following manner.

" *Brother*,

" I have somewhat to say to you, and I hope you ll not be offended when I tell you of your faults. ou know that when you were reading your books*

---

* Mr. Smith, shortly after he was taken had got a bible and me other books, with which he past much of his time whi n camp. The books however, had by accident got covered during his absence from camp, and on his return he missed them, and suspected the Indians for destroying them, supposing they had been displeased at his reading them so much as he did. He complained of the loss.

The next spring, however, the books were found, which he elates in the following words:

" On our arrival at the falls of Canesadooharie, (as we had brought with us on horseback, about two hundred weight of sugar, a large quantity of bear's oil, skins, &c.) the canoe we had buried was not sufficient to carry all; therefore we were obliged to make another one of elm bark. While we lay here a young Wiandot found my books: on this they collected together; I was a little way from the camp, and saw the collection, but did not know what it meant. They called me by my Indian name, which was Scoouwa, repeatedly. I ran to see what was the matter, they shewed me my books, and said they were glad they had been found, for they knew I was grieved at the loss of them, and that they now rejoiced with me because they were found. As I could then speak some Indian, especially Caughnewaga, (for both that and the Wiandot tongues were spoken in this camp) I told them that I thanked them for the kindness they had always shewn to me, and also for finding my books. They asked if the books were damaged? I told them not much. They then shewed how they lay, which in town, I would not let the boys or any one distu you; but now when I was praying, I saw you lau ing. I do not think that you look upon praying a foolish thing; I believe you pray yourself. B perhaps you may think my mode of prayer fooli If so, you ought in a friendly manner to instruct m and not make sport of sacred things."

"I acknowledged my error, and on this he hand me his pipe to smoke, in token of friendship and r conciliation; though at that time he had nothin smoke, but red-willow bark. I told him someth of the method of reconciliation with an offend God, as revealed in my Bible, which I had then possession. He said that he liked my story bett than that of the French priests, but he thought th he was now too old to begin to learn a new religi therefore he should continue to worship God in th way that he had been taught, and that if salvation o future happiness was to be had in his way of worshi he expected he would obtain it, and if it was inco sistent with the honour of the Great Spirit to acce of him in his own way of worship, he hoped that O waneeyo would accept of him in the way I had me tioned, or in some other way, though he might no be ignorant of the channel through which favour o mercy might be conveyed. He said that he believe that Owaneeyo would hear and help every one th sincerely waited upon him.

---

was in the best manner to turn off the water. In a deer ski pouch they lay all winter. The print was not much injured though the binding was.—This was the first time that I felt my heart warm towards the Indians. Though they had been ex ceeding kind to me, I still before detested them, on account of the barbarity I beheld after Braddock's defeat. Neither had I ever before pretended kindness, or expressed myself in a friend ly manner; but I began now to excuse the Indians on account of their want of information.

rder to give the reader a better idea of the Indian
haracter, it may not be amiss to add the following
bservations on their manners and customs as de-
cribed by Mr. Smith.

THE Indians are a slovenly people in their dress-
y seldom ever wash their shirts, and in regard to
okery they are exceeding filthy. When they kill
buffaloe they will sometimes lash the paunch of it
d a sapling, and cast it into the kettle, boil it and
n the broth; though they commonly shake it about
cold water, then boil and eat it.—Notwithstand-
all this, they are very polite in their own way,
d they retain among them, the essentials of good
anners; though they have few compliments, yet
y are complaisant to one another, and when
ccompanied with good humour and discretion, they
tertain strangers in the best manner their circum-
ances will admit. They use but few titles of ho-
our. In the military line, the titles of great men
e only captains or leaders of parties.—In the civil
e, the titles are only counsellors, chiefs or the old
esmen. These titles are never made use of in ad-
dressing any of their great men. The language
commonly made use of in addressing them, is Grand-
father, Father, or Uncle. They have no such thing
in use among them, as Sir, Mr. Madam, Mistress—
The common mode of address, is, my Friend, Bro-
ther, Cousin, or Mother, Sister, &c. They pay
great respect to age; or to the aged fathers and mo-
thers among them of every rank. No one can ar-
rive at any place of honour, among them, but by mer-
it. Either some exploit in war, must be performed,
before any one can be advanced in the military line,
or become eminent for wisdom before they can ob-
tain a seat in council. It would appear to the In-
dians a most ridiculous thing to see a man lead off a
company of warriours, as an officer, who had himself

never been in a battle in his life: even in case of m it, they are slow in advancing any one, until they a rive at or near middle-age.

They invite every one that comes to their ho or camp to eat, while they have any thing to giv and it is accounted bad manners to refuse eat when invited. They are very tenacious of their o mode of dressing and painting, and do not cha their fashions as we do. They are very fond of t bacco, and the men almost all smoke it mixed w sumach leaves or red-willow bark, pulverized;— though they seldom use it any other way. They make use of the pipe also as a token of love a friendship.

In courtship they also differ from us. It a common thing among them for a young woman, if i love, to make suit to a young man: though the firs address may be by the man; yet the other is th most common. The squaws are generally very immodest in their words and actions, and will often pu the young men to the blush. The men commonl appear to be possessed of much more modesty tha the women; yet I have been acquainted with some young squaws that appeared really modest: genuine it must be, as they were under very little restraint i the channel of education or custom.

When the Indians meet one-another, instead of saying, 'how do you do,' they commonly salute in the following manner, 'you are my friend,' the reply is, 'truly friend, I am your friend,' or, 'cousin, you yet exist,' the reply is, 'certainly I do.' They have their children under tolerable command: seldom ever whip them, and their common mode of chastising, is by ducking them in cold water; therefore their children are more obedient in the winter season, than they are in the summer; though they are then not so often ducked. They are a peaceable people, and scarcely ever wrangle or scold, when so-ter; but they are very much addicted to drinking, and men and women will become beastly intoxicated, if they can, by any means, procure or obtain spirituous liquor; and then they are commonly either extremely merry and kind, or very turbulent, ill-humoured and disorderly.

* * *

A missionary's [Rev. Mr. Cram] speech to the Seneca Indians, and their reply by Red Jacket, *at a council held at Buffaloe, state of New York, in the summer of 1805. Communicated to the editor by a friend who was present during the sitting of the council. In Red Jacket's speech we have a further and a very strong evidence of the difficulty, and perhaps impolicy, of interfering directly with the long established religious opinions of our red brethren of the woods*—"Who do not wish to destroy our religion, or take it from us, but only want to enjoy their own."

IN the summer of 1805, a number of the principal chiefs and warriours of the Six Nations of Indians, principally Senecas, assembled at Buffaloe creek in the state of New York, at the particular request of a gentleman missionary from the state of Massachusetts. The missionary being furnished with an interpreter, and accompanied by the agent of the United States for Indian affairs, met the Indians in council, when the following talk took place.

First by the agent.

Brothers of the Six Nations,

I rejoice to meet you at this time, and thank the Great Spirit that he has preserved you health, and given me another opportunity of taking you by the hand.

Brothers,

The person who sits by me is a friend who has come a great distance to hold a talk with you, he will inform you what his business is, and it is my request that you would listen with attention to his words.

Missionary.

My friends,

I am thankful for the opportunity afforded us of uniting together at this time. I had a great desire to see you and enquire into your state and welfare; for this purpose I have travelled a great distance, being sent by your old friends the Boston Missionary Society; you will recollect they formerly sent missionaries amongst you, to instruct you in religion, and labour for your good; although they have not heard from you for a long time yet they have not forgotten their brethren of the Six Nations, and are [illegible] anxious to do you good.

Brothers,

I have not come to get your lands, or your money, but to enlighten your minds, and to instruct you how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to his mind and will, and to preach to you the gospel of his Son Jesus Christ.

Brothers,

There is but one religion, and but one way to serve God, and if you do not embrace the right way you cannot be happy hereafter. You have never worshipped the Great Spirit in a manner acceptable to him; but have all your lives been in great errors and darkness. To endeavour to remove these errors, and open your eyes so that you might see clearly, is my business with you.

Brothers,

I wish to talk with you as one friend talks with another, and if you have any objections to receive the religion which I preach, I wish you to state them, and I will endeavour to satisfy your minds and remove the objections.

Brothers,

I want you to speak your minds freely, for I wish to reason with you on the subject, and if possible to remove all doubts if there be any on your minds. The subject is an important one, and it is of consequence that you give it an early attention, while the offer is made you. Your friends the Boston Missionary Society will continue to send you good and faithful ministers to instruct and strengthen you in religion, if on your part you are willing to receive them.

Brothers,

Since I have been in this part of the country, I have visited some of your small villages, and talked with some of your people. They appear willing to receive instructions, but as they look up to you as their older brothers in council they want first to know your opinion on the subject. You have now heard what I have to propose at present. I hope you will take it into consideration and give me an answer before we part.

After about two hours consultation amongst themselves, the chief commonly called by the white people *Red Jacket*, rose and spoke as follows:

Friend and brother,

It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet together this day. He orders all things, and he has given us a fine day for our council. He has taken his garments from before the sun, and caused it to shine with brightness upon us; our eyes are opened that we see clearly; our ears are unstopped that we have been able to hear distinctly the words that you have spoken; for all these favours we thank the Great Spirit, and him only.

Brother,

This council fire was kindled by you; it was at your request that we came together at this time; we have listened with attention to what you have said; you requested us to speak our minds freely; this gives us great joy, for we now consider that we stand upright before you, and can speak what we think; all have heard your voice, and all speak to you as one man, our minds are agreed.

Brother,

You say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place. It is right you should have one, as you are a great distance from home, and we do not wish to detain you; but we will first look back a little and tell you what our fathers have told us, and what we heard from the white people.

Brother, listen to what we say,

There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. Their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffaloe, the deer, and other animals for food. He made the bear, and the beaver, and their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country, and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this he had done for his red children, because he loved them. If we had any disputes about hunting ground, they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood; but an evil day came upon us: your forefathers crossed the great waters, and landed on this island. Their numbers were small; they found friends and not enemies; they told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and came here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat: we took pity on them, granted their request, and they sat down amongst us: we gave them corn and meat: they gave us poison in return (alluding it is supposed to ardent spirits.) The white people had now found our country, tidings were carried back, and more came amongst us; yet we did not fear them; we took them to be friends; they called us brothers; we believed them, and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased; they wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened, and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place; Indians were hired to fight against Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquors amongst us: it was strong and powerful, and has slain thousands.

Brother,

Our seats were once large and yours were small; you have now become a great people, and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets; you have got our country, but are not satisfied; you want to *force your religion upon us.*

Brother, continue to listen,

You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to his mind, and if we do not take hold of the religion which you white people teach, we shall be unhappy hereafter; you say that you are right and we are lost; how do we know this to be true? we understand that your religion is written in a book; if it was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us, and not only to us, but why did he not give to our forefathers the knowledge of that book, with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it; how shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people.

Brother,

You say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit; if there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? why not all agree as you can all read the book?

Brother,

We do not understand these things; we are told that your religion was given to your forefathers, and has been handed down from father to son. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. We worship in that way. *It teacheth us to be thankful for all the favours we receive; to love each other, and to be united; we never quarrel about religion.**

---

* The assertion of Red Jacket, that we *quarrel or differ* in opinion about religious matters, is experienced, more or less, by the several religious denominations throughout the christian world; but a more trifling circumstance than the following, which gave rise to the division of a congregation, and the establishment of a church of a different mode of worship, is perhaps seldom to be found:

"A person deceased, bequeathed to the town (East Haddam, Connecticut,) or to the society, (for I am not certain which) a plot of ground on which to build a church. When the parties assembled met, it was objected by a certain proportion of them, that the ground was too far to the east, to the west, to the north or to the south; in a word, that it was not in the centre of the town, or of the society, a consideration never neglected, in these countries, where all men's rights are to be defended. The remedy proposed, was to sell the plot bequeathed, and with the money, and if needful with some addition, to buy another plot, more advantageously situated. The majority refused to allow weight to the objection, and rejected the proposal, alleging, that though the ground was not by actual measurement, in the centre desired, it was so nearly so, as to be, to every reasonable end, as if it were the centre. I saw the church, and I was shown also the ground that was acknowledged to be central; and they appeared to be about a furlong apart. The minority persevered in their demand; and, at length, unable to succeed, they not only withdrew themselves from the church, but actually changed the system of religious worship. They built a church of their own, and *hired* (as they term it) a minister of the church of England; and thus this church obtained [illegible] in East Haddam, where it had never had a footing

Kendall's Travels through the New England states, vol. [illegible] page [illegible].—New York, I. Riley, [illegible].

Brother,

The Great Spirit has made us all; but he has made a great difference between his white and red children; he has given us a different complexion, and different customs; to you he has given the arts; to these he has not opened our eyes; we know these things to be true. Since he has made so great a difference between us in other things, why may we not conclude that he has given us a different religion according to our understanding; the Great Spirit does right, he knows what is best for his children; we are satisfied.

Brother,

We do not wish to destroy your religion, or take it from you, we only want to enjoy our own.

Brother,

You say you have not come to get our land or our money, but to enlighten our minds. I will now tell you that I have been at your meetings and saw you collecting money from the meeting. I cannot tell what this money was intended for, but suppose it was for your minister, and if we should conform to your way of thinking, perhaps you may want some from us.*

Brother,

We are told that you have been preaching to white people in this place; these people are our neighbours; we are acquainted with them, we will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find it does them good, makes them honest, and less disposed to cheat Indians, we will then consider again what you have said.

Brother,

You have now heard our answer to your t[illegible] this is all we have to say at present. As we [illegible] ing to part, we will come and take you by the [illegible] and hope the Great Spirit will protect you on [illegible] journey and return you safe to your friends.

---

* This paragraph was omitted in the copies printed in our newspapers.

The Indians began to approach the missionary; he arose hastily from his seat, and replied that he would not take them by the hands; that there was no fellowship between the religion of God and the worship of the devil. This being interpreted to the Indians, they smiled and retired in a peaceable manner.

It being afterwards suggested to the missionary that his reply to the Indians was rather indiscreet, he observed that he supposed the ceremony of shaking hands would be received by them as a token that he assented to what they had said; being otherwise informed, he said he was sorry for the expression.

A description and historical sketches of that portion of the western country known by the name of the Miami of the Lake, Upper and Lower Sandusky, and the present state of the Indian tribes in that quarter. Communicated to the editor by the Rev. Joseph Badger, missionary, stationed on the Sandusky.

THE Miami of the Lake, takes its rise near the head waters of the Wabash; takes an eastwardly course, and near Fort Wayne, is joined by the Oglaize, a considerable stream from the S. W. from thence it continues its eastwardly course until it falls into the westernmost extremity of Lake Erie. About twelve miles from the lake up to the old English fort, it forms a bay, from half, to a mile, and three miles wide; and deep enough for vessels of thirty or forty tons burthen to sail up. Opposite to the mouth of this bay lies Turkey island, nearly in the shape of the moon's appearance at the first quarter. Its width at each end between two and four rods, about thirty in the middle; and half a mile in length.—It is composed of sand and flood-wood which drives out of the Miami—the low sand cherries grow upon it—

heavy storms on the lake, the waves dash over it old Indian people tell us, that this island for rly joined the main land, from one end by a bar of d; on which the turkies used to go in flocks; now it is nearly three miles distance from either of the bay. Boats passing up and down the often lodge on the island.

There are a number of islands in this bay; the ger ones lie sufficiently high for tillage; and con from twenty to an hundred acres of excellent d, on which, both the Indians, and white people ing near them, raise a plenty of corn. Three les up the river from the old fort, lies the battle ound, where general Wayne fought and totally de ated the Indians and Canadian militia, in the year 94, August 20—opposite to the lower end of the pids.

This bay is made a port of entry, and a revenue ficer stationed at the rapids, where all the merchan ise going up the river is landed. This river is na igable for long periogues more than one hundred les up. The Lower Sandusky, lies on a river of hat name forty miles south-east of the Miami rap ids. This river takes its rise east of Upper Sandusky, and after passing a long meandering course to the west, through open plains, near to the Upper Towns, it makes a long bend, and takes a north-eastwardly course soon after which, it is joined by the Tamohty,* and in its course, by three other considerable streams, before it gets to the Lower Town; where it becomes a deep navigable water for boats of fifteen or twenty tons burthen. Eighteen miles below this, it falls into the Sandusky bay, from three to four miles wide, and sixteen miles long, from west to east, where it breaks into the waters of lake Erie through a sand-bar, about six miles in length—the outlet is half a mile in width. The chan through this bay is crooked, but deep enough f vessels of considerable burthen to pass up it; but t bay in general is shallow and exceeding muddy, t water bed. It has been represented by maps, th the head waters of the Sandusky and the Big Scio rise near each other. But the nearest distance th approach to each other, is about thirty miles, o coming from the east, and the other from the we they then take directly opposite courses to each othe the former to the north-east, the latter to the sou west.

---

* Tamohty, a Wiandot name for waters meandering along the edge of a large plain.

The Sandusky passes through a tract of excellen country both upland and bottom; but glides with a rapid course, over a bed of lime-stone, of the bes quality, and is so interrupted with rocks and rapids as to render its navigation impracticable, until i passes the Lower Town.

Here, the United States has a reserve of two miles square; on which the Wiandots have a considerable village. The missionary station is also on this reserve, and the United States' store. The country between this and the Miami is generally low, interspersed with gentle swells of excellent land, well timbered. These ridges are divided by streams which afford good bottom; and some of them by hideous swamps of two, three and four miles in width. The low swampy ground extends to the lake, and from the Miami bay along the margin of the lake, it is generally low and marshy until you come to the mouth of Carrying river, where it forms a peninsula, between it and the head of the Sandusky bay, two miles and a half across. To follow the lake round this peninsula and up the bay to this narrow pass, is a distance of about forty miles. The eastern part of this peninsula falls within the Connecticut Western Reserve, and forms a township of sixteen thousand res, is surveyed into lots, and is now settling. The nd is excellent both for wheat, corn, and grass. etween the Miami bay and this tract, and on the pper part of the Sandusky bay, the land is owned, d occupied by the Ottaway Indians. About ten les up the Sandusky, live a number of Mohawks, ove them the Munsees and Delawares, then the Wiandots. Nine miles above the Lower Sandusky, ive a large village of Senecas. Each of these tribes, ave considerable fields of corn on the Sandusky botoms. The improvements of the Wiandots, on their ground, and in building comfortable houses, considerably excel the other tribes.

The Wiandots agreed in a national council, June 1805, to relinquish the use of ardent spirits—this reolution, has considerably prevailed, both with the Shawney and Ottaway nations. The self denial of these people, who were long accustomed to drunkeness, and living without moral instruction in a great measure, ought to put those to a shameful blush, who live in a christian land, and continue in the habits of intoxication.

At the Miami rapids there is a flourishing settlement of American people, and a few French. The land is owned by government, to whom twelve miles square, was ceded by the Indian tribes, at the Greenville treaty: since which the whole tract of country from the mouth of this river, extending sixty or seventy miles up it, and extending north to the border of lake Huron, more than one hundred miles in length, has been purchased by government, excepting reserves made by the Indian tribes.

On the Sandusky waters (except at the east end of the bay, which falls into the Connecticut Reserve) there are no white inhabitants except the missionaries, United States' agent, and a few corruptors of heathen morals—this class however, has diminished to a considerable degree, since the establishment of the mission. This institution has for its obje the spread of the gospel among the Indian tri teaching them agriculture, and their children to re and write. There are employed in this service, und the direction of the Western Missionary Soci and aided by the Massachusetts Missionary Socie one preacher of the gospel, one school teacher and o labouring man with his family to manage the f and keep the house. The school consists of ab twenty children, who learn equal to any white ch dren; are clothed and fed at the expense of mission. Considerable improvements are mak by the Wiandots in agriculture, and building houses. From this village, the land is owned by th Indians, to the western boundary of the Connecti Reserve, twenty miles east; most of this distance i low flat land, considerably swampy. On the bounda line, from north to south lies a high limestone ridge, very barren, and thinly timbered; east of this, on small creek called Pipe creek, a settlement began i the spring of 1809. This is on the west margin o the extensive open plains between the Huron riv and Sandusky. These plains are interspersed with ridges and islands of timber; the land is generally clear of timber or shrubs, many places swampy, and covered with various kinds of grass, standing thick and tall; good for stock hay—other parts lie high and have the appearance of the richest bottom—they produce excellent corn; and will no doubt yield good small grain when properly cultivated. People living on them are healthy. These openings are from twelve to twenty and thirty miles wide; and extend south, and south-west more than one hundred miles. The distance from Sandusky to Cuyahoga is eighty miles; sixty of which, next west of the Cuyahoga, belongs to the Connecticut Reserve, is surveyed into townships five miles square, and many of them now settling. There is a publick road surveyed by order the county commissioners and cleared out; small reams well bridged, and ferries on the large ones, om Cuyahoga to the western boundary of the above entioned reserve. From thence through the In- an lands to Sandusky, and the Miami rapids. Six- miles, there is only an Indian path, through con- derable swampy ground. Eight miles east of San- usky, beside this path, there is a large brimstone pring sufficiently strong to cure the itch. The reams abound with a variety of excellent fish, mus- kelongirs, cat-fish, sturgeon, pike, white and black ass; the Indian boys often shoot them with their rows.

The country in general is well calculated for set- ement, and will in a future day, not far distant, be e most independent country, for raising and manu- cturing all the supports and conveniences of life, of y in America.

---

topographical description of what is called the New Purchase *on the Tuskarawas, in the state of Ohio; its extent, soil, products, divisions and towns. Communicated in a letter to the editor, dated,* Canton, June 20, 1809, *by Mr. Jos. H. Larwill, surveyor.*

THE New Purchase is situated on the western ide of the Tuskarawas river (a beautiful stream for avigation) forty-four miles west of New Lisbon, ine miles west of Canton (the seat of justice for Stark county, where the office is kept for the disposal of the lands in the purchase, Col. Thomas Gibson register, and Col. John Sloan receiver of the land office.) It extends from east to west at an average distance, sixty-eight miles, and from north to south wenty-eight miles. There are two counties [illegible] ing, exclusive of a small tract at the east and west ends of the purchase. The eastern county is called Way containing about 900 square miles. In the centre o this county is the town Wooster, handsomely situate in the forks of Killbuck creek (a navigable stream) having many local advantages, with a number of fin springs in and near the town, and is rapidly improving; a grist and saw mills are erecting within ½ of a mil of the town. The western county is called Richlan it contains about 900 square miles. At the centre o this county is the town of Mansfield, the seat of justice for the county. It is handsomely situated upo an elevated spot of ground with some of the fine springs in the state; it is upon the waters of Mohickon John's creek about seven miles from where it i navigable, thirty miles west from Wooster, twenty-five miles north of Mount Vernon, and about forty-five miles south of lake Erie, surrounded with a rich body of land. The lands of the *New Purchase*, particularly the bottoms which are numerous and very extensive, are of the first quality (inferior to none in the state of Ohio) for corn, hemp, tobacco, and meadows; timbered with white and black walnut, sugar tree, ash, elm, hickory, &c. and they are exceedingly well watered with springs and rivulets; the uplands are gently waving, handsomely situated for farming, and well adapted to the culture of all kinds of small grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, corn, &c. the principal part is timbered with white and black oak, walnut, some sugar tree and poplar, ash, elm and hickory; the underwood is spice bush, hazle, sugar tree, ash, &c.

The country is chiefly settling by emigrants from Pennsylvania; they have commenced their settlements in several parts of the purchase, but principally on the eastern part. A favourable opportunity offers to the industrious farmers and others that wish to purchase lands of the first quality, as at this time a good choice is to be made as to situation and quality of the soil.

A topographical account of that part of the state of Ohio, called the Connecticut Western Reserve. Its boundaries, extent, soil, products, state of settlement and population—natural curiosities—antiquities. And of the town of Warren. Communicated to the editor by a gentleman of that place, in the fall of 1809.

TRUMBULL, a county of the state of Ohio, is situated between 41° and 41° 33′ north latitude, and between 6° 12′ and 6° 48′ west longitude from Philadelphia: Bounded east by the state of Pennsylvania, south by Columbiana county, west by Portage county, and north by Ashtabula county. It is thirty-five miles in length, from north to south, and twenty-five in breadth. This county, originally, comprehended all that tract of territory, usually called the Connecticut Western Reserve. The first settlement was made in the year 1799, and in the summer of 1807, there were, within the present limits of the county of Trumbull, 1329 free white males over the age of twenty-one years. The face of the country is generally level, occasionally swollen into gentle acclivities; it is not broken into hills. The soil is a loam, intermixed with clay, and in some few places with gravel, it is very free from stone. There are to be found ledges, and quarries of freestone, and detached pieces of granite rock. The land produces corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, hemp, flax, and every other product common to countries in the same latitude. It is most friendly to grazing; the inhabitants have already begun to turn their attention to dairies. Cheese finds a ready market at Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi. There are two furnaces in the county, at which are made large quantities of castings. These are the first erections of the kind, in [illegible]

ble.* Iron ore and pit coal are found by digging a few feet under the surface of the ground.

Natural curiosities, are a sulphur spring; a spring from which is collected a bituminous substance, resembling in properties and appearance, British oil; a salt spring from which has been made a large quantity of salt. The artificial curiosities are few; the vestiges of an ancient fortification are yet to be seen in the town of Warren; this fort is laid out in the form of a semicircle, close to the Mahoning, upon a high bank. The river at this place bends so as to wind along close to the wall, the whole length of the semicircular part. The situation of this remain of antiquity, strongly corroborates the opinion that these structures, so frequently met with, were built for purposes of war. There is also an artificial mound of earth a few rods from the fort. The principal streams are the Mahoning and Venango, which are waters of the Ohio and Grand river which empties into lake Erie. A canal is contemplated to connect the Mahoning with Grand river. Like most countries newly settled, is subject to bilious complaints. People shortly after their arrival in this country, are sometimes attacked with the ague.——

Warren the shire town of the county of Trumbull, and in the state of Ohio is situated on the bank of the Mahoning or Big Beaver river, in a level country. The town is regularly laid out into squares. Upon the margin of the river is laid out a large publick square containing ten acres of land. The square embraces a tract of high plain, a small declivity and a part of the plain below. There are within the town plat about fifty frame and log buildings of various kinds. In the neighbourhood of this town are five saw and three grist mills. Vast quantities of pit coal and iron ore are to be found in its environs. In the summer of 1799 the first settlements were le in this town, and in 1807 there were in the ction district of Warren comprising eight towns of five miles square 244 free white males over nty-one years of age. Here is a grammar school d a social library. This place has hitherto been un- ually healthy. The people manufacture a very ge proportion of their summer and a very con- derable part of their winter clothing, and carry on the most useful mechanick trades. Corn is raised in abundance, wheat, rye and oats grow luxuriantly.

The soil of this district of territory is most endly to grazing. The inhabitants already send ttle to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio. The Ma- ning is navigable twenty miles above this place. Warren lies in latitude 41° 14′ 30″ north, and lon- tude 80° 30′ west from Greenwich, one hundred d eighty miles north-easterly from Chilicothe, and o hundred and thirty by the road now travelled.

A description of the lower part of the state of Ohio, particularly the county of Warren, and its seat of justice, Lebanon—Little and Great Miami rivers, improvements, soil and products, natural curiosities, antiquities, &c. Communicated by Mr. John M'Lean of Lebanon in a letter to the editor, dated, March 4, 1809.

LEBANON—This town which is the seat of ustice for the county of Warren, is situated between the Miami rivers, about thirty miles from Cincinnati, on a north-east direction, and about sixty-three miles from Chilicothe, the seat of government for the state. The town is erected on a beautifully elevated situation, the south, and the western parts being bounded by two small creeks that join each other at right angles, at the south-western [illegible]

[illegible], which forms what is called Turtle cre
There are about eighty dwelling houses in Lebano
which contain a population of about three hund
persons; the houses are generally two stories hig
the greater part of which, are built with frame a
brick. The court-house is a brick building, and t
gaol is built with stone. There is a printing off
established in this place, the papers of which have
extensive circulation; the mail passes through on
in each week. The following are the principal m
chanicks, to wit, 20 house carpenters, 5 cabinet m
kers, 1 wheelright, 3 tanyards, 4 shoemaker sho
1 stocking weaver and reed maker, 2 blacksmi
shops, 1 silver smith, 2 saddler shops, 1 nail make
1 hatter shop, and 3 taylor shops: there are at pr
sent established here, 7 stores and 5 taverns.

This town was laid out in the year 1803, but t
improvements were very inconsiderable, until t
seat of justice was permanently established, whi
was done by an act of the legislature, passed the 11
day of February 1805; since which time, the rapid
ty of its improvements, hath not been equalled, b
any town of the same age, in this western countr
Agreeably to the last census, the county of Warre
contains about eighteen hundred free male inhab
tants, above the age of twenty-one years, from whi
we may safely reckon the population of the count
to be between six and seven thousand souls—a popu
lation, which no person ten years ago, could hav
supposed, would have been found in thirty year
within the present limits of the county of Warre
This town is remarkable for its healthy situation, th
inhabitants never being troubled with those local di
eases, which appear to be attached to some particul
places in this country, that are rendered unhealth
from different causes.

Lebanon lies about four and a half miles from th
Little Miami river, and about eleven miles from t

Great Miami. The town is surrounded by a country, equal, if not superiour, to any part in the state of Ohio. The soil is of the most luxuriant kind, principally composed of a black earth, rather inclining to sand. The productions of the fields are great, yielding every thing that the farmer thinks worthy of his attention, in abundance. The face of the country is level, there being but few acres, comparatively speaking, within the county, but what may converted into a fertile field. There are seven grist mills, within six miles of this town, some of which, the owners are now preparing for merchant work—at present there is one within six miles, built by Hunt and Law, which is erected on as extensive a scale, and as well calculated to manufacture flour, as any mill in the state. There is a grist mill, also a saw mill on Turtle creek, within sight of Lebanon, which with proper care, would do much business. There are eight saw mills within six miles, all of which, except one, as well as the grist mills, are erected on the Little Miami, which in the driest season of the year, affords the greatest sufficiency of water. There are many excellent merchant mills erected on the Great Miami river, but the stream is generally supposed not so good for mills as the Little Miami, as the dams and mills on the former, are more frequently injured by the rapidity of its current.

The Little Miami river is navigable, at some seasons of the year, from Hunt and Law's mill; the Great Miami is navigable many miles higher up than Lebanon. The trade of this part of the country, consists principally in pork and flour, which is taken down the Miami rivers into the Ohio, and from thence generally to New Orleans—butter, hog's lard, whiskey, and Indian meal, sometimes form a part of the cargo. This trade has been found very advantageous, until the laying of the embargo, since which time, those who have embarked in it, have scarcely get for their cargoes, the first cost and the expens that accrued in descending the river.

The principal curiosities within the county of Warren, are the ruins of ancient fortifications. On th east side of the Little Miami river, is one very remarkable for its size, and form. From its situatio and from the great labour, that must have been bestowed on its erection, it appears to have been a plac of much importance. It is situated, near one fourt of a mile east from the river, the ground is very high, being inaccessible, except in one direction; its elevation, is well calculated to command the surrounding neighbourhood; the fortification, appears to hav been in a circular form, or as near as the ground would permit. The only part of it that has withstood the ravages of destructive time, is the circula mound that enclosed the fort. This mound mus have been a great height, as at the present, its genera elevation from the surface of the earth, is ten feet; there are trees of a large size growing on its top, which shew, that many years have elapsed, since its formation. There are a number of places in the mound, where from the appearance, gates have been erected; one of these is the more remarkable, as it appears to have been calculated for a private way, through which the inhabitants of the fort, might have recourse to the river, with much safety. A place lying very high near the fort, appears to have been made use of, for a burying ground by its former inhabitants. There are one or two others within the county, but from their situation and size, they do not appear to have been places of so much consequence as the one just described. From a view of these ruins of antiquity, the mind is filled with the former grandeur of their inhabitants, and with the bloody wars, in which they must have been engaged. That the country we now inhabit, was once settled by a very numerous people, there can be no doubt; and no question can arise, from the traces they have left behind, but that they were well acquainted with the existence of civilization. The savage tribes, who a few years ago, were masters of this fertile soil, are unacquainted with the art of fortification, which shews, a different race of people, once lived on the productions of the country, we now inhabit. But who those people were, from whence they originated, and by what fatality, they have either become extinct, or left the country, is involved in mystery. The historick page is silent on the subject, and it is more than probable, that an account of this people will never be discovered, by the present or future generations. The mind in vain might enter the field of speculation, or traverse the unbounded range of conjecture; there has never yet been known, the smallest data, by which a probability might ensue, or even a slight presumption arise. We can only contemplate the massy ruins, that have survived the wintry blasts of many centuries, which have been the works of their hands, and which still remain, the aged monuments of their perseverance and labour.

Note. The town of Lebanon is the most remarkably supplied with water of any town perhaps in the United States. The depth of our wells are generally from 25 to 35 feet, and in no one instance has the person who dug a well been able to wall it up, without first throwing into the well as much stone as would fill the well within 15 or 20 feet of the surface—this necessity of throwing in stone, arises from the sudden burst of water after perforating the earth to the depth before mentioned, which generally rises in a few hours very near the surface, and in one instance, a tanyard is supplied by water running out of the mouth of a well of 33 feet deep. Immediately below the town, there is a very strong chalybeate spring, whose waters colour every substance over which they pass for a considerable distance, of a deep copperas colour. There are also several other springs of this nature near this town, but the water is less impregnated with this derivative quality.

Within about two miles of this town there are very strong appearances of salt water in several different places, at one of which some salt was made last season—The owner of this spring intends opening it the ensuing summer.

Two potter's shops are extensively carried on here.

A topographical account of several counties in th lower part of the state of Ohio, particularly Mon gomery, and the town of Dayton, *its seat of ju tice—atmosphere, navigable waters, soil and products, ancient fortifications, &c. Communicat in a letter to the editor, by B. V. Cleve, esq. po master, dated,* Dayton, O. Dec. 21, 1808.

MONTGOMERY county, was erected from Hamilton* in the spring of 1803. Since that time Miami and Preble counties have been erected from It is bounded on the north by Miami county, east b Greene, south by Warren and Butler, and west b Preble or the third range of townships.

Extent from N. to S. 22 miles, from E. to W. 2 miles.

In the spring of 1803, before the erection of Mi mi and Preble counties, the number of free whi male inhabitants above 21 years of age was 526. I the Spring of 1807 the white males in Montgomer were 1215 and in Miami 522.

The Great Miami is navigable to the Indian boundary. Boats carrying 60 barrels of flour, have a cended to Fort Lorimies, on a creek of that name, and to Greenville on a small fork of the south-we branch, by unloading once at a falls. Mad river ma likewise be navigated above its forks. The Miam runs from N. to S. through Montgomery county, On the western side of the river it is a strong soil o a clay bottom, timbered with beech, sugar tree, poplar, oak, hickory, &c. The eastern side is more sandy and is free from beech. On both sides the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, flax, hemp, &c. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. may be reared to advantage.

---

* The county of which Cincinnati is the capital and seat justice.

In almost every bottom, on the Miami near Dayton, on some of the highest hills, and in many other places at a distance from the river, may be traced the remains of ancient fortifications, some of them very capacious and all of them having mounds or burying places in their neighbourhood, some of stone and others of earth. *Human skeletons* have been dug up in banks of rivulets and other places beside these mounds, and they seem generally of a *large stature.* There is no doubt but the country has formerly been very populous.

The proximity to the lakes Eric and Michigan, and perhaps the thick forests and rank vegetation may be the causes of an extraordinary damp or [illegible] atmosphere. The dews and fogs are unusually cold and chilly, and are generally heavy on large streams, in the mornings and evenings of summer, persons may conveniently wear winter clothing, when at midday the heat is intense. It has been found that the sudden vicissitudes of heat and cold, bring on a debility, and is the greatest cause of diseases, and those most exposed to these changes are subject to fevers and agues. Where persons have got to living comfortably, they are healthy.

This and the adjoining counties are watered by never failing streams, and as beautiful fountains as any part of the world. The stream of Mad river, transparent, and gliding swiftly over beds of pebbles; the pike and sun-fish disporting in its wave; the prairie extending back to the high ground, covered in spring with violets, and bounded by groves of plumb and hawthorn in bloom; the singing of birds; and sometimes the deer with their young skipping over the plain, is a scene truly engaging.

Dayton is the seat of justice of Montgomery county; it was first settled in the spring of 1796, under Symms's contract with the United States. His claim became doubtful, and the settlement remained

[illegible] until the act of congress of March 3d, 1
was passed, giving a right of pre-emption to per
who had contracted with Symms and his associ
and the county of Montgomery was erected in 1
Dayton was made the seat of justice and beg
improve. It now contains a printing office, a b
court-house 42 feet and 38; a contract is made
building a brick academy. There are 71 dwel
houses and stores, 4 of which are brick and 26 fra
56 families and 315 persons. It is situated on a
el, dry, sandy bank, S. E. of the Great Miami, im
diately below the confluence of Mad river, and a
[illegible] below the S. W. branch, seventeen miles ab
[illegible]lin, and twenty-four from Lebanon in War
[illegible]y, thirty-seven from Hamilton in Butler co
ty, twenty-four from Eaton in Preble county, tw
ty from Staunton and Troy in Miami county, fift
from Xenia, and seventeen from the Yellow Spri
in Green county, 23 from Springfield, Champai
county, and seventy-five from Chilicothe.

Several acts have been passed by the legislatu
incorporating the town, the trustees of the Day
library, and the trustees of the academy. Ther
in the town a site for water works, perhaps inferi
to none in the state. The water is taken from M
river and discharges into Miami. A saw mill an
three story grist mill with considerable machin
are now running. An oil and fulling mill is p
finished; and a paper mill is about to be erected.

The wells in Dayton are generally twenty-t
feet deep, and afford a limestone water of the fi
quality.

N. B. Eaton the county seat of Preble coun
is placed six miles too far west on Mansfield's m
it is situated ¾ of a mile east of Fort St. Clair.

What I have said respecting the atmosphere a
the ancient fortifications, is applicable to the adjace
country.

In answer to [illegible] of some remarkably large human bones found on the river Huron.—Murder of the christian Indians [illegible]—found within the earthen walls of an old fortification [illegible] of the Tallegwi Indians, an ancient tribe. Communicated in a letter to the editor by the Rev. John Heckewelder, dated "Gnadenhutten, (Muskingum, Ohio) 1 Nov. 1810."

THE murder you allude to, was committed at Gnadenhutten on the Muskingum, between the 6th and 9th of March 1782, where upwards of ninety harmless and innocent christian Indians, the greater part women and children, were murdered by a party of men, who pretended to be their friends, and on approaching them, shook hands with them, and told them they were merely come out of friendship to relieve them, and to settle them where they could enjoy peace, &c.*

Antiquities, &c. are among your inquiries.—I have lately read in some paper (my memory does not serve me to recollect what paper!) that human bones of a larger size than at present are to be found—have been dug out of the earth.† I have seen in the years 1782 and [illegible], human bones taken out of the earth, at the depth of several feet, which have answered to this description—where the thigh bones have measured two, and two and a half inches *longer*, than such bone would measure in the *tallest* Indian of these days, and so every bone belonging to a skeleton, measured in proportion. This was on a very high, level spot, or bluff, under which the river Huron, which falls into lake St. Clair, passes. The

---

* See page [illegible] for the particulars of this murder.

† I think I saw a notice of this kind in a [illegible] paper, and that the bones alluded to were found on the [illegible] Plains, on the Scioto river.

[illegible] place, where I was digging, I think among [illegible]

[illegible] bank of the river, was very remarkable [illegible]

[illegible] had settled there.

On the [illegible] river, [illegible]

[illegible] (Abraham Steiner) put in [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] called the "Tallegewi" [illegible]

[illegible] Allegheny had derived its name from [illegible]

N. B. The Delawares do not call it Allegheny, [illegible] "Alligéwi" [illegible] of the Tallegewi [illegible] the country [illegible] the Delawares or Alligewi [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M. H. [illegible] of Cumberland [illegible] Nashville and 140 west of Knoxville [illegible] 1806, contained 30 [illegible] with many small [illegible] The town [illegible] the centre of the county, contains about 200 [illegible] Smith [illegible] laid out by [illegible] in [illegible] and reduced to [illegible] in 1805. [illegible] creeks abound in [illegible] some of which are occu- pied. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, [illegible] and cotton, are produced in great perfection.

There are several caves in this county, [illegible] earth very richly impregnated with salt petre, from which great quantities are made. There is a [illegible] near Bledsoesborough that contains the bones of [illegible] least 300 human beings, of different sizes. [illegible] land [illegible] navigable 300 miles above [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] in junction with [illegible] [illegible] The county has [illegible] At some seasons, bilious fevers prevail, but the [illegible] are generally healthy, and [illegible] in general.

In a letter dated "Xenia, O. May 8, 1805," from James [illegible] proprietor of the place, [illegible] says, "Xenia is the seat of justice for Greene county, [illegible] was laid out in 1803, contains 25 families, 150 souls, a court-house of brick 40 feet square, with a cupola [illegible] the town is watered by Shawnee river, a branch of the Little Miami, from whose mouth we are 60 miles, and 55 from Chillicothe, course north-west. In the county are 9 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 fulling mill and 1 oil factory. Never failing and excellent springs are numerous. The Yellow spring, which has obtained a natural curiosity, is nine miles from this place; it takes its name from a yellow or pale red substance, which it [illegible] with the water, and of which [illegible] is found before the spring, over which the water has a fall of 70 feet into [illegible] It is [illegible] the spring affords [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] of Cape Fear [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bank of the Ohio opposite the [illegible]

West Union, the seat of justice [illegible] in the centre of the county, has about 30 tolerable log buildings, a court-house of hewn logs [illegible] a strong log gaol. The Methodists and Presbyterians are the most numerous. [illegible] have a congregation [illegible] of 70 or 80 members. [illegible] the Little Miami [illegible]

A letter from James [illegible] esq. postmaster, observes, "[illegible] the seat of justice for [illegible]

straight line from Baltimore and the city of Washington, and 120 E. N. E. of Chillicothe. On the south side of Newell's plat, and on the Main street, is an additional part laid out by William Matthews, which by an act of the legislature was incorporated with Newell's plat on the 23d Jan. 1807, by the name of St. Clairsville, and is governed by a president, recorder, and five trustees, and a town marshall, with power to create inferiour officers, to execute their ordinances. There are 79 dwelling houses and 400 inhabitants. The houses (with the exception of three two story dwellings, and a one story brick school house) are all wooden, principally two stories high, mostly weather-boarded and neatly painted, which gives the town a new and thriving appearance. On the most elevated spot, and near the centre of the town-plat, north side of Main street, in the publick square, stands the court-house and gaol, under the same roof, a strong log building of two stories high. Within 7 miles of this place are 7 grist mills, two of which make merchant work, 8 saw mills, 1 oil mill, and 2 carding machines, working. Our lands are rich and heavily timbered with walnut, sugar-maple, poplar, (a tree of which in sight of this place is eight feet four inches in diameter) white oak, ash, hickory, &c. and peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruit trees. The last season a young tree whose trunk was 1½ inch thick, third years transplanting, blossomed and had 56 apples; but being too prolifick, the tree died before the fruit came to perfection.

"The produce collected for the Atlantick ports, are flour (for the New Orleans market) hemp, flax, bees-wax, and in the fall of 1807, 12,000 weight of snake-root, and 6000 weight of ginseng (3000 wt. of which being clarified) was sent from this place to the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Inexhaustible coal banks surround this place in almost every direction, and coal is delivered here at 6¼ cents per bushel. Notwithstanding [illegible] of the members, there is perhaps no place in the western country that can boast of a greater share of [illegible] form society. The [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] in dry seasons. Few places perhaps can boast of a greater population since the time of first settlement. Here are horses of a tolerable breed, mostly from Virginia, cattle not excellent, sheep of good quality and few [illegible].

Here are 2 schools, 4 taverns, 8 stores well assorted with goods, 7 carpenters, 4 masons, 2 blacksmiths, 2 [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] 3 saddlers, 2 [illegible], 1 [illegible], 2 [illegible] [illegible] of cut nails, 3 [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], 2 [illegible], 3 [illegible] wheelwrights,* 1 [illegible] [illegible] and 1 maker of spinning wheels [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] [illegible] O. Dec. 6th, 1808," we [illegible] Cambridge is situated on Wills creek in Guernsey county, 24 miles from Wheeling, 26 from Zanesville and 86 from Chillicothe, at [illegible] of United States military lands, on the road from Wheeling to Chillicothe. Over Wills creek is an elegant bridge erected last summer by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the county; it is 60 feet between the abutments, which are of free stone well cemented, and the approaches long and [illegible] and their necessary abutments [illegible] the whole length of the bridge amount to 420 feet. The town was laid out in June 1806, and now contains [illegible] log and frame dwellings, and 200 inhabitants. Al-

---

* A very useful manufacture in a new country, and especially at this time, when every family is [illegible] every [illegible] but [illegible] spinning wheels, and [illegible] domestic purposes.

[illegible] of our [illegible], yet it is [illegible], we have in the immediate neighbourhood within 16 miles, which afforded in abundance [illegible] per bushel. Every hill near us has [illegible] from the appearance of iron ore, and [illegible] of lead, which has been examined by men of judgment. We have the roads from here into Erie, within only seven miles land carriage. Salmon caught in the creek in plenty, and [illegible] taken at the end of a ripple, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds. A fine view presents itself from off the [illegible] end of the bridge, from which the eye is carried east and west as far as nature has permitted into discover objects as they really are. [illegible] shells, apparently oyster and other sea shells, are found in solid rocks, petrified to the texture of the stone they are found in, at the height of 100 feet above the level of our common waters. As respects the diseases of our country, we are very very healthy, but the few cases [illegible] generally of the inflammatory kind. We have [illegible] the bear, the panther, wolves, deer, foxes, racoons, &c. &c. A part of our inhabitants are from the Island of Guernsey, and all appear to be industrious, frugal, and [illegible]."

In a letter from Mr. W. Reynolds, dated, "Zane Ville, O. 10th Feb. 1818," he observes, "Zane Ville is situated on the Muskingum river, one of the best navigable [illegible] of Ohio, within 70 miles of Chillicothe in a north-east direction—the river is navigable for boats of [illegible] tons, nearly 300 miles, and opens a communication with Lake Erie, via of the river Cayahoga.

"The town is laid out on the east side of the river, and a large addition to it is contemplated on the N. W. side thereof.

"It is the seat of justice for Muskingum county, the improvements commenced in the year 1799, and now contains [illegible] dwelling houses and near 800 inhabi-climate, it is extolled by some in the state for healt and other natural and local advantages—two gre avenues to wealth pass through the town, i. e. the leading road through the state, and the river Mus kingum. The soil in the neighbourhood is not equa to those in the neighbourhood of Chilicothe, Lancaster and Franklinton, but in every other respect it exceeds either. As to disease, the inhabitants hav none, except it be such as proceed from intemperance, which is common to all countries. Better water cannot be drawn from wells than Zane Ville affords, an the depth upon an average about 45 feet.

The neighbouring hills abound with iron ore, limestone, stone-coal and freestone—and finer cla for brick and potter's ware, is not to be found any where. A furnace and forge are in considerable for wardness within four miles of the town. Stone-coal can be had delivered in town at 3¼ cents per bushel, and lime has been sold as low as 6¼ cents per bushel. Falls of water sufficient, within two and a half mile of Zane Ville to drive twenty pair of six feet bur mil stones.

There are five saws already running within th distance and four pair of mill stones already in operation, besides a grist and saw mill at the Big falls o Licking four miles from town, and where the furnace and forge are erecting."*

Mr. Lewis Day, esq. postmaster, or his agent S. Day, in a letter dated, "Deerfield, Feb. 4, 1809," writes thus of his part of the state of Ohio: "Deerfield is situated in the county of Portage, (Ohio) between latitude 41° and 41° and 5' north, and between longitude 81° and 81° 5' west. Its settlement commenced the 29th of May 1799, and contains at this time 45 dwelling houses and families, and 150 inhabitants; mostly residing on their farms and employed in agriculture. A post-office was established here in the year 1808. The Mahoning river which runs through this town is navigable for small boats from its mouth to a small village six miles above this called Lexington in Stark county. There is in this town two saw mills and two grist mills. Stone-coal, limestone and freestone of an excellent quality for grind-stones are found in this town in great plenty.

---

* Since the state government is fixed at Zaneville, the tow has taken a rapid start towards improvements.

The face of the country is level, the soil is rich and fertile, with large intervals or bottoms on the river. The timber is oak, hickory, black and white walnut, elm, ash, maple, sugar tree, sycamore, gum or pepperage, bass-wood or linn, poplar, cucumber, cherry, &c. The land is good for orchards, and grain of all kinds, and for grass. This town is very healthy not being subject to agues which are prevalent in many places. The inhabitants are emigrants from different parts of the United States. It is 154 miles from Chillicothe the seat of government for this state. The principal articles of trade are, beef, pork, cheese and cattle. The state road leading from New Lisbon to Cleveland passes through this town, and on this road there is a bridge erected across the Mahoning river. It was at the centre of this town that Mr. Daniel Diver was shot by an Indian, on the 20th Jan. 1806: he is yet alive but has lost both eyes; and the Indians have abandoned this place."

In a communication from Thomas Rowland, esq. dated, "New Lisbon, Feb. 13, 1809," we are favoured with the following information of that part of our country:

"New Lisbon is a beautiful village, situated on a second bottom on the north bank of the middle fork of Little Beaver creek, in 40° N. lat. and about 4° W. lon. from Washington city, 15 miles from the nearest point from the Ohio, 75 from lake Erie, and 150 from Chillicothe. This town was laid out in

1803, and was established the seat of justice for Columbiana county, (near the centre of which it lies) in July 1803. It now has upwards of 60 houses, of brick, stone and frame. There are two important cross roads here, one running east and west from Georgetown to Canton, Tuskarawas, &c. the other north and south, from Steubenville, through Warren to lake Erie. Our wells produce good water by digging 15 or 20 feet. Stone-coal, lime and building stone, are plenty. There are three bridges over Beaver within a quarter of a mile of the town, built at a great expense by the voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants of this town, principally. Our farmers turn much of their attention to raising of stock, for which the county is well calculated. Maple sugar is made in great abundance; one merchant was known to have had on hands at one time, 10,000 lbs. of that article. There is a salt works in the county, and a number of salt springs, and from the information of our old Indian hunters, some hills south of this place contain lead. The inhabitants are principally from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Religion, Presbyterians, German Lutherans and Quakers.* The population in 1800, was 543 inhabitants in the county; and in the year

---

* On turning over the leaves last night of a book called "LETTERS FROM LONDON, written in the years 1802 and 1803, by WILLIAM AUSTIN," I found the following observations in "Letter XXXII." on the character of the Quakers, which may not be amiss to insert here, as they seem to be made by a man of candour, and who has taken some pains to be rightly informed about the manners and principles of this society or people, whose ways are sometimes scoffed at, because the principle on which they act is not known to the scoffers, nor will they be at the pains to inform themselves.

"There is no description of people in England, (says the writer) holden in less respect, than the Quakers; yet I have seen no sect in this country with whom I have been more pleased. The cause of this riddle lies deadly deep. In a corrupted state of society, those who approach nearest to first principles

1807, it amounted to 1720. Manufactures and mechanics go hand in hand with the encrease of population and wealth of the citizens. There are a number of saw and grist mills near the town, and a paper mill recently erected near the mouth of Little Beaver

will become the objects of dislike, if not of abhorrence, with the rest of the community; for they will naturally hate those who differ from them in so many important points, and who not only differ from them, but interfere with their immediate interests.

With respect to the rest of the world, the Quakers certainly are a harmless and honest set of people. They hate equally kings and priests. Their consciences revolt at tythes in any shape, therefore the clergy hate them. Their own meetings are silent instead of preaching, therefore the religious of most other denominations dislike them. Their temperance keeps off the physician, and their honesty starves the lawyer, while their frugality and foresight exalt them above the needy, injure the [illegible] of the world, and elevate them above those who despise them.

Their manners of carriage, their unassuming demeanour, their habitual economy, and general spirit of equity, have long, and will, perhaps, forever, [illegible] them together in a body, [illegible] with [illegible].

There is one circumstance which distinguishes the Quakers from all other sects. They discover nothing of the spirit of proselytism; while the most enthusiastic people, thinking of no-thing but [illegible], they are tolerant to the rest of the world, tolerant to every body, they consider all human [illegible] their brethren. There is not a single trait in their character tending to ill-will, nor a movement in their conduct which has ever courted persecution. Their humility has never courted even opposition; in suffering patient, they are active only in support of their principles. Remote from all hypocrisy, they have never sought after temporal power, nor has their own system ever operated to the prejudice of others. Yet this sect has been persecuted, and its members been put to death!* The blackest atrocious human actions with which the annals of fanaticism or bigotry have been stained.

Though they live under a monarchy they have combined with the enemies of all temporal powers to erect themselves into a government of their own, approaching as near to a republic as is consistent with any sort of allegiance to the existing government. This is a master piece of policy which has gained them a firm standing in the midst of their enemies, and which in this county.— The county is situated on the north-west corner of the state, and bounded on the east by the Ohio river and Pennsylvania line. It may not be amiss to observe, that the political complexion of this place is decidedly democratic."

---

* In New England.

This is much the case of mankind that it is practicable for a [illegible] to counteract the [illegible]. The Quakers have been [illegible] to render themselves happy in the midst of society, and free, in a great measure, in the midst of [illegible]; they have all that natural, unaffected dignity, and all that manly, cordial spirit of accommodation which man displays to man before he becomes degenerate; and hence they resemble pretty much as the Cherokee did, who, being introduced at Paris, and shown every thing which was esteemed capable of delighting or surprising him, was asked, after he had considered the objects of a whole week's admiration, "What astonished him most?" answered, "The difference between man and man;" and then being questioned, "[illegible] most delighted?" answered, "[illegible] a heavy burden upon the back of another." Although the Quakers approach nearer to the [illegible] of [illegible] with the world than any [illegible] sect which has ever appeared, they [illegible] the pure principles of the christian religion, though in [illegible] they are [illegible]. Other [illegible], whether [illegible] ages, or [illegible], have withdrawn from the world in the degree they have approached heaven or [illegible], while the Quakers [illegible] with this world until they can find a better, have found the secret of living in the midst of society, and of mingling as much of this world as is consistent with heaven, and as much of heaven as is consistent with making the most of this world.

I have been led to these observations from a pretty singular [illegible] which occurred yesterday. I found on my table, the following printed notice— "Some of the people called Quakers, intend to hold a meeting this evening, at their place of worship, in Alexander's Court, St. Mary's Lane, to which the neighbours are invited." In expectation of something extraordinary, I attended. At the door I was received by one of the friends, who conducted me to a seat among the elders. The house was soon filled, and a profound silence reigned for a few minutes, when one of the brethren rose, and began to speak, but he had not spoken a sentence, when an elder said, "the friend who is speaking is desired to sit down." The speaker looked up to see whence the disapprobation proceeded; then nodding, in acquiescence, sat down. Presently, a fine looking, elderly lady, A letter from George Howard, esq. postmaster, dated, "Mt. Sterling, Feb. 11, 1809," we have the following information respecting that part of Kentucky in which he resides:

"Mt. Sterling (says he) is on a beautiful situation, on the head waters of Hinkston: it has 34 dwelling houses, age about 13 years, 4 retail stores. Our principal trade is, cash, hemp and saltpetre; not much produce raised here, owing to its being rather far to a navigable stream—about 14 miles to a furnace on Slate, 9 miles to a forge, on the same stream, 15 miles to a forge on Red river; all those are in a very prosperous way; 15 miles to the Olympian springs, which afford allum water, copperas, sulphur, chalybeate salt, and mineral waters; these springs are very much resorted to during the season. The county is generally very healthy.

It is 55 miles to the seat of government, 33 to Lexington. All kinds of stock are healthy and prosperous that can get enough to subsist on. Twenty-four miles to Kentucky river which is navigable, 18 miles to Licking, which at certain seasons is navigable. There are a number of salt springs in the county, which are fine for stock.

On the head of a creek called Triplet, in Floyd county, about sixty miles from hence, there is a large

---

of matronly appearance, dressed in the most elegant simplicity, rose, and after a warm and impressive prayer, delivered extempore, an animated and edifying discourse, with a flow of elocution and grace of manner, which, had she been forty years younger, might have inflamed those passions she sought to allay.

There is one defect in the polity of the Quakers, which will forever subject them to the tyranny of the times—They love peace so well, they will not even fight for their liberty. This known principle divests them of all political consequence, when those great political movements are agitated, which sometimes involve the deepest consequences to society. Otherwise, the Quakers would gradually effect a revolution throughout the world."

spring that affords a great quantity of water that stands like a pond, which is continually blazing with fire, affording a considerable heat."[*]

In a communication from a friend residing on the spot, we have what follows of Henry county, Ken.

"The county of Henry was erected into a new district in 1799. Its extent from east to west is about thirty miles, and from north-west to south-east about the same, bounded on the east by Kentucky river, on the north by the Ohio, on the west by a line dividing it from Jefferson, and on the south by a line running due east, dividing it from Shelby, from which county it was taken, and obtained its name from the celebrated Patrick Henry of Virginia.

The soil is suited to the culture of corn, rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, &c. and each family may raise cotton enough for its own consumption. That part of the county bordering on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, as well as on Little Kentucky, is very hilly, but yields a vast supply of suitable oak for ship building, together with a great quantity of other timber of an inferiour quality.

The principal water courses passing through it, are Little Kentucky, Drennon's creek, Harrod's creek, and Corn creek, the former of which is far preferable for mills having a sufficiency of water the greater part of the year—There are a few mills on each of those water courses. The county generally speaking is badly watered, except the settlement of Corn creek and Harrod's creek, which have excellent water.

---

[*] There is an inflammable water of this kind in a small run in Niagara county, state of New York, two miles from the cross roads, half a mile from the bank of lake Erie, eight from Chataque lake, and thirty from the town of Erie in Pennsylvania. The water boils and bubbles from the bottom of the run like the rapid boiling of a pot, and when a lighted torch is put within two or three inches of the water, it catches fire, and blazes sufficiently strong to boil a pot, it is said, in fifteen minutes. Some young men made a wall of stones around the boiling place, and then set the water on fire, and the stones were heated red hot as if they had been in a furnace. The water smells strongly sulphureous, and when set on fire, it is a little difficult to put it out, and has been known to burn, when the water in the run was low, five weeks without ceasing, and would burn continually, it is thought, were it not put out by the floods in the stream, beneath whose bed lies the cause of this singular phenomenon.

About a mile above the mouth of Drennon's creek, where it empties into the Kentucky river, is a salt spring (Drennon's Lick) at which there is one or two small furnaces, but not carried on extensively; it is generally overflowed once or twice a year by the back waters from the Ohio, although 25 miles from that river; about three miles above the lick there is a medicinal spring in the bed of the creek, which is very much resorted to every summer. There is frequently got out of the earth near the lick by neighbouring citizens lead ore.

The number of tytheables agreeably to the commissioners' return last year was 1000, the amount of militia fit for duty is about 750. We have two inspections, one on the Ohio river at West Port about eighteen miles from Newcastle (the seat of justice,) the other on the Kentucky river about ten miles. In 1807, there were about 250 hogsheads of tobacco inspected at the two ware-houses.

There is not a county in the state that produces better grass beef, owing principally, it is supposed, to the many sulphurous licks on almost every little water course in the county. Hogs are also raised in abundance, large quantities are purchased and carried off annually.

There are not more than eighteen or twenty families in Newcastle; the buildings are chiefly of hewn logs, the court-house is a large convenient brick building, two stories high, and about 40 feet square.

It may be necessary to mention that it is the general opinion of people that Drennon's Lick would afford a sufficiency of water to work several hundreds of kettles.

Add Six mile creek and Elk creek to the numb
of water courses running through this county, at so
little distance from the Kentucky river, about a m
below the mouth of Six mile creek, there is anoth
medicinal spring but not much resorted at this time

In a letter addressed to the editor by Jos. Fickli
esq. postmaster, dated "25th April, 1809," we hav
the following interesting information respecting t
southern part of the state of Kentucky.

"Russellsville, (says he) in Logan county, Ke
tucky, is a thriving county town on the waters
Green river, containing about 50 dwelling houses,
court-house, college and English school, a branch
the Kentucky bank, 2 printing presses, 400 inhab
tants. Russellsville lies about an equal distan
from Green and Cumberland rivers, that is, 36 mile
but is approached by Red river, a branch of Cumbe
land river, within 15 miles on the south, and b
Muddy river, a branch of Green river on the nort
within 25 miles; each of those rivers afford a sa
navigation in floods for large New Orleans boats int
Green and Cumberland rivers, which are navigab
from November till June. There are several sa
licks within 18 miles of Russellsville, one of whic
affords salt for the county; the others are not con
sidered of much value. There are several mills fo
grinding corn and wheat near to this town, and n
country affords better seats for water-works than a
to be found near Russellsville. On the north of thi
town the country is covered with very heavy timbe
on the south open barrens, or natural meadow coun
try, for about 15 miles, extending from east to we
90 miles.

These barrens as they are called are rich with excellent water and groves of timber sufficient to maintain an immense population. The productions o
this soil are cotton and Indian corn, but from the experiments already made, there is little doubt but it i

[illegible]

A number of wealthy families have lately removed into the neighbourhood of this place, and they have [illegible] Russellville is 140 miles from Frank- [illegible]

[illegible]

When I removed to this place in 180[illegible] there were but few shingle-roofed log houses in the place, and the county had every appearance of a [illegible] country.

The following information is from [illegible] Millersburgh, [illegible] who observes, [illegible]

Millersburgh is a [illegible] Hinkson branch of Licking, [illegible] and on the main road leading from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] county town of Bourbon, [illegible] miles to Lexington, [illegible] to Cynthiana, and 26 to Flemingsburgh.

Millersburgh, is in Bourbon county, [illegible] the [illegible] central part of the state; the [illegible] contains [illegible] mills, [illegible] which were [illegible] equal to any in the state [illegible] by Dr. George [illegible], 1 black-smith [illegible] house. The land in general first rate, and abounding with all kinds of produce fitting for the Orleans market, having at the distance of [illegible] miles [illegible] Licking, a navigable stream in the spring for all sizes of Orleans boats, taking only three days [illegible] Cincinnati on the Ohio; [illegible] contains 31 houses all inhabited; the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible].

A letter from Mr. James [illegible] of the county [illegible]

"Cynthiana, the present [illegible] for Harrison county (Ken.) was laid off (as a town) in the year [illegible], situated on the north-east bank of the South fork of Licking, 33 miles on a straight line above its junction with Main Licking (with the meanders 90) on a road 40 feet wide (cut by an act of the legislature) leading from Frankfort to Augusta, 54 miles north-east from Frankfort, and 26 N. by E. from Lexington; contains 50 dwelling houses, [illegible] (amounting to [illegible] persons); five of the dwelling houses are brick and one stone, a brick court [illegible] house, and stone gaol, a seminary built of stone, containing 30 students; the legislature pro-

and [illegible] some other [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] placed under the direction of trustees for the benefit thereof.

The circuit court is held on the 3d Monday in February, June and September, continuing 6 weeks at each session, and the county courts on the 2d Monday of each of the other months. There are three stores (which do considerable business) 1 mill, [illegible] [illegible], 1 wool carding machine, 2 blacksmith shops, [illegible] [illegible] shops, 2 tailors shops, 2 cabinet makers shops, [illegible] shop, tanyard and brickyard, which are carried on extensively. The town is situated in a large and handsome bottom, and throughout the country thickly and [illegible] settled with industrious farmers, and for health excelled by none in the western country.

There are 8 grist and 7 saw mills within three miles of this place, five of the former and three of the latter on the South fork of Licking. The South fork of Licking is about 80 yards wide, over which is a ferry; during the winter and spring seasons it is generally too deep to be forded. The merchants deposit their produce (which consists of pork, beef, whiskey, flour, and tobacco) at the mouth of Boyd's creek, 10 miles a N. E. direction, from whence the boats descend with safety.

Boats of considerable burthen [illegible] descended the S. fork of Licking from this place in 1808-9 and 6, though with considerable difficulty, owing to sudden rises in the river and quick fall; the construction of mill dams of late has stopped the navigation of this stream.

The attention of the farmers in this county has been to horses, cattle and pork, and [illegible] for [illegible] years, which have been much engaged in [illegible] [illegible].

In a communication dated [illegible] [illegible], 1816, from William [illegible], [illegible] this county, we have the following topographical [illegible] respecting that part of the county of [illegible]

“ Belpre is a township in the county of Washington and state of Ohio, situated on the bank of Oh river, 14 miles below Muskingum river, adjoin the township of Marietta, and 90 miles easterly o Chillicothe. It contains 92 houses and 400 inhab tants; has a post-office, a growing library, a dece house for public worship, and five school house Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabi tants; and, although much retarded by a long an distressing Indian war, they now export considera ble quantities of apples, cider, peach brandy, cheese beef, pork, grindstones, and fruit trees, all of an ex cellent quality. The face of the country consists o river bottom, plains, and hills. There are mills, sal works, and coal mines. Horses, sheep, and poultry, are raised here in abundance. The inhabitants are generally healthy, but are sometimes afflicted wit bilious and nervous fevers, and the fever and ague.

This place was settled in 1789, by emigrants fro New England, a great part of whom were revolutionary officers. Hence arises that urbanity of character, and social intercourse, which has long been its most distinguishing characteristick. None are pampered on account of their opulence; none are contemned none, who are not vicious.”

The following interesting view of the country between lakes Erie and Michigan, and the Miami of the lake, is communicated by Lewis Bond, esq. dated “*Fort of Miami, January 27, 1806.*”

“The Miami river (the common [illegible] lake), which has its source at Fort Wayne, near the western boundary of the state of Ohio, and is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers. From Fort Wayne (situated near the confluence of these rivers) up the St. Mary's, it is about two and a half miles, thence a carrying place of 9 mile over level ground, granted to a branch of the Wabash river; the St. Joseph's heads in a north direction, and 12 miles from its mouth receives Painter's creek, which, when the water is in good order, they are both navigable for batteaux, periogues, &c. Fort Wayne was built in 1794, and is at present garrisoned by one company of American troops. The United States have here a factory for the supplying the Indians, also an agent for Indian affairs; there are also living here three or four families, who live by trading, carrying goods over the portage, &c.—— Nine miles from Fort Wayne is a village of Pottowatomies Indians, and 18 miles, is a tribe of Miamies. Descending the river to the mouth of the Auglaize river, which empties into the Miami, is about 50 miles, here old Fort Defiance stands, which was also built in 1794, but has long been evacuated. This river about 15 miles from its mouth, forks into what is called the Ottowa river, Blanchard's fork, and Hog creek; the Ottowa river heads in a southerly direction, at the Ottowa town; here is a village of Shawanees, whence is a carrying place of 25 miles to one of the heads of the Big Miami of the Ohio; Blanchard's fork heads in a north-easterly direction, near the Sandusky and a branch of Sciota; they are both navigable for small crafts; from the mouth of the Auglaize to the foot of the rapids is about 50 miles, 18 of which is rapid water, and in a dry time goods are conveyed by land that distance; the foot of the rapids or the Port of Miami is in (suppose) latitude 41° 40′ N. It was at this place that Gen. Wayne defeated the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794. There were then a few traders living here, but whose houses were burnt; at present there is a village of about 100 inhabitants, 20 dwelling houses, besides other buildings, distance from Detroit about 70 miles, and from Chilicothe about 150; it is pleasantly situated on the west side of the river, and was made a port of entry 1805. The river is navigable so far for vessels of 20 or 30 tons, and is about 300 yards wide; the soil is fertile and pleasant with extensive prairies, particularly on the river, back of which the ground rises in general from 20 to 50 feet. Near this place are two tribes of Ottowa Indians. The upland is level and good, covered with timber of various kinds, hickory, oak, ash, poplar, walnut, &c. About 20 families are living on the river, as farmers, both above and below this place. The inhabitants are subject to fever and ague in the fall; the country is well stocked with wild game, and no river in the United States is perhaps better stored with excellent fish of various kinds. This is the centre of a tract of land ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States at the treaty of Greenville in 1795, of 12 miles square, and by the United States map, is in the state of Ohio, but is organized under the Michigan territory, the line from lake Michigan due east, agreeably to an act of congress having not yet been run. Half a league below this place is old fort Miami built by the British, in 1793—94, but has been long since evacuated. Here is an island of about 100 acres of land, on which much corn is raised both by Indians and white people, and yields 50 bushels per acre, nor is there any other kind of grain raised in any quantity, yet as far as has been attempted succeeded very well. Vessels of 40 or 50 tons can come as high as the old fort, about 6 miles below this. At the mouth of Swan creek is a small stockade fort built in 1804, but is also evacuated. From hence to the mouth of the river is about 4 miles, where it empties into the Miami bay, and is one mile in width; here is a tract of land 6 miles square ceded also at the treaty of Greenville; here are also two villages of Ottowa Indians, and 4 families of whites, the bay is about 6 miles over in either direction, and communicates with the lake near its south western extremity by a channel of 3 or 4 miles, from the North Cape to Cedar Point on the south; in the centre of it is Turtle island; on this island the British had two block-houses in 1794, and a guard ship near it; there is no promontory at either cape, as has been stated by some persons; the North Cape is a low point of land covered only by long coarse grass; the Southerly Cape is also low ground covered with red cedar, hence it is called Cedar Point. Natural curiosities there are none except *Roche de bout*, which is a huge pile of rocks in a square form, about 6 miles above the foot of the rapids, and nearly in the middle of the river; springs are few, and none very remarkable, one near this place is much impregnated with sulphur. The bed of the country is limestone, which can easily be got in great abundance. Mills there are none nigher than Otter creek, 25 miles north of this place. A road has lately been laid out from Detroit to the foot of the rapids, and will probably be opened in the present year, 1809. The navigation of this fine river may be so improved as to admit of loaded boats to pass the driest time in summer to Fort Wayne, and probably the time will come when the produce of the lake country will pass this way to the market of New Orleans. Cattle and hogs are raised in plenty, but sheep have not been tried yet on account of the wolves which are very numerous. These lands still belong to the United States, although they have been surveyed, have not yet been offered for sale, otherwise would be settled rapidly, and form as handsome a settlement as any part of the country bordering on the lakes."

The following topographical account of a part of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was favoured us by Isaac Rogers, esq.* dated "Bridgeport, February 5, 1809."

---

* Since departed this life, having died 9th June, 1810, much regretted, for he had been an active and an useful man in public life, and a valuable friend in the social virtues.

"Brownsville and Bridgeport, two considerable trading and manufacturing towns, situate on the east side of the river Monongahela, in Fayette county Pennsylvania, divided by Dunlap's creek, over which a frame bridge has been erected near 100 yards in length, which at present is in a decayed state, but it is expected to be rebuilt the ensuing season.* The two towns are situated partly on the hill and partly on the river bottom, are laid off in regular order, and contain 140 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants, and are places of great resort for travellers, traders, &c. They contain 18 mercantile stores, several of which are on extensive capitals, 6 houses of publick entertainment, three places of publick worship, 5 English schools, a printing office, 6 hat manufacturies, 4 nail manufacturies, 5 tanneries, 1 wool and cotton card manufactury, 1 wire weaver and rolling screen manufactury, 2 potteries, 1 brewery, 1 rope walk, and 6 boat yards, besides other useful and necessary tradesmen. Brownsville is a post town, and the great national turnpike from Cumberland on the Potomac, to the state of Ohio, passes nearly through the centre of both towns; within the limits of the towns and contiguous thereto are numerous and inexhaustible quantities of pit coal of the first quality, together with excellent quarries of lime and free stone. In the distance of fifteen miles are 9 forges, 12 furnaces, 3 rolling and slitting mills, 25 merchant mills, 30 saw mills, 4 oil mills, 3 fulling mills, 3 wool carding machines, 1 paper mill, and 2 sickle mills, the merchant mills, saw mills, paper mill, &c. being principally within 5 miles of the place. This being the nearest navigable point from the eastern to the western waters, the great national turnpike passing through it, and the principle part of the products of all these facturies being collected and deposited here for exportation, it bids fair to become a place of great importance, and inferior to none in point of commercial advantages, west of the Allegheny mountains. In 1807, 7000 barrels of flour were exported from this place, and 200 flat bottomed boats from 20 to 50 feet in length are reputed to be annually employed in carrying off the surplus produce which is collected here, and in accommodating emigrants in descending the river.

---

* Since erected on the plan of judge Finley's chain bridge.

Brownsville is about 280 miles west of Philadelphia, 220 west of Lancaster, 12 west of Union, which is the seat of justice for the county, 35 south of Pittsburgh, 65 north of Clarksburgh, Virginia, to which last place the river Monongahela is navigable, and from the neighbourhood of which large quantities of lumber are annually brought. About half a mile north of Brownsville, Redstone creek empties into the Monongahela, over the mouth of which has lately been erected a chain bridge 110 feet span, agreeably to the construction and under the direction of James Findley, esq. of Fayette county, which affords an excellent specimen of modern mechanism. Brownsville was one of the earliest settlements in the country, formerly called *Fort Bird*, some traces of which are still remaining; human skeletons are frequently discovered in digging cellars, wells, &c. in the town. The face of the surrounding country is hilly, but naturally fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, rye, Indian corn, flax, hemp, &c. and abundance of pasturage. The Monongahela river at this place has been known to raise 40 feet perpendicular."

It may be added that a valuable grist and saw mill have been recently erected in Brownsville, turned by the water of the river, over which is thrown a strong dam by act of the state legislature; a lock is formed close to the mill to admit boats ascending and descending with safety—Proprietors Gillespie and Clark.

The legislature passed a law during its sitting in 1809-10 for the erection of a permanent bridge over the Monongahela at Brownsville, and which it is expected will be completed in the year 1811, and on the plan of judge Findley's chain bridge, whose expenses it is calculated, will not go beyond 15,000 dollars. In sight of the town is an ingenious saw mill, on Dunlap's creek, owned by Jonah Cadwallader, carrying two saws, and so contrived as to return the carriages without any manual assistance; and to feed itself, with a trifling attention, with the proper thickness of board or timber which may be wanted. A mill of this kind was also erected several years ago at Morganza, on Chartiers creek, in Washington county, owned by Col. George Morgan. The name of the patentee and builder of these saw mills, I now forget, but whose residence was beyond the mountains.

Seven miles above Brownsville, on the Monongahela is a small village called Fredericktown, celebrated for nothing particularly but for having in it and its neighbourhood a well organized library company, who have from time to time filled a large case of valuable books, judiciously chosen by the managers. This library was established about the year 1796, principally by Quakers.

Under this head Connelsville of the same county, ought not to be forgotten. It is situated on the Yough river, 11 miles north east from Uniontown. Although but a small village at this time, from its commanding advantages, it is likely to become a place of considerable importance. The Youghiogheny river at this place has considerable falls or rapids, and can be directed to almost any and very extensive purposes, with a little expense. In the neighbourhood of the town are a number of furnaces forges, grist and saw mills, &c. and a paper mill is now erecting a few miles above the town on the river, by Walker and Rogers. There are a few neat two story brick houses in the village, some frame, others log. A frame toll bridge crosses the river at the foot of the town, or rather at that part which stands immediately on the bank of the river, and nearly opposite to the main street. Having passed through this little out of the way place (from the publick routes from the eastward to the westward I mean,) some time ago, I could not but feel pleased with the manners and appearance of the few individuals I happened to see. Health and a sensible cheerfulness seemed to be the outlines of their countenances, and of sufficient strength and vigor of body for an enterprising people. The town is in the heart of a fine settlement of wealthy farmers, some of whose pursuits have lately been turned to the raising of the Merino breed of sheep, whose value is well known to all judges of the qualities of wool, and whose fleeces more than doubly pay for all risk and expenses of breeding them. It is not uncommon at this time in the New England states, to give from two to three dollars per pound for the full bred Merino wool, and one dollar for half blood. Since these facts are known and not disputed, would it not be wise in the people of this western country to go into this breed of sheep spiritedly, and make their wool a staple commodity? Few countries perhaps are better calculated for sheep than this—our sloping grounds and high hills, all yielding a fine rich natural pasture of white clover and other short sweet grass, are admirable for sheep pasturage.—Bonaparte early discovered the immense value of this breed of sheep, and one of his *secret articles* in a treaty with the late Spanish king, was, that he might have the privilege of extracting from his Catholick Majesty's flocks 40,000 of the best sheep in his kingdom, and that his shepherds attend their march into such parts of his (Bonaparte's) kingdom, as he might point out and direct.

A flock of 200 of the different bloods of Merino derived from Col. David Humphrey's imported breed, are now in Pittsburgh, (June 22, 1810) and what are not sold there, are to pass into Ohio, through Kentucky, and into the state of Tennessee, for disposal.

Near Connelsville, a Mr. Christian Lauderburn, formerly of Philadelphia, has established an extensive manufactury of Spanish brown, and sold during the present year, 1810, to one company of men, Messrs. Skeltons' apothecaries of Pittsburgh, 60,000 pounds of that article. This is another evidence of the richness of our rough hills and big mountains, whose bowels groan with mines superior to those of Peru or Potosi.

Through the politeness of William M'Mahan, esq. of Cumberland, we have the following observations on that place and the adjacent country:

Cumberland the county town of Allegheny county in the state of Maryland, is situated at the confluence of Wills's creek with the Potomac, about five miles east of the Allegheny mountain, and about one hundred and thirty-six miles nearly west of Baltimore.

Over Wills's creek which runs through the town, was lately built an iron bridge, upon the plan invented by Judge Findley of Pennsylvania. The publick buildings are a court house, and jail, one Lutherean church, one Methodist meeting-house, and one chapel, and a handsome new brick academy. The academy is now under the direction of a Mr. James Espy, and is in a very flourishing state.

About seven or eight miles from Cumberland, westwardly, are a number of valuable coal mines, from which large quantities of coal are hauled to town, and from thence sent down the river Potomac to Williamsport and Harpers Ferry annually.

The country around Cumberland is generally hilly and much broken, but along the river and up Wills's creek are a number of very large and fertile bottoms. In the western parts of Allegheny county are a number of very extensive glades and natural meadows, which render it inferior to no part of America for grazing, &c.

It is remarkable that the thermometer indicates a higher temperature at Cumberland than the vicinity around it, even in a southern direction. It is possible this accumulation of heat is occasioned by the reflection of the rays of light and heat from the surrounding mountains meeting in a focus where the town stands. This accumulation of heat would render the summers almost intolerable to the inhabitants, had not nature furnished them with a ventilator upon a very large scale. The operations of nature in the employment of this machine, though grand and sublime are simple, and may be easily explained.—About half a mile N. W. of this village in Wills's mount there is a tremendous gap, through which Wills's creek flows. No sooner does the sun rise than the atmosphere in Cumberland valley begins to be rarified, and consequently to ascend, and the cooler and denser air from the N. W. of the mount rushes in to fill up the partial vacuum thus produced.—Through the gap it finds an easy passage where it accumulates, and rushes through with considerable velocity, thus forming the ventilator mentioned above in the draft of which Cumberland stands.

In a letter from Gabriel Nourse, esq. of Sharpsburgh, Virginia, dated Dec. 6, 1809, he observes:

"I spoke to several about a description of Harper's Ferry, but they all declared their incompetency to give it justice. I would beg leave to refer you to Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, he descants handsomely on its native wonders. It has since become a place of much consequence,* containing upwards of 100 dwelling houses, a large brick armory near the confluence of the two rivers, Potomac and Shanandoah, containing at this time 50,000 stand of arms —6 buildings for the purpose of forging, filing, stocking, &c. Let us for a moment imagine the once awful disruption—when the weight and power of the gathering waters of Potomac and Shanandoah, having sought and found a passage along the mountains thus far, is suddenly stopped. The impending rocks contend, and for years remain unmoved. The now fertile valley is soon enveloped, forms a sea, where ships may coast and mariners commerce. The mighty waters roll—The sea dashes over the mountains' top. The God of nature speaks, the rocks rend, and the lofty hills become a plain."

A description of the district of Cape Girardeau, in Louisiana, with topographical information of the country, and of the town of Cape Girardeau.——Communicated by Joseph M'Farren, esq. of that place, in a letter to the editor dated 9th Feb. 1809.

THE district of Girardeau (Louisiana) is bounded on the south, by a due west line beginning at the mouth of the Ohio, which divides it from the district of New Madrid, east by the river Mississippi, and north by Apple creek from its junction, with the Mississippi to its source, thence by a due west line, which have the southern limits of the district of St. Genevieve. Its western boundary is at present that of the territory. Its front is 32 miles in a direct line, and about 52 following the course of he river. The seat of justice is the town of Cape Girardeau, situated in latitude 37° 15′ N. 24 miles N. W. from the mouth of the Ohio or about 37 miles above the same by water, and its distance from St. Louis, the present seat of government, is estimated 116 miles. The bend of the river on which the town stands, is terminated above and below by two rocky points, six miles apart, of which the upper one now called the *Old Cape*, has given its former name to the town and the whole district. The lower promontory named *Cape a la Cruche*, is believed to be the first on the west bank of the Mississippi from its estuary. The breadth of the river at the town is six furlongs. The number of houses in the town does not exceed twenty, mostly built within the last three years. The situation is pleasant though uneven, and its elevation promises salubrity. A saw and grist mill have been lately erected in the neighbourhood. There are 4 stores, 2 taverns, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 taylor shops, 1 shoemaker's shop, and one tanyard in the town. The settlement of the district is of recent date, and consists of about 2000 souls, nearly all emigrants from the United States, including a considerable number of German families forming a distinct settlement on the western forks of a large creek called *Whitewater*, where they have lately built an excellent grist mill.

---

* By its being fixed upon for the arsenal.

This is said to be the first highland contiguous to the west side of the Mississippi from the sea. It has the advantage of water-falls, mill-seats, lofty trees of almost every description with a luxuriant herbage underneath, springs of the purest water, and ores and minerals. Its surface intersected by lively streams, diversified with hills and vallies, and ventilated by a pure atmosphere, offers to the industrious cultivator all the products appertaining to the temperate zone. The magnificent stream which laves its border ensures the constant means of exportation and importation. The annual exports of pork, beef and live hogs are already considerable. Indian corn is produced in large quantities and yields an astonishing increase. It is an essential part of the food of the inhabitants, and is occasionally distributed to their cattle. The smaller grains and esculent roots are neglected, although the few experiments made, prove that these will succeed to great perfection. But little flax and cotton are raised. Some families make a surplus of cotton cloth. In manners the inhabitants differ but little from the western people, in general: however intellectual improvement is sadly neglected here. On the north-east part of the district are several Indian villages inhabited by the Shawanees and Delawares, who emigrated thither more than twenty-four years ago with Louis Lounier, who was the first and only settler for many years in this part of the territory.

SCULPTURE OF THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States, has in his possession several busts, which are thought to have been executed by the native Indians. They represent the human form almost down to the waist, and nearly as large as the life. The countenances are very expressive of the looks and character of the red men. The wrinkled visage of an aged savage, with his peculiar cast of features, is strongly marked in one of them. These images were dug up at a place called Palmyra, on the Tennessee river. It is doubtful what kind of material they are made of. Some are inclined to think it is a solid stone, and that the figures have been worked out by the chisel; while others believe it is a composition, and was moulded into its present forms when in a soft and yield-

[illegible]. In either there is great room for admiration, whether these pieces of imitation were fashioned by the hands of the sculptor or the potter: for as the substance is remarkably hard, the carving of it is scarcely less a matter of surprise to us than the baking of it. Whether they were intended as idols for worship, or mere likenesses of distinguished persons, is wholly unknown. And it is equally a secret to us, by what people among the predecessors of the present race of Indians such tolerable likenesses of the human head, face, neck and shoulders could have been made.

Other sculptures of Indian origin are spoken of, among which we find an account* of one much celebrated, called the "*Writing Rock*," and which has long excited some portion of antiquarian curiosity; several drawings have been made of this rock, one by Mr. James Winthrop, is in the library of Harvard College, and has been engraved in the transactions of the Massachusetts academy of arts and sciences; and another procured in the beginning of the preceding century, by Doctor Cotton Mather, may be seen in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London. The rock is on the east side of the Taunton river, which falls into Mount Hope Bay, an inlet of Narraganset Bay, above Rhode Island, in Berkeley.

This is not a monument (observes Mr. Kendall) of the Phenicians, nor of the Carthagenians, nor of the lost tribe of Israel, nor of Prince Madoc, nor of Captain Blackbeard, nor of Captain Kid; but it is a monument of the sculpture of the ancient inhabitants of America, whether Narragansets or others.

The rock is an insulated mass of fine grained gray granite or grunstein, lying north-west and south-west, on the sands of the river, a few feet above the present low-water mark, but covered at every tide.

* Kendall's travels through part of the United States, vol. II.

Its length is eleven feet, its height four and a half, breadth five feet, and its whole face appears to have been completely filled with sculptures, composed of outlines, hollowed or cut in *intaglio*, and of which the breadth is generally less than an inch, and the depth, where deepest, does not exceed half an inch. From the appearance of the sculpture, and from the hardness of the stone, it is probable the upper parts have suffered little injury, and yet the edges are here broken, and the whole execution appears barbarous. Professor Sewall, and the Hon. Judge Baylies of Dighton, have also drawings of the sculptures of this rock; but, says the writer, they all differ from one another materially, and each from the original. There are a number of sculptured rocks found on the margin of the waters of the Ohio, but not having seen any myself, I feel unable to describe them from hearsay; the appearances however of a turkey's foot, a head, a hand, a deer's foot, &c. on the faces of these rocks where sculptures are found, are, it is said, common. I have been told of some remarkable sculptured rocks of this kind, that are at or near the mouth of Ten Mile creek, which empties into the Monongahela, about 9 miles above Brownsville, and 8 above Fredericktown, Washington county. There is a large projecting rock on the north side of the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburgh, on whose front is said to be seen a painting of a turkey's foot; what renders the thing a little singular, is the circumstance of the rock in its present state, being altogether inaccessible (except by artificial means) and about 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. A view of the immense pile of carelessly thrown together rocks at this place, and for several miles below it on the same side of the river, is interesting, and well worth the notice of a few minutes to the curious traveller through our country. They insensibly lead the mind to the reflection of the awful revolutions of the earth since its creation.

A DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF FOUR LARGE CITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from Dr. Barton of Philadelphia to a gentleman of Frederick county Virginia, dated March 13, 1810, observes:

"The remains of four vast cities have been discovered in the Spanish province of Campeachy,* and its vicinity. They are of stone, beautifully constructed and adorned with admirable sculptures, of which I have just seen manuscript engravings. The figures plainly shew that these cities were not constructed by any nation of Europe.—The physiognomy bespeaks plainly a civilised race of American Indians, certainly more improved than the Mexicans or Peruvians.—This discovery strongly confirms my idea of the great antiquity of America; of the ancient state of improvement, of its inhabitants, &c. But perhaps, I shall be able, at no very distant period, to give you much more satisfactory information on the subject."

* * *

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HARMONIE.

A friend has furnished us with the following summary draught of the organization and settlement of the society of Harmonie, in Butler county Pennsylvania.

The society took its beginning twenty-five years ago in Germany, in the dutchy, but now the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The Lutherean religion was then predominant in that country, to which each and every citizen was obliged to submit, and to all the ceremonies belonging to the government of it. Nobody dare venture to contradict the ceremonial laws that were given by the consistory. No person was left free to believe what he thought true himself, or what his own conviction of as such, but was obliged to believe that religion true only which was told or taught to him by the teacher instituted by the consistory. The fundamental principles which Luther declared from the doctrine of Jesus and his Apostles, were almost wholly dismembered, and destroyed by the ceremonies or the teachers, so that only some fragments of the doctrine of Jesus and the principles of the first church were kept; nor were these urged in regard to bring men to an alteration of mind, or bettering of life, and imitation of the type of Jesus, but to keep the people in bridle and imprisoned under the obedience of the government.

---

* The province of Campeachy lies upon the southern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or more properly, upon the Campeachy, in latitude about 20 degrees north, and 300 miles east of La Vera Cruz,

This decline of the external church was first seen and conceived by George Rapp, the present head of the society of Harmony, who in an extraordinary manner got enlightened by a Godly light, and was even compelled to witness against the ruin and fall of the church, and to testify the ground and fundamental principles of the doctrine of Jesus and his Apostles. In a short time by so doing he got followers, with whom he formed a community, which confessed the doctrine of Jesus, and brought it into practice as much as possible. For this reason said society was despised and disdained, both by the people and the consistory, and its members very often inflicted with a punishment upon them, both with hard fines and imprisonment, and this because they had formed a community of their own, and would no more go to the common church. All this, however, did not prevent the intention of the society, whose numbers increased daily by their persecution. Under such circumstances was the society very much oppressed, and it sighed for a residence in some part of the world where there might be found a religious toleration, and where each and every one could worship and serve God after his manner and conviction; and where they might live together unmolested and in common, and be permitted freely to maintain the doctrine of Jesus after the pattern of the first church. There was then made some proposals of a piece of land to the society in France, and at last also in their own country from the government, where they might live undisturbed. But the providence of God has ruled the matter in another way. He directed the society to America, as if he said thus: In the country where you shall serve me, and where you shall confess my name. Whereupon the society unanimously resolved there to go, and appointed as their head George Rapp, and some others from the society to go thither and make inquiry about the laws of the country, and to seek out an eligible situation for the settlement of the society. Those deputed, arrived safe in Philadelphia in the year 1803. The same fall they passed through the western country on the Ohio, and the Muskingum, and the next year, 1804, the whole society consisting of about 150 or 160 families, began their journey and voyage, and embarked at Amsterdam in three vessels. The first of these arrived at Baltimore, and the two others in Philadelphia, where George Rapp was waiting for them. From thence they made a troublesome journey by land of 340 miles. In November about 40 families arrived at this place in Butler county, Pennsylvania, where George Rapp bought a tract of land of about 5,700 acres. The same fall, notwithstanding its lateness they built nine log houses, in which the families resided during the winter. The next spring 50 families more arrived, which brought the society to the number of 90 families. In February 1805, steps were taken to organize a common constitution, whose principles were taken from the first Apostolic church, after Acts iv. 32. "*And the multitude of them that believed, were of one heart, and of one soul: neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common.*" On this the whole society got united and on the 15th of February they brought all their estates together freely, and each and every one did renounce all his property, and the covenant was this day confirmed, that out of many families arose but one, and every one obliged himself to serve his brethren out of love, and for the sake of their great Union, they laid out a town and gave it the name of Harmonie. From henceforward the society began to work in brotherly association, and in common, and built 16 log houses, 18 feet by 24, and a large barn. Ground to the amount of 150 acres were cleared for corn, 40 for potatoes, and 15 for meadow, a grist mill was also erected, to which a race was dug of near three quarters of a mile in length. In the fall the cleared ground was sowed with wheat and rye, and 30 houses more were built.

In the year 1806 an inn* was built, two stories high, 48 feet by 32, together with some other houses, 300 acres of land cleared for corn, 38 acres for meadow, an oil mill was built, and a tannery sunk, a blue dyer's shop, and a frame barn 100 feet long erected.

In the year 1807, 400 acres of land were cleared for grain and a meadow, a brick store-house built, a saw mill and beer brewery erected, and 4 acres of vines planted. In this year the society sold 600 bushels of grain, and 3000 gallons of whiskey, manufactured by themselves, and from their own produce.

---

* This inn stands on one square of a Diamond in the centre of the town, and is built with stone to the first floor, and the upper stories and partitions are framed and filled in with stones, very strong, and compared with the general mode of building, appears like a *Castle*.

In the year 1808 a considerable quantity of ground was cleared, a meeting house of brick built, 70 feet long and 55 feet wide, and another brick house built, and some other buildings and stables for cattle, a potash, soap boiler and chandler's shops erected, also a barn of 90 feet long built, and a very strong bridge 280 feet long built over the Connoquenessing creek. This was at first a toll bridge, it is now free. Of the produce of this year there were sold 2000 bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels were distilled.

In the year 1809, a fulling mill was built which does a great deal of business for the country; a hemp mill, an oil mill, a grist mill, a brick warehouse 46 by 36 feet, and another brick building of the same dimensions, one of which has a cellar completely arched over the whole, for the purpose of a wine cellar. A considerable quantity of land was cleared this year. The produce of this year was 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4500 bushels of wheat, 4500 bushels of rye, 5000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 4000lbs. of flax and hemp, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil, made from the white poppy, equal to the imported olive oil. Of this year's produce was sold 3000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 bushels of wheat and 1600 bushels of rye was distilled.

This year, 1810, a wool-carding machine and two spinning Jennies were erected, which will do business for the country, but especially for the use of the society, to fabricate *broad cloth* from the wool of the Merino sheep; a frame barn was built 100 feet long and a three story brick house, in the under story of which will be erected 20 looms for weavers. The upper story is designed for the wools, &c. and the second occupied as a school room, in which the society's children will be taught, the English and German languages, writing and arithmetick.

The society consists now of 140 families, amounting in the whole to about 700 or 800 men. There are already cleared 3000 acres of ground, among which are 10 acres of vineyard* planted, from which they expect some wine, about 100 gallons this year. The land the society possess amounts from 7 to 8000 acres. They have a large stock of cattle, among which is a very large English bull;† they have eighty head of Merino sheep, from one half to seven eighths blooded, and 400 sheep of the common flock.

There are different tradesmen, members of the society, who work for the country as well as the society, to wit, 12 shoemakers, 6 taylors, 12 weavers, 3 wheelwrights, 5 coopers, 6 blacksmiths, 2 nail smiths, 3 rope-makers, 3 blue yards, 10 carpenters, 4 cabinet makers, 2 saddlers, 2 wagon makers, 12 masons, 2 potters, 1 soap boiler, a hatter, a doctor, and an apothecary; a tin plate worker is expected. During the last year the shoemakers alone worked for the country to the amount of 1112 dollars and eight cents; the coopers to the amount of 207 dollars; the saddlers to the amount of 739 dollars 54 cents, the tannery 675 dollars, the blacksmiths 280 dollars.

---

* The vineyard is planted on the south side of a hill, in benches as it were, the front of each bench or flat of ground being walled up with stones and filled in by digging down as deep there as levels the first bench, so with the second, third, &c. The effect on the eye of the vineyard growing in this manner is very handsome. And it opens to view a new mode of applying to very serviceable purposes the south side of our hills, many of which are too steep for the plough, yet cultivated in this manner in vines, would yield a handsome profit on the labour, and a valuable and nourishing beveridge to our citizens, whose effects would tend very much to slacken our appetites after foreign drinks, and withal be an immense saving to our country.

† This bull measures from the hoof to the shoulders, five feet three inches; from the root of the horn to the rump, eight feet six inches, and the same around his girth.—*Browne's Cincinnati Almanac for* 1810.

We are struck with surprize and admiration, at the astonishing progress in improvements, and the establishment of manufactories, that this little republick have made in the period of five years.—They have indeed made the "*wilderness to blossom as the rose.*" They have done more essential good for this country in the short period of five years than many families of the same number scattered about the country, have done in fifty. And this arises from their unity and brotherly love, added to their uniform and persevering industry. They know no mercenary view, no self interest, except those which add to the interest and happiness of the whole community. All are equally industrious, for an idler has no companion. And if any should fall into bad practices of idleness or intoxication, he is kindly admonished and advised to amend by the head of the family, backed by the countenances and wishes of all the rest, but if he is found incorrigible he is expelled the society. So that there is no opening for practices of vice or immorality. All attend the place of worship twice on each Sabbath, and give a serious audience to the words of their venerable father and preacher George Rapp, who, from his manner appears devoted both to the spiritual and temporal interests of his flock. They also have sermons twice during the week.

"As the members of this company are voluntarily received, so they continue voluntarily connected, and withdraw whenever they think proper: certain rules are therefore established for the reception of members, and regulations of their withdrawing—The accounts of the company being regularly adjusted, the share of the property which a withdrawing member claims is accounted for and paid him: one third in hand, and the residue in two instalments of a year each. There is care taken for the ample supply of each family, with food, clothes, and physic, which are distributed out of the common stock.—The women dress alike: a linsey or woollen jacket and petticoat, a close-black cap, with a patch of cotton or calico on the crown, and tied under the chin. The children are kept at school from 6 to 14, and afterward put to such trades as they may choose. Trustees are appointed to direct and superintend the operations of the individuals, as to labour," and sometimes nearly the whole force of the society is turned to one object, pulling flax, hemp, reaping, hoeing corn, &c. hence the labour of 100 acre field is accomplished in two or three days. All in fact seems to go on like clock work, and it may be devoutly wished that the institution may go on and prosper, setting an example of the effects of united industry, brotherly love, and a free determination to make each other as happy and independent as possible, and never have it to regret that they chose the freedom of America for the tyranny of Europe, where, in the one they were "oppressed, fined and imprisoned, for their religious opinions," and in the other, left free to worship God "according to each ones manner and conviction."

[N.]

Particulars of John Law, and of the Mississippi scheme, projected by him, in the year 1719.

"John Law, a Scottish adventurer, professionally a gamester, and a calculator of chances, had been obliged to quit his native country for having killed his antagonist in a duel. He visited several parts of the continent; and, on his arrival at Paris, he was particularly struck with the confusion into which the ambition of Lewis XIV. had thrown the French finances. To remedy that evil, appeared a task worthy of his daring genius would have flattered himself that he could accomplish it. The greatness of the idea recommended it to the duke of Orleans, whose bold spirit and sanguine temper induced him to adopt the wildest projects.

Law's scheme was, by speedily paying off the immense national debt, to clear the publick revenue of the enormous interest that absorbed it. The introduction of paper-credit could alone effect this amazing revolution, and the exigencies of the state seemed to require such an expedient. Law accordingly established a bank, which was soon declared royal, and united with the Mississippi or West-India company, from whose commerce the greatest riches were expected, and which soon swallowed up all the other trading companies in the kingdom. It undertook the management of the trade to the coast of Africa: it also obtained the privileges of the old East-India company, founded by the celebrated Colbert, which had gone to decay, and given up its trade to the merchants of St. Malo; and it, at length, engrossed the farming of the national taxes.

The Mississippi company, in a word, seemed established on such solid foundations, and pregnant with such vast advantages, that a share in its stock rose to above twenty times its original value. The cause of this extraordinary rise deserves to be traced.

It had long been believed, on the doubtful relations of travellers, that the country in the neighbourhood of the river Mississippi contained inexhaustible treasures. Law availed himself of this credulity, and endeavoured to encourage and encrease it by mysterious reports. It was whispered, as a secret, that the celebrated, but supposed fabulous mines of St. Barbe had at length been discovered; and that they were much richer than even fame had reported them. In order to give the greater weight to this deceitful rumour, a number of miners were sent out to Louisiana, to dig as was pretended, the abundant treasure, with a body of troops sufficient to defend them against the Spaniards and Indians, as well as to protect the precious produce of their toils!

The impression which this stratagem made upon a nation naturally fond of novelty is altogether astonishing. Every one was eager to obtain a share in the stock of the new company: The *Mississippi Scheme* became the grand object and the ultimate end of all pursuits.* Even Law himself, deceived by his own calculations, and intoxicated with the publick folly, had fabricated so many notes, that the chimerical value of the funds, in 1719, exceeded fourscore times, the real value of current coin of the kingdom, which was almost all in the hands of government.

This profusion of paper, in which only the debts of the state were paid off, first occasioned suspicion, and afterwards spread a general alarm. The late financiers, in conjunction with the great bankers, exhausted the royal bank by continually drawing upon it for large sums. Every one wanting to convert his notes into cash; but the disproportion of specie was immense. Publick credit sunk at once; and a tyrannical edict, forbidding private persons to keep by them above five hundred livres, served only to crush it more effectually, and to inflame the injured and insulted nation against the regent. Law, who had been appointed comptroller-general of the finances, and loaded with respect, was now execrated and obliged to fly from a country he had beggared without enriching himself, in order to discharge the debts of the crown.* The distress of the kingdom was so great, and the publick creditors so numerous, that government was under the necessity of affording them relief. Upward of five hundred thousand sufferers, chiefly fathers of families, presented their whole fortunes in paper; and government after liquidating these debts, which are said to have originally amounted to a sum too incredible to be named, charged itself with the enormous debt of sixteen hundred and thirty-one millions of livres, to be paid in specie.†

---

* The adventurers were not satisfied with a bare association with the company, which had obtained the disposal of that fine country. The proprietors were applied to from all quarters for large grants of land for plantations: which, it was represented, would yield, in a few years, an hundred times the sum necessary to be laid out upon them. The richest and most intelligent men in the nation were the most forward in making these purchases; and such as could not afford to become purchasers, solicited the management of plantations, or even to be employed in cultivating them! During this general infatuation, all persons who offered themselves, whether natives or foreigners, were promiscuously and carelessly crowded into ships, and landed on the burning sands of the Biloxi, a district in West Florida, between Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi, where a French settlement had been inconsiderately formed, and where these unhappy men perished in thousands, of want and vexation; the miserable victims of a political imposture, and of their own blind avidity. Raynal *Hist. Philos. et Politique*, liv. xvi.

Thus ended, in France, the famous Mississippi scheme; so ruinous to the fortune of individuals, but ultimately beneficial to the state, which it relieved from an excessive load of debt, though it threw the finances, for a time, into the utmost disorder. Its effects, however, were not confined to that kingdom. Many foreigners had adventured in the French funds, and the contagion of stock-jobbing infected other nations. Holland received a slight shock; [illegible] its violence was more peculiarly reserved for England, where it appeared in a variety of forms, and exhausted all its fury. The South-Sea scheme, evidently borrowed from that of Law, first excited the avidity of the nation."‡

---

* Voltaire, Raynal, and other French authors.

† Voltaire.

‡ Russel's Modern Europe, vol. V. page 7 to 10—Philadelphia, Birch and Small—1802.

*Pike's Journey to explore Louisiana.**

THE government of the United States influenced by a humane, wise and enlightened policy, continues to adopt measures for ascertaining the value and extent of the regions it has acquired by treaty and purchase, beyond the Mississippi.

For this purpose, Capt. Pike, after his return from the voyage to the sources of that river, was despatched by the President on another expedition of discovery. He was attended by a military escort of twenty-two men, and by the intelligent and enterprising Dr. Robertson, of St. Louis, who accompanied him as a volunteer, in July, 1806. The adventurers proceeded up the Missouri to the Osage river, and pursued their course along it until they arrived at the towns of that nation. They then undertook to interfere as peace-makers between the Osages and their neighbours, the Kanzas tribe, between whom an exterminating war had for a considerable time been carried on. Having succeeded in this, Capt. Pike proceeded with his party from the banks of the Kanzas river, where the accommodation was effected, across the country to the river Arkansa. On arriving at this great stream, the party divided, and while one section of them, commanded by lieut. Wilkinson, descended to explore it to its junction with the Mississippi, capt. Pike himself with the other division ascended towards its source. From the great falls where its descends from the mountains, he made an excursion towards the source of the river Platte, and returned to another branch of the Arkansa.

This being accomplished, he travelled in a west south-westernly direction, with the expectation of finding the upper part of Red river, and of following it downward to Nachitoches and the junction with the Washita, where Mr. Dunbar had been engaged in exploring. But in this he failed.

The Red river had been described as originating in the high mountains whence the other great waters of Louisiana proceed, and running a thousand miles and more from N. W. towards S. E. On the supposition that the common opinion was correct, capt. Pike kept so far to the westward, with the intention of striking it nearer its source, that he missed it altogether, the head of the Red river not being so high, nor its course so long, by a great difference, as popular rumour had represented.

Pursuing his journey, however, he fell in with a river, which, for some time, he supposed to be the Red. Near it he fortified himself and hoisted the flag of our nation. He had not, however, been many days in his encampment before he was surprised at the sight of two hundred Spanish cavalry, from whose officers he first learned that he had penetrated far within the acknowledged territory of Spain, and was really residing on the margin of the Bravo, or the Rio del Norte. This river, from its source in the mountains to its termination in the bay of Spirito Santo, is supposed to run a length of twenty-five hundred miles.

---

* *New York Medical Repository.*

After a parley and explanation, captain Pike ordered his colours to be struck, and consented to accompany the escort of the Most Catholick King to Santa Fe, the seat of his government for this province. Here farther discussion took place. The governor contended that captain Pike was a spy; and that the clandestine manner of entering his territory and the furry clothing, instead of regimental uniforms, with which he and his men were covered, were evident proofs of their sinister designs. To this it was replied, that his errand was lawful, and authorized by his government: that his instructions were to explore Louisiana, a country ceded to the United States by treaty, and that his appearance in Mexico arose wholly from the mistake of travelling farther to the northward than the sources of the Red river, and of mistaking for it the Bravo.

The difference at length having been explained and accommodated, captain Pike and his men were permitted to proceed homeward. This was performed by passing down the Bravo about six hundred miles, and thence traversing the Spanish provinces and governments, in an easterly direction, until they arrived at the post of Nachitoches, on the Red-river, in July, 1807.

The general idea given of these vast regions, is that of the most dismal barrenness. Their aspect is inhospitable and uninviting in the extreme. For many a day's journey in succession there is not tree, and scarcely a shrub to relieve the dreariness of the scene. Waste and sandy deserts occupy the principal spaces between the great rivers. And these extensive and level regions are, in many places, so impregnated with salt, that the streams are sometimes too briny to be drank; and the water even capable of being evaporated for the purpose of obtaining that article. The wilderness of Louisiana has thus a near resemblance to the deserts of Arabia, the steppes of Tartary, and the Zaara of Numidia. And by its savageness and expanse, it will be capable of forming a wide and lasting barrier between the United States and their neighbours to the west and south. This nakedness of the country does not appear to be the consequence of fires in the woods, changing the forests to savannas; but of the natural sterility of the soil, owing in many spots, to its impregnation with salt, producing only a coarse and scattered grass, that serves to feed the herds of buffaloes roaming over these dreary tracts. From the scarcity of wood, it was sometimes necessary to collect the dung of these animals for fuel. Lieut. Wilkinson found the distance from the place on the Arkansa, where he separated from capt. Pike, to be about 1500 miles from the point of junction with the Mississippi.

Of the sixteen men who proceeded with their intrepid leader toward the Red river, but who with him marched through a tract of country higher and more to the northward than its sources, six went forward with him to the banks of the Bravo; and the remaining ten, under a corporal's command, were left behind at the hither foot of the chain of high mountains which are situated on the east side of that long and important river. These had charge of the camp and baggage, and were directed to remain and wait for orders from their commander and the advanced party. They had not come forward, nor formed a junction at the time of captain Pike's capitulation with the Spaniards. Nor were they permitted to re-associate afterwards. Several of them were crippled by the severity of the frost. They were kept separate; and although captain Pike and the persons who were with him were treated on the whole with civility, and allowed to travel homewards as before described, the remainder of the men, with the stores and instruments, have not returned; and it is as yet somewhat uncertain whether they have been detained, or what has become of them. They are, however, daily expected. The peak of the highest mountain in the Cordilleras of Santa Fe, was found to be two miles higher than its basis. Captain Pike attempted to reach this summit, but after travelling six days towards it, he got discouraged, and abandoned the enterprize.

The inhabitants of the country between the Kanza and the Bravo are in a perpetual state of war. The destruction of the human species is excessive in their exterminating conflicts. The survivors shudder at the sight of a stranger, and flee from him as from a destroyer. So shy and wary were the inhabitants of the tract now under consideration, that captain Pike declared to Dr. Mitchill, he did not see a single native of the country from the time he left the settlement of the Kanzas until he arrived at the settlements of Santa Fe, a distance of between seven and eight hundred miles. He saw, indeed, in several places, tracks and vestiges of men, but they had fled, and he beheld not a human creature in travelling that long journey, [illegible] individuals of his own party.

[illegible] be observed, however, that along the streams and [illegible] whose water is fresh, there are many strips of good land, and where it might be possible to attempt agriculture; but the only certain encouragement to population would be the adoption of grazing and moving about like the wandering hordes of the Tartars. And even in this case, it is hard to conjecture how [illegible] could be procured for the most necessary purposes; since, in the most inviting parts of this bare and terrifying region, there are not trees enough to supply the consumption of ten years. And it is refreshed by very little dew or rain.

FINIS.